PRACTICAL DRUGGIST

VOLUMES 9.10.11.& 12.

LIBRARY
NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGE AND EXPERI-
MENT STATION

NO. 27883

CHEM. GIFT

ONTARIO
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
44 GERRARD ST. E.
TORONTO.

ONTARIO
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
44 GERRARD ST. E.
TORONTO.

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST

AND

PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

An Illustrated Monthly Journal of Progress in

Pharmacy, New Remedies, Chemistry, Therapeutics, etc.

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

VOLUMES 9, 10, 11, 12

JANUARY, 1901 — DECEMBER, 1902

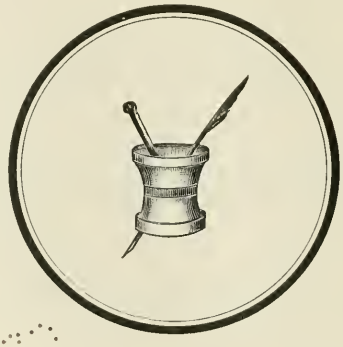
NEW YORK
LILLARD & COMPANY

BINDERS

FOR PRACTICAL DRUGGIST

Substantially made, with heavy cloth sides and an adjustable back. PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is printed on the front cover in gold. It will hold four to six volumes. Sent postpaid for sixty cents; has always previously been sold at one dollar.

With **Practical Druggist:** One year's subscription, new or old, and this Binder, both delivered free for $1.40 at one time. If, in addition, a **strictly new** subscription is sent with the above, all three will cost only $1.90 if paid for at the same time, and may be sent to separate addresses.



EXTRA HEAVY, STRONG AND FLEXIBLE

MANILLA COVERS

A CONVENIENT temporary BINDER of tag paper for preserving copies of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST as received. Will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of 30 cents; has always previously been sold at sixty cents. They are mailed flat and arrive in good order.

With **Practical Druggist:** One year's subscription, new or old, and this Manilla Cover, both for $1.15 at one time. If, in addition, a **strictly new** subscription is sent with the above, all three will cost only $1.65 if paid for at the same time, and may be sent to separate addresses.

Subscribers who pay for two years in advance will be presented with one of these COVERS, delivered free if mentioned.

VOLUME IX

THIS INDEX

Can be easily moved to its proper place in Binding

It is complete for the Ninth volume, January to June, 1901. PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is a combination of a New Dispensatory, Formulary and Receipt Book, issued in monthly parts for busy druggists. Although it contains every item of interest to Read, or of value for Reference, from all the Drug, Medical, Chemical and Scientific Periodicals in the world, it is more convenient to bind several volumes in one book for easy Reference.

Complete indexes, in addition to being in every issue as heretofore, will be printed in this shape at the close of each volume. A title page is given each second year, in the proper place for permanent binding.

Temporary binders should be used for keeping the numbers clean and in order (Cloth, 60 cents—Flexible tag paper, 30 cents). Any one paying $2.00 for two years IN ADVANCE, directly to this office, will be presented with one of the TAG PAPER Binders, if requested at the time. If a Cloth Binder is Preferred, send 30 cents additional or $2.30, all at the same time. Delivered Free.

Back numbers can still be supplied, although they will soon be scarce and higher. PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, in addition to its other great advantages, gives each year, very many more and better Hints and Formulas than any five dollar book. Besides it is Complete and up-to-date every month.

The first four volumes can now be had, elegantly bound with Leather, in one book, containing about 25,000 Practical Hints and Formulas, with a Complete Index, only $4.00, delivered. Invaluable for Reference.

A

Abilena 53
Absinthium, Comp. Tincture..... 12
Acetanilid Habit..... 57
Acetopyrine..... 79
Acid, Acetic..... 37
Acid, Acetic, Death from..... 72
Acid, Cacodylic..... 51
Acid, Carbolic, Decoloration..... 70
Acid, Carbolic, To Disguise..... 54
Acid, Eosolic..... 79
Acid, Salicylic in Milk..... 35
Acid, Santalenic..... 79
Acid, Propionyl-salicylic..... 79
Acne Punctata..... 52
Actineon..... 47
Adeps Benzoinatus..... 15
Adrenalin..... 85
Adurol..... 15
Ague Tonic Syrup..... 27
Agurin..... 55
Ahealu..... 55
Air Purifier, Wonderful..... 65
Air Regenerated..... 53
Akakia..... 63
Albumin Formaldehyde..... 96
Alcohol in Fountain Drinks..... 9
Alcohol, Methyl, in Fruit Juices.. 50
Alcohol, Substitute for..... 27
Alcohol, Wood, in Ess. Ginger.... 40
Alcoholic Endurance..... 56
Alcoholism Cure..... 4
Alcoholism, Tonic..... 27
Ale, Arsenic in..... 8
Allvio..... 71
Alkaloidal Antagonism..... 83
Alkaseptol..... 71
Almond Meal..... 75, 77
Aluminium, To Blacken..... 77
Aluminum, Polish for..... 19
Ammonia Colored Green..... 36
Anaemia Mixture..... 94
Anaemin..... 79
Anaesthol Spader..... 79
Anidol..... 79
Aniline Stains, Removing..... 7
Anthracis Liquor..... 63
Antibacilli..... 53
Anti-Decay..... 85
Antidote, Milk a Universal..... 3
Antiepileptic Nerve Tonic..... 43
Anti-fat, New..... 62
Antineon..... 95
Antineon Locher..... 31
Anti-neuralgic Lotion..... 46
Antipyrin and Cinnamon..... 62
Antiseptic Cones, Dr. Sachiu's... 69
Antiseptic Solution, Rotter's..... 76
Antiseptic Powder, Soluble..... 30
Antitussin for Whooping Cough.. 15
A. Ph. A. "Knoxed" Out..... 54
Apothecaries' Oath..... 20
Apricots, Essence..... 29
Aquasanin..... 15
Aqninol..... 95
Aristol, Substitutes for..... 24
Arithmetic, Beal's Pharm..... 87
Arm-pit-ease..... 21
Aromatic Cachous..... 43
Arsenic, Phosphorus and..... 24
Arsycodile..... 15
Association, Pharm., N. Y..... 88
Associations, Pharmaceutical .26, 42
73
Asthma Mixture..... 94
Asthma Paper..... 53
Asthma Powder..... 12
Asthma Powder, Martindale's.... 77
Atomizer..... 37
Aurora, Extract..... 61

B

Babek for Chills..... 69
Baboba..... 21
Bacillol..... 37
Bacterial Light..... 3
Baking Cure..... 3
Baking Powder War..... 57
Balsam Locatelli..... 12
Bandage, Suspensory..... 21
Bandages Ointment..... 6
Banner..... 5
Bath, Developing and Fixing..... 4
Bath, Toning and Fixing..... 46
Bay Rum..... 12, 59, 78
Bay Rum, Barber's..... 20
Bedbug Destroyers..... 70
Bed Pan..... 53
Beebe's Yellow Tablets..... 53
Beef, Milk and Wheat, Prepar'ns. 53
Beer, American, Arsenic in..... 40
Beer and Syrup, Arsenic in..... 40
Beer, English, Arsenic in..... 9
Benzine, Caution with..... 56
Betulin..... 95
Bicycle Chain, Lubricant..... 78
Bicycle Oil for Burning..... 78
Bicycle Oil, Lubricating..... 78
Birch Cream Face Powder..... 53
Biróseed, Mixed..... 92
Bismarck Stomach Bitters..... 53
Blackheads..... 52
Blair, Henry C..... 41
Blind Staggers..... 44
Blood-writing..... 69
Blue Blazes..... 71
Board of Pharmacy Questions.32, 48
80
Boards Pharmacy Meetings .. 26, 54
Board Pharmacy, N. Y. State.... 36
Boils, Aborting..... 76
Bonducin..... 47
Bone Felons..... 53
Boom Plan, The..... 54
Bots..... 44
Bottle Trade Demoralized..... 58
Boyer's Stomach Bitters..... 37
Brandy, Essence..... 84
Brass, Irridescent Colors..... 75
Breast Pumps..... 53
Breath, Foul..... 44
Breathe Right, Do You..... 73
Brittle Hoof..... 41
Bromine, Baer's Antiseptic..... 94
Bromocoll..... 31, 79
Bromonia..... 69
Bromoform Emulsion 78, 85
Bromo, Serving..... 55
Broom, Antiseptic..... 69
Bronia Extract..... 61
Bumstead's Worm Syrup..... 53
Burrough Bros. Burnt Out..... 72
Burrow, A. B..... 49
Business, Friendship in..... 74
Business, Profit in..... 35

C

Cacodylate, Iron..... 79
Cacodylates..... 51
Caffeeno.....69, 71
Calafig..... 37
Calcide..... 55
Calcium Santonate..... 15
Calibres..... 71
Calenduline..... 85
Camphor, Animal..... 51
Cancer and Tree Canker..... 74
Cancer, Preparations for..... 94
Cancer, Sun Glass Cautery for... 69
Capsuling Machine..... 37
Carbonated Celery..... 5
Carlotte Bouquet 11, 61
Carlsbad Salts, Artificial..... 31
Carnosin..... 31
Cascarine..... 21
Cascarine Leprince..... 47
Castor Oil, Palatable..... 78
Catarrh Cure, Common Sense.... 69
Catarrh Inhalant..... 75
Catarrh, Inhalant for..... 93
Cattle, Aphrodisiac..... 14
Cattle, Colic Powder..... 13
Cayaponine..... 15
Celery Pepsin..... 5
Celluloid, Incombustible..... 74
Cement, Aquarium..... 68
Cement, Bicycle..... 76
Cement, China..... 75
Cement, Porcelain..... 92
Cement, Puncture..... 76
Cement, Rubber..... 36
Cement, Tire..... 36
Cement, Universal..... 39
Cements, Tire..... 92
Century's Bloom..... 85
Cerevisine..... 37
Cerium is Getting Serious..... 55
Chamomile, Spirit..... 13
Chapped Face, Lotion..... 14
Chapped Hands, Cream for..... 4
Chappene..... 5
Charcoal, White..... 58
Chase City Lithia Water..... 53
Chemistry of Life..... 66
Chemistry, Pharm., Medical..... 9
Chevatol..... 95
Chewing Gum..... 76
Chewing Gum, Tolu..... 77
Chicago Drug Club..... 40
Chielene 15
Chielin..... 31
Children, Please the..... 71
Chilblains..... 46
Chill Mixture, Tasteless..... 4
Chills, Remedy for..... 28
Chill Tonic, Tasteless..... 94
Chinese Medicine Advertisement. 22
Chinotropin..... 21
Chirol 31, 63
Chloroform, Preservation of..... 86
Choclon..... 79
Chocolate, Vanilla..... 13
Cholera Drops, Menthol..... 29
Chloral, Menthol..... 29
Chloride Calcium Water..... 53
Christian Science, Extending 38
Christian Science Wins..... 89
Chrysolein..... 79
Cincalco Tonic..... 21
Cinchona, Dentifrice..... 12
Cinnamon, Oil of, in Dentistry... 89
Citral, Color Reaction for..... 87
Citrophene..... 79
Cleaner, Universal..... 94
Clyzol..... 37
Cod Liver Oil, Emulsion..... 93
Cod Liver Oil, Sweetened..... 12
Coi-campho..... 71
Colchifor..... 71
Cold, Catching..... 5
Colds, Snuff for..... 46

27863

Colsathyl 21
Colyticine 37
Commercial Plants 37
Competition, Never Fear 66
Compound, Dunn's Own 85
Condition Powders 52, 60
Consumption Cure, Maguire's 42
Consumption Cure, Prof. Hoff's .. 6
Consumptives Room, Fumigate .. 21
Copaiba, Syrup 11
Cordial, Curacoa 91
Cordial, Old-fashioned Blackberry 85
Corn and Bunion Lotion 76
Corn Shield 69
Corrective Syrup 21
Corrosive Sublimate, Calomel for 26
Coryza 43
Cosmetic Water 60
Cosmetique, White 46
Cosmodont 71
Cough Medicine, Wellman's 69
Cough Syrup, Aunt Rose's 69
Cough, What Kind 22
Cow-Ease 21
Crabtree, S. R 66
Cream, Banana 91
Cream, Orange 91
Cream, Salad 91
Credit, Things That Effect 73
Creosin 83
Cresol-Iodo-Cinnamic ester 47
Crotte Consumption Cure 24
Croup, Membranous 92
Crurin 63
Crutch 15
Cubana Bouquet 11
Cube 5
Cupid's Secret 37
Cuprene 63
Curette 37
Customers, How to Sell 22
Cut Rates in New York 38
Cutters, Aggressive, Sue 72
Cutters, Cutting the 54
Cutters Organizing 72
Cypridol 37

D

Damascenine 47
Dandruff Cure 27, 78
Dandruff Eradicator, Dorn's 62
Dandruff Pomade 75
Dandruff Remedy 68
Dandruff Stop, Duns 69
Deaths, Recent 9, 25, 41, 57, 73, 89
Decinormal Salt, Solution 61
Deformities, Vaseline for 74
Dental Preparations 28
Dentifrice, Antiseptic 93
Dentifrice, Eau 30
Dentifrice, Liquid 43, 93
Dentifrice, Mueller's 93
Dentifrice Powder, Acid 60
Dentifrice Tincture 12
Dentozone, Creme 69
Depilatories 4
Derma Tone 21
Designs, Registered 69
Dessicating Blood 37
Diabetics, Lemonade for 94
Dialyzed Iron, Aromatic Tinct 78
Diastase, Preparation of 69
Dictionary, Gould's Medical 87
Dictionary, Illustrated Medical .. 50
Digitalis Tincture 28
Di-iodo-thymo 24
Disinfecting Apparatus 37
Disinfecting Appliance 53
Disinfecting Composition 5
Dispensatory, King's American .. 71
Distemper 44
Distemper Medium 84
Di-thymol-di iodide 24
Doctor's Bill, $300,000 72
Doctor Degree 57
Dogs, Disease by Kissing 70
Don't Let Well Enough Alone 51
Douche Bench 53
Drainage Tube, Uterine 69
Dressing, Leather, Glaze 30
Dr. Brown's Ruterba 53
Dr. Mill's Pectoral Syrup 37
Drops, Toothache 46
Druggists Fail, Why 53
Drug Store, Catastrophe in 88
Dungleson, Dr. Richard J 57

E

Eagle 55
Ear, Diseases of the 52
Eau de Quinine 14
Ecraseur 53
Eddie's German Sal-lea 37
Edithia Bouquet 11
Eka-Iodoform 15
Ealauda Extract 61
Electric Belt 37
Electric Belt Fraud 24
Electric Hed-a-cure 69
Electrodium 71
Electuary, Laxative 12
Elite 37
Elixir, Magic 85
Elosine 31
Embalming Fluid, Trambini's 94
Emolco 37
Emulsified 76
Entona 37
Enweka 55
Enzymes 21
Eosol-Salts 95
Epicarin 15
Epilepsia 44
Eupyrin 79
Exam. Questions Phila. Coll. Ph. 96
Excipient 76
Extract Aurora 11
Extract Bronta 11
Extract Elauda 11
Eye Balsam, Knobelsdorf 77

F

Face Improvement 82
Face Paints, Theatrical 30
Faith-Curists Imprisoned 26
Farcy 45
Febrifuge, Powder 12
Feet, Perspiring 6
Feet, Sweating of 30
Fenning Teething Powder 53
Fermentation, Chemical Action .. 67
Ferrates, How Prepared 84
Ferratogen 63
Ferric Neuclain 63
Ferricodile 71
Ferroleum 55
Ferropyrin 47
Fersan 63
Fig-Ine 37
Fire, Bengal 62
Fire, Blue 62
Fire, Green 62
Fire, Purple 61
Fire, Red 61
Fire, Violet 61
Fire, White 61
Fire, Yellow 61
Flagrance, Bouquet 37
Flavoring, Sarsparilla 91
Floor Waxes 77
Flowers, Cut, Preserving 5
Fly Papers 20
Foam for Soda Water 78
Food, Infants (Malted) 92
Food, Malted, Infants 72
Foods, Infant 56
Formaldehyd, Antidote for 84
Formaldehyde, Antidote to 23
Formaldehyd, Uses of 83
Formulas, Veterinary 93
Fortoin 95
Fougere 44
Fouquier's Comp. Powder 20
Frankinmyrrh 69
Freckle Banisher 78
Freckles-Lentigo 30
Freckle Lotion 78
Freckeless 37
Freezing Mixture 46
Fruit Laxative Syrup 30
Fruit Pulp Bricks 85
Fumigating Paper 13
Furniture Cream 91
Furunculin 31

G

Gadol 47
Gallactogen 15
Gallagher's Hair Elixir 5
Galled Back 45
Gargle, Borax 12
Gasoline Ignited by Friction 56
Gedacref 63
German Pharmacopoeia, New 26
Germiletum 55
Germol 95
Geuda Mineral Water 53
Gaourdi, New Milk Food 32
Gilpin, Langdon, Fire 72
Ginger Ale 91
Ginger, Wood Alcohol in 40
Glass, Etching on 27
Glass, Ground, Imitated 20
Glass, Writing, Aluminum 23
Glycerids, Decomposing 37
Glycin Developer 45
Glyco-heroin 55
Glycosine 47
Glykaolin 71
Gold and Alkaloid Mixtures 10
Golden Spray 55
Gold Paint 30
Goldtropfen 45
Gonal 31
Gonorol 31
Guacamphol 79
Gualamar 31
Gualsanol 15
Gum Arabic, Solution 75
Gum, Sennanr 74
Great Seal 85
Guatasanol 95
Guarantee, Coleman's 85

H

Haematin-albumin 15
Hair Balsam, Holland 13
Hair, Dressing for 93
Hair Dye, Atmospheric 77
Hair Dye, Dark Brown 52
Hair Dye Harmless 30
Hair Dye, Walnut 59
Hair Dyes, Black 36
Hair, Falling of 93
Hair Growers 68
Hair Oil, Cinchona 14
Hair Oil Perfumes 59
Hair Oil, Walnut 59
Hair, Pilocarpin in Falling of 84
Hair Pomade, Hebra's 12
Hair Restorer 43
Hair Restorer, Natural 85
Hair Restorer, Peerless 69
Hair Tonic 20, 75, 76
Hair Tonic, Scotch 13
Hair Tonics 4
Hairs, Superfluous 43
Hale's Ton-a-quin for the Hair ... 37
Hamamelis, Elixir 76
Hand, Artificial 69
Harness Dressings 20
Harness Paste 12
Hav-it 53
Hawthorne Perfume 60
Hazard, Rowland N., Failure 72
Headache Experiment 37
Headache Powders, Dr. Rivlette's 69
Heaves 44
Hedonal 63, 79
Heiko 47
Helmet 37
Hemorrhoids 94
Henna, Danger in 26
Hepaticura 37
Heroin, Incompatibilities of 35
Horo-menth 85
Herophesbites 85
Heroterpine 71
Hiccoughs, Ice Scarce for 28
Hide-bound 44
Hog Cholera Remedy 29
Hog Remedy, Moore's 69
Holtin Chemical Co 40
Homeopathy 41
Honeysuckle Perfume 37
Horsefungol 15
Hydrogen, Atmospheric 55
Hydrogen, Boiling Point of 74
Hydroquinone 29
Hydroquinone, One-solution 29
Hypnotism, Dangers of 39
Hypophosphites Comp., Cloudy .. 36
Hypophos. Cum. Ferro, Syrupus .. 36
Hypophosphites, Petroleum with. 37

I

Ibit 79
Ice Cream 36
Ichthargan 47, 93
Ichthyodin 47
Ichtoform 31
Ichthosot 71
Ichthyosapol 71
Idonaftan 95
Iman 5
Incandescent 12, 46
Incompatibles, Ruddiman on 87
Indian Cough Root 36
Influenza 44
Influenza Mixture 94
Inhaler 53, 63
Ink for Writing on Glass 75, 94
Ink, Horticultural 59
Ink, Marking 59, 69
Ink, Red 37
Insect Bites, Mixture for 77
Insect Bites, To Prevent 52
Insect Powder, Active Principle . 74
Insecticides, Business of 67
Inventory, Advantages 35
Iodine, Dissolve in Oil 92
Iodistol 24
Iodoformogene 79
Iodo-hydromol 24
Iodolene 63, 95
Iodosyl 71
Iosol 24
Iothymol 24
Irene 21
Irish Moss, Solution 78
Ironbrew 55
Iron, Comp. Syrup (Swiss) 93
Iron Ox 85
Iron Peptonate and Manganese .. 52
Isomorphine 95
Ixodin 63

J

Jambolin 47
Jarvis' Vitality Cocktail 37
Juniper Berries, Color 10

K

Kaempferia Oil 47
Kalsomine 77
Kamala Tablets 61
Kamfolia 37
Kef 71
Keeley's Cure 13
Kidno-Kuro 85
Kill-bug 21
Kil-kolic 69
Kil-kold 37
King of All 53
Klawqua 21
Koumys, Substitute 94
Kow-kure 21
Kresamin 15
Kymograph, The 89

L

Labels, Registered .5, 21, 37, 53, 69, 85
Laboratory Hints 14
Lactated Food, New 84
Lactolin 47
Lafayette Capsules 69
Lait Virginal 12
Lambertine 55
Lanikol 5
Lanolin Cream Co 3
Lanolin, Milk of 68
Larynx, Artificial 5
Laundry Polish, Liquid 75
Lawn Sand 5, 18
Laxo-lithine 21
Leanique 21
Lehn & Fink Burnt Out 26
Lemonade, Egg 91
Lemonade Powder 75
Lemon Essence, Soluble 37
Lentigo—Freckles 30
Leprosy, Rattlesnake Cure 55
Lewis' Hair Grower 53
Libit 5
Licola Bouquet 11
Life Preserver—Chem 53
Liniment 36
Liniment, Cosmetic 12
Liniment, Dr. Mill's 37
Liniment, Olympia 37
Linseed Oil Gallon, The 42
Lip Salve 77
Lippia Dulcis 63
Liqueurs, Two Elegant 91
Liquid Dentifrice 76
Liquors, Imitation 84
Loder in Trouble 22
London Purple 4
Lorna 55
Losophan 63
Lotion 12
Lotion, May-dew 12
Lotion, Sanatarium Dermol 85
Lotion, Tan and Freckle 92
Lotus Poison 64
Lung Treatment, Glandule 87
Lupetazin 63
Lupus, Preparations for 94
Lutrol, A New Indicator 47
Lysoform 55

M

Maconin and its Derivatives 47
Macroapiol 37
Magic 55
Malarin 95
Maltol 21
Maltphospho 55
Malt Wine, Meat and 28
Manila Bouquet 11
Maraschino 91
Matches, Non-poisonous 51
Mattson Rubber Co. Burnt Out .. 26
Maximite, New Explosive 86
McWalter, J. C 17
Medical Legislation 70
Medical Meetings, Important .10, 26
42, 58, 74, 90
Medicines, Sugar in 42
Menthol, Anti-catarrhal 29
Menthol Ice 29
Menthoiin 29
Mentholine 55
Menthol Vinegar 29
Mercuric Benzoate 31
Mercuric Iodide, Poisoned by 58
Meritum 21
Metol-hydro Developer, One Sol.. 45
Metol-Hydroquinone Developer .. 45
Mice, To Keep Away 22
Microfuge 5
Microscopy, Practical 59
Milk, Coca 14
Milk, Cocao Butter 14
Milk, Lanolin 14
Milk, Woman's, Analysis 70
Mineral Waters, Artificial 43
Miner's Asthma Cure 21
Minervaline 53
Mint Mouth Wash 36
Miracle 21
Missouri Pharm. Associatioa 74
Mist, Tussi Rub 94
Mixture, Acid Tonic 76
Mixture, Antiseptic 14
Mixture, Colic 44
Mosquito Bites 52

Mosquito Bites, Naphthaline for.. 86
Mosquito Tincture 5
Mosquitoes, Yellow Fever and.... 39
Moth Liquid..... 5
Moth Powder 7
Moustache, Pomade for..... 46
Mouth Wash, Salol..... 78
Mouth Washes 75, 78
Mudlavia 55
Musin..... 63
Musquitolin 37

N

Nail Polish 46
Nanette Bouquet..... 11
N. A. R. D., Chicago Fighting.... 38
N. A. R. D., Manhattan Fails..... 9
Nasal Douche Cup 46
Nasal Gleet..... 45
Negative Varnish, Ordinary..... 45
Nelson's Hair Restorer 5
Neo Plastine..... 69
Nervine, Well's..... 36
Nervousness..... 36
Nerve-Vigoro..... 85
Neuralgia Liniment..... 28
Neurilla 85
Neuro-vitae 71
New Jersey Pharm. Meeting 72
New York State Ass'n 56
Niagara Falls by Telephone..... 90
Nina 35
Nitro-glycerine, Don't Make..... 9
Nose aa Index..... 3
Nudity Cure..... 26
Nutriol Emulsion 5
Nutritive Pomade..... 52
Nux-fos 21

O

Oat Meal, Toilet..... 46
Obstetrical Device..... 37
Odontalgic Drops 19
Odontalgic Tincture 26
Odor, Every Disease has..... 22
Odor, Undulatory Theory of..... 65
Oenotannol 15
Oil, Akee..... 62
Oil, Bead 52
Oil, Conifer..... 19
Oil, Menthol 29
Oil, Nervine 13
Oils, Driffield..... 94
Ointment, Brooke's 93
Ointment, Menthol..... 29
Ointment, Pile 13
Ointment, Uma's Salicylic..... 75
Ointment, Wilson's Tricogenosum 68
Oleum Carminativum 13
Olympia Bouquet..... 11
Opium, Liquid..... 28
Oppeau's Treatment for the Hair 37
Opticians, Oculists and..... 6
Orinoco Bonquet..... 73
Orrisine 37
Ortol Developer 45
Osmosine 37
Owl Drug Co. in Chicago 38
Oxygenated Water in Surgery... 74
Oxygen, New Process..... 6

P

Pain Expeller 37
Paint, Black Bicycle 92
Paint, Fireproof..... 4
Pa-kal..... 21
Pa-Nol 55
Palmiacol 21
Palmiferrin 21
Pan-American Exposition..... 42
Pankreon 85
Paper, Antiseptic 68
Paper, Fireproof 10
Papers, Test..... 49
Papin's Comp. Bismuth Mixture. 21
Paride's Odontale..... 5
Parisen, G. W..... 7
Park & Sons Lose their Case 8
Paste, Adhere to Anything..... 84
Paste for Collapsible Tubes 71
Paste, Library 75
Paste, Serum 19
Paste, Unna's Green 94
Paste, Window Cleaning 75
Paste, Zinc 78
Pastilles, Laxative Tamarind.... 85
Patents, Recent ..5, 21, 37, 53, 69, 85
Patient, Age of a..... 55
Pearl Lustre 21
Pencils, Iodoform..... 13
Pepper, Black Tincture..... 28
Peptomaltene 37
Peptonates and Combinations..... 39
Perfume, Odor Heart..... 69
Perfumers Meet..... 40
Perfumes, Refining 37
Perlodont..... 71
Perluxe 37
Permanganol..... 71
Permanganate Stains, Remove.. 57
Perspiration, Fetid..... 93
Peruol 31, 79
Peruscabin 47
Pharmacy Meetings, Boards...10, 42
Pharmacist, Perfumery for 11
Ph. G. What it means?..... 21
Phenol Oil 53
Philadelphia Trouble..... 8
Phosphamol 5
Photographic Developer 43
Photographic Formulae, Useful.. 45
Photographic Solutions..... 29
Photography, Trick in..... 35
Physician-Druggist, The..... 58
Pictolin 47
Pile Cure, Reliable..... 85
Pill Game, The Two Thousand ... 90
Pills, Creolin 93
Pills, Dreyfus 37
Pinene 37
Plaster Casts, Tinted 21
Plaster Casts, Tint Your..... 7
Platinum Prints, Restored 59
Platinum Toner, Concentrated... 46
Pleurisy 44
Pocket Medical Formulary..... 58
Poison Containers..... 53
Poison Law for Georgia..... 6
Polish, Elastic Leather 92
Polish, Leather..... 76
Polish, Paste for Tan Shoes..... 92
Polish, Tan Shoe 91
Pomade, Camphor 94
Pomade, Translucent 30
Pomade, Walnut..... 59
Pomegranate Alkaloid, New 35
Pop's 37
Port. Essence..... 84
Potassium Iodide Syrup 27
Poudre de Fouquier Comp..... 20
Poudre de Riz, Rose..... 93
Poudre de Riz, Violet 93
Poultry Powder 28
Powder, Barbers 93
Powder, Beetle..... 94
Powder, Condition..... 29
Powder, Dr. Hess' Healing..... 85
Powder, Face 28
Powder, German Stomach..... 92
Powder, Insect 98
Powder, Violet 75
Powderpaint 21
Powder, Tooth 12, 29
Practical Druggist Course ...8, 24, 40
Prescription Difficulty..... 4
Prescriptions, Troublesome 35
Prints, Red 28
Prints, Registered 21, 69
Propionyl-salicylic Acid 47
Proprietary Association Meeting. 56
Proprietary Evasion 90
Proprietary Mania..... 41
Prunic, Cultivating the..... 54
Puts Pomades..... 43
Putty, Quick Setting..... 21
Fyle, Dr. Edwin W..... 33
Pyro Ammonia..... 45
Pyrogallol 29
Pyrogallol Developer 59
Puro-metol Developer..... 45
Pyro Solution..... 29, 45

Q

Questions, Board of Pharmacy 16, 64
Quinine, Adulterated..... 56
Quinine Hair Tonic..... 4
Quinine, Lygosinate of 79
Quinine Pills, Cheap 70
Quinine Syrup 28
Quinol 5
Quino Lax 37

R

Racahout 13
Rachitol 47
Radiant-heat Bath..... 69
Radium, New Gas from..... 74
Raeuber, E. G..... 39
Rattlesnake Venom..... 87
Rats, Destruction by Bacilli..... 73
Red Cross 5
Red Cross Antiseptic Dentifrice. 21
Red Cross Antiseptic Shampoo... 21
Red Cross Capillaris 21
Red Cross Disin. and Deod. Powd 21
Red Cro-s Liniment..... 5
Red Raven Dentine..... 37
Reducer & Intensifier, Combined. 45
Regenero 55
Registering, Fined for not..... 10
Rehr 55
Reissue 37
Rejuvenator, Dr. Scott's..... 85
Remedy, Hall's Hay Fever..... 94
Resorcin in Prescriptions..... 68
Resorcin in Solution 68
Ringbone 44
Resaldol 47
Resazurin, the New Indicator.... 7
Respirator..... 37
Restora..... 53
Rex 5, 21
Rhamnocitrin 31
Rheumacine..... 69
Rhodium, Phosphor. Gas from... 96
Rice, Charles..... 89
Roach Death, Hood's..... 69
Roach Destroyers..... 70
Roborat 15
Rocky Bracer 5
Roentgen Rays, Fluorescent 54
Roentgen Rays Restoring Hair .. 26
Roman Liniment..... 21
Room, Purifying Air in a..... 32
Rose Sachet 76
Rose Water, Glycerin and 4
Roses and Elder, Milk of..... 29
Rouge-paste, Theatrical 82
Royaline 55
Ro-zone Dust Bag..... 21
Rubin..... 31
Ruddiman, Edsel A..... 10
Rum, Essence 84
Rumo-Kuro..... 85

S

Saccharin has a Hard Time 90
Sachet, Regal 43
Sachet, Ylang-Ylang..... 59
Saddle Galls..... 42
Salisbury, O. B..... 24
Salol Dentifrice 37
Salts, Alum for..... 23
Salveget 71
Salvitae..... 85
Sana 95
Sanaqua..... 55
Sanidern..... 37
Sangogen..... 55
Santonin Pastilles..... 13
Saphol ait 71
Sapolane 31
Sarsaparilla Flavor..... 27
Sartan 95
Saunon 85
Scarring, To Prevent..... 29
Scratches..... 44
Scrub Brush..... 55
Seamen Cure..... 37
Searle & Hereth, Verdict against 40
Searle, Arthur C., a Bankrupt.... 10
Seasickness, Atropine for..... 86
Seguin, C. H..... 11
Selenium, Toxicity of..... 73
Seltone 37
Seguin, C. H..... 44
Sennol 85
Shampoo Powder, Scherman's 77
Shaving Lotion 46
Shaving Liquid..... 59
Shaving Soap, Military..... 62
Sherry, Essence..... 84
Shoe Polish, Brown 75
Shoe Polish, Russet..... 77
Show Bottles, Multi-colors..... 36
Show Liquids, Will Not Freeze.... 27
Sicco..... 47
Side Lines, Profitable 66
Sierra Mineral Bath Crystals..... 37
Sila 31
Silberol 31
Silk, Oiled, Handling..... 50
Silico-Fluorides 37
Silver Intensifier..... 45
Sitogen 79
Smallpox Scare Booms Business . 8
Snakes-stones in Africa..... 21
Sneeze, Avoid 54
Snoring May be Cured..... 54
Snow Dritt 43
Soapmakers Organize 72
Soap, Soft, Calomel..... 75
Soap, Tooth..... 13
Soda Water, Advertising 81
Sodium Cacodylate 26
Sodium Sulphate a Laxative..... 25
Solid Sprays..... 55
Solution Reducer..... 45
Spavin..... 44
Specify the Brand..... 90
Sponge, Artificial 19
Sponges, Sterilize 68
Spot Remover 45
Squibb, Dr., and the Profession .. 41
Squibb, E. R., M.D 9
S. S. S..... 21
Stamp Tax Off 24
Stamp Tax Repealed..... 56
Stamps, Unsold not Redeemable . 86
Standards, National Bureau..... 57
Staphylase 79
Star Anise, Poisoning with..... 86
Stearin Paste..... 25
Steral..... 25
Stomalix 5
Stomalix 37
Stratton, W. G 35
Strawberry Essence, Artificial.. 59
Strychnia, Lloyd's Test..... 68
Stove Polish, Graphite..... 75
Strickland, F. N..... 14
Stringtown on-the-Pike 98
Substitution, What is..... 86
Sulphocyanide Toning Bath..... 45
Sulphonal Poisoning..... 25
Sunburn Lotion 78
Sun Motor, Practical..... 65
Sunrise 37
Surgical Chair 87
Surgical Instruction, Improved.. 87
Susstoff-Sandoz 79
Sweet Tincture..... 60
Syrup, Balsamic Cough..... 94
Syrup, Banana..... 91
Syrup, Coffee 91
Syrup, Cough, Directions..... 74
Syrup, Grape..... 91
Syrup, Iodotannin-phosphoric.... 75
Syrup, Iodine..... 59
Syrup, Iron, Comp..... 75
Syrup, Lemon..... 91
Syrup, Orange 91
Syrup, Pectoral 13
Syrup, Pineapple..... 91
Syrup, Raspberry 91
Syrup, Sarsaparilla..... 91
Syrup, Soothing, Infants 76
Syrup, Strawberry..... 91
Syrup Tomc..... 12
Syrup, Tonic, Ague 76
Syrup, Vanilla 91
Syrup, Walnut Comp 62

T

Tab-lax 54
Tablets, Digestive 93
Talc, Rose 93
Talc, Tea Rose..... 93
Talc, Violet 95
Tannophne 52
Tapeworm, Beef Juice and..... 45
Tapeworm Remedies 69
Taroleum 71
Tarrant Explosion 24
Tarrant & Co. Found Guilty..... 24
Taste, Temperature and Sense... 5
Tears, Human, a Remedy 19
Tea, Swiss 12
Teddy's Roach Dust 53
Tegmen..... 95
Tenalgin 69
Terpin Hydrate and Codeine Elix 84
Terpin Hydrate, Aromat. Elixir.. 84
Terpin Hydrate, Elixir..... 59
Terpin, Syrup of 43
Test Papers..... 49
Therapeutics, Hygiene in..... 33
Therapeutics, Organo..... 17
Thermometers Points about..... 51
Thief Photographed in the Act... 42
Thiosot 71
Thymiode 24
Thymodine 24
Thymiodol 24
Thymol-Iodide 77
Thyroid Gland, Arsenic in..... 62
Thyrosol..... 71
Tic-Mixture 27
Tin Box Trust 58
Tincture, Camphor, Ethereal 68
Tobacco an Insecticide 10
Toilet Lotion 20
Tokolon..... 5
Tom-Tom 5
Tonic, Acid 84
Tonic, Chalybeate..... 94
Tonic, Quinine and Iron..... 94
Tonic, Walker's Restorative..... 85
Toothache Drops, Menthol..... 29
Tooth Cutter, Veterinary..... 69
Tooth Paste, Cherry 75
Tooth Paste, Chinese 75
Tooth Paste, Chinolin..... 12
Tooth Paste, Coca..... 13
Tooth Paste, Coral 13
Tooth Patse, Eucalyptus..... 13
Tooth Powder, Cereal..... 62
Tooth Powder, Quinine..... 77
Tooth Powder, White Rose 30
Tooth Soap 78
Tooth Soap, Antiseptic..... 13
Tooth Wash 46
Tooth Washes 27
Topical Remedy..... 53
Tor-on 71
Tortoine 63
Trade Marks, Registered 5, 21, 37, 55
71, 85
Tripartite, Violations 72
Triumph..... 5
Tropacocaine for Anaesthesia.... 47
Truss 5
Truss, Hernial 5
Tubercle Bacillus, Chemicals of.. 23
Tuberculosis, American Congress 74
Twelve Hour 85
Twentieth Century..... 21

U

U-ah-ma 55
Uneeda 5
Unguentum 28
Unguentum Balsami Pernviani .. 28
Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammon.. 28
Unguentum Ichthyol 28
Unguentum Petrolati Carbol.... 28
Unguentum Zinci Carbolatum... 28
Unicum..... 37
United States Dispensatory 38
Uranalysis 7
Uanda 37
Uranium Intensifier 46
Urinary Deposits, Mounting..... 19
Urine, Morphine in..... 7
Utopine..... 55

V

Vaccination, Christian Science... 73
Vaginal Syringe 53
Valerian, Cats and 34

Validol 15
Vanilla Extract, Artificial..... 30
Vapocaine 95
Varnish, Asphalt..... 12
Varnish, Gold 46
Varnish, Dead Black..... 46
Varnish, Label 27
Varnish, Patent Leather 28
Vapo..... 55
Veterinary Remedies..... 44
Veloril 79
Vichy, Use of the Word..... 72
Victor 5
Vig-o 21
Vinegar, Aromatic 13
Vinegar, Cosmetic..... 12
Vinegar, Fumigating..... 12
Vinegar, Spiced for, Pickles..... 92
Vinegar, Toilet..... 94
Vinegar, Toilet, Aromatic 30
Vioform 31
Violet Extract..... 61
Violet Pomade 75
Vitone 37
Vogeler Company Sold 40

W

Waiting on Customers..... 70
Warner, William Richard 73
Warner's Reference Book 7
Warren, Mary Buhl..... 9
Water, Alaska..... 11
Water, Arinita 11
Water, Cananga 12
Water, Cayuga..... 11
Water, Eye..... 46
Water, Florida..... 13, 36
Wash, Mouth..... 92
Waterman, Lewis Edson..... 89
Water, a Poison..... 86
Water, Oneida 11
Water, Pine 12
Water, Wyaconda Mineral. 85
Watforich 85
Wax, Floor 43
Wax Insoluble 53
White Violets, Jelly..... 14
Wholesale Drug Meeting, The.... 56
Whooping Cough Remedy 92
Whooping Cough Syrup 42
Wilder, Hans M 41
Windows, Keep Clean 49
Wine, Creosote 61
Wine, Ginger, Unfermented..... 36
Wine, Quinophosphate..... 78
White's Specific..... 69
Whooping Cough Remedy..... 14
Wine, Menthol 29
Wine, Stomachic 12
Wines, Imitation..... 84
Witch Hazel Cream 29, 53
Witch Hazel Trust..... 26,188
Woman's Friend 121
Women Druggists in Holland 26
Wood Alcohol 58
Wood Alcohol, Dead from 88
Wood Pulp Dressing 49
Worm Candy, Danger in.....55
Worms..... 44

Y

Yaltacure .....'53
Yellow Fever, Cause of..... 41
Yohimbine 79
Yu-Kan .....'85

Z

Zema-cura..... 55
Zenith 21
Zinc Manufacturers Combine ....'40
Zinc Permanganate in Urethritis,79

BINDERS

FOR PRACTICAL DRUGGIST

Substantially made, with heavy cloth sides and an adjustable back. PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is printed on the front cover in gold. It will hold four to six volumes. Sent postpaid for sixty cents; has always previously been sold at one dollar.

With **Practical Druggist:** One year's subscription, new or old, and this Binder, both delivered free for $1.40 at one time. If, in addition, a **strictly new** subscription is sent with the above, all three will cost only $1.90 if paid for at the same time, and may be sent to separate addresses.

EXTRA HEAVY, STRONG AND FLEXIBLE

MANILLA COVERS

A CONVENIENT temporary BINDER of tag paper for preserving copies of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST as received. Will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of 30 cents; has always previously been sold at sixty cents. They are mailed flat and arrive in good order.

With **Practical Druggist:** One year's subscription, new or old, and this Manilla Cover, both for $1.15 at one time. If, in addition, a **strictly new** subscription is sent with the above, all three will cost only $1.65 if paid for at the same time, and may be sent to separate addresses.

Subscribers who pay for two years in advance will be presented with one of these COVERS, delivered free if mentioned.

VOLUME X

THIS INDEX

Can be easily moved to its proper place in Binding

It is complete for the Tenth volume, July to December, 1901. PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is a combination of a New Dispensatory, Formulary and Receipt Book, issued in monthly parts for Busy druggists. Although it contains every item of interest to Read, or of value for Reference, from all the Drug, Medical, Chemical and Scientific Periodicals in the world, it is more convenient to bind several volumes in one book for easy Reference.

Complete indexes, in addition to being in every issue as heretofore, will be printed in this shape at the close of each volume. A title page is given each second year, in the proper place for permanent binding.

Temporary binders should be used for keeping the numbers clean and in order (Cloth, 60 cents—Flexible tag paper, 30 cents). Any one paying $2.00 for two years IN ADVANCE, directly to this office, will be presented with one of the TAG PAPER Binders, if requested at the time. If a Cloth Binder is Preferred, send 30 cents additional or $2.30, all at the same time. Delivered Free.

Back numbers can still be supplied, although they will soon be scarce and higher. PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, in addition to its other great advantages, gives each year, very many more and better Hints and Formulas than any five dollar book. Besides it is Complete and up-to-date every month.

The first four volumes can now be had, elegantly bound with Composition Leather, in one book, containing about 25,000 Practical Hints and Formulas, with a Complete Index, only $4.00, delivered. Second four volumes uniform in same style and at the same price, etc. Invaluable for Reference.

A

Absorbent, Wilson's....151
Acetopyrin....111
Acid, Carbolic, Turning Red....132
Acne, Treatment of Juvenile....157
Acopyrine....159
Advertisements, Read the....104
Aggressive Cutter Come to Stay.163
Albargin....137
Alcohol, Recovering....162
Alcohol, Rendering Undrinkable.151
Alcohol, Solidified, English....179
Alcohol, Wood, for Burning....119
Almonds, Burnt....180
Alsol....191
Amal....151
Am. Chem. Soc., Annual Meeting 106
Ammonia, Household....117
Amyl Salicylate....127, 143
Anæsthesia, New Method for....115
Angophora, A New Species of....114
Aniline Stains, To Remove....172
Antodol....175, 181
Annihilator, Dr. A. A. Bigelow's..101
Anti Cyst....167
Antidandro....165
Antifat....125
Antifluxin....111
Antiseptic Liquid....101
Antiseptic Mixture....110
Antiseptic, Mouth Miller's....190
Antiseptic, Red Cross....101
Antiseptic, The Ideal....162
Antiseptic, Turpentine as an....169
Antiseptine....151
Antitoxine and Lockjaw....184
Antivenene for Snake Bites....184
Antozone....165
Ants, Mack's Sure Death to....119
Aphrodisiac, Yohimbin, a New...147
Aphtha, For....109
Appearances, Keep Up....169
Aristochin....151
Arsenic and Mere Sustion....130
Artesian Wells, Removal of Iron.164
Association, American Pharm....152
Associations, Pharmaceutical....106
120, 138
Associations, Purchasing....103
Ass'n., Nat. Paint, Oil, Varnish ..163
Ass'n., Nat. Retail Druggists....168
Ass'n., Nat. Wholesale Druggists.168
Association, N. Y. Pharm....104
Asthma, Insomnia of....190
Austria, Proprietaries in....137
Atlanta Druggists, Injunction ...168
Atrahilin....106
Auto-Intoxication and Spirogyra.128
Azymol....111

B

Babies, Giving Capsules to....170
Baby Soother....133
Bacillol....159
Bacillus, Rat Killing....186
Bacteria Our Friends....79
Bacteria, The Transmutation of .129
Bacteriology and Water Exam'n. 99
Baldness, An Epidemic of....115
Baldness, Lactic Acid for....186
Bandages, Plaster of Paris....138
Barber's Itch....156
Basol....191
Bay Rum, Dubelle's....108
Beads, Orris Root....131
Beautifier, Mlle. Jewell's....167
Bedbug Destroyers....141
Bedsores....124
Bed Sores....176
Bed Sores, Protection for....189
Beef and Celery....187
Beef, Peptonized Liquid....165
Beef Tea....187
Beers, The Falsification of....151
Bees, Bites of....139
Benzine, Deodorizing....183
Bijou Cleaning Fluid....148
Bismuthose....127
Bitters, Hamburg....108
Bitters, Rocky Mountain Sagw....151
Blackberry, Gan's Hungarian....101
Blackhead Paste....125
Blackheads, To Remove....172
Blackmail Protection Against...186
Blanc de Perle, Liquid....107
Bleeding and Tender Gums....188
Blister, Liquid....107
Blisters, Camphor, Glycerin for...162
Blood Purifiers....158
Blood, The New Specific Test for.113
Blood Writing, How done....132
Bloomdye....101
Blue Pills....151
Bouillon....187
Brandy, What is....135
Brilliantines....142
Brilliantine, Liquid....142
Bromalgia....135
Bromid of Gold Solution....110
Bronchitis....190
Bronchitis in Children....124
Bronze Liquid....176
Broth, Clam....187
Bumping, To Prevent....192
Business Doctor, The....137
Business, Profits in....129
Business Rules, A Few Good....186
Butter Color....171
Buying Goods from First Hands.103

C

Cachous, Aromatic....123
Cadmus, Dr. W. J....138
Caffeine, A New Test sor....170
Calomel, Statements Concerning 167
Camphor, Dalmatian....121
Cancer, Violet Leaves for....185
Cancer, X-rays for....185
Candies, Cough....155
Candy, Glass in....106
Capsules, Corson's Red Cross....119
Carabin....151
Carbon Tetrachlorid....159
Cascara, Elixir of....173
Cascara Sagrada....163
Casein Salicylate....175
Cassinett....135
Castor Oil, Emuls. and Santonin.190
Catarrh Jensen's Treatment....159
Catarrhol....119
Catarrh, Nasal....190
Cedron Seed....137
Celluloid, Imitation....111
Cement, Acid-proof....101
Cement, American....140
Cement for Metals....140
Cement, Glass....132
Cement, Iron....110
Cement, Jeweler's....140
Cement to Affix Rubber on Metals.140
Cement, Waterproof....140
Cetraptene....175
Chalgonia....151
Chapped Hands and Face....157
Checkers, Cough....133
Chemicals, Fertilizer....165
Cherry Phosphate, Hot....187
Chill and Fever Remedies....158
Chill Tonic, A Good....116
Chocolat Malario....181
Choleroup....167
Chloromethyl-menthyl Ether....159
Chlorsalol....127
Christian Science and Mental....130
Christian Science, Improvement.150
Christian Science, Veterinary....106
Cider Preservative, A Good....164
Cimona....165
Cinchonidine Bromine Comp....175
Cittosal....127
Clam Broth....187
Clam Broth, Hot Ginger....187
Clam Juice....187
Clam Juice Cocktail, Hot....187
Claranol....165
Cleaning Fluid, Bijou....148
Coal Tar, What will Cut....148
Coca, Elixir of....174
Cocain Habit, The....138

Cockroach, The Venerable....101
Cod Liver Oil, Carbonated....179
Cod Liver Oil, Chocolate Emuls..158
Cod Liver Oil, Creasoted....156
Cod Liver Oil Fallacy, The....153
Cod Liver Oil, Ferrated....101
Cod Liver Oil, Ferruginous....179
Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of and Tar..167
Cod Liver Oil, Vigier's Emulsion.189
Cod Liver Oil, Wine of....164
Coffee, Bad Effects of....98
Cold Cream, A New....139
Cold Cream, French....139
Cold Cream, Theatrical....109
Cold Cream, Witch-hazel....171
Cold in the Head....157
Cold, To Arrest....139
Colic in Infants....134
Collodion, Iodized....108
Collodion, Styptic....125
Coloring, Tooth Powder....125
Combine, Bottle Manufacturers..136
Comfort....151
Compound, Glyc. Tonic....130
Confections, Medicated....157
Corn Plaster, Verdigris....189
Consolin....127
Constipation....171, 174
Constipation, Habitual....124, 188
Consumption, Bacteriolog. Treat.131
Cough (Acute or Chronic)....155
Cough Drops, Camphor....135
Cough Mixture....155
Cough Mixture, Adults....188
Counter Prescribing....101
Course, Practical Druggist ..136, 137
153, 154, 170, 183, 185
Cream, Allen's Antiseptic Toilet 133
Cream, Antiseptic Toilet....172
Cream, Camphor....157
Cream, Face....141
Cream, Glycerin....188
Cream, Maxcy's Violet....133
Cream of Lemon....165
Cream of Roses....133
Cream, Shaving....109
Cream, Tooth....123
Cream, Witch-hazel....171
Croup....124
Croup Mixture....139
Crown Liniment....151
Crushed Fruits....107
Cuprargol....175
Cupratin....127
Cuprianseptol....143
Curangin....143
Curcuma, Comp. Tincture of....172
Cure, California Kidney....167
Cure, Catarrh....175
Cure, Catarrh, for Internal Use..189

Cure, Cole's Cough 151
Cures, Corn, Liquid 189
Cure, Dandruff 125, 158
Cure, Dr. Town's Epilepsy 119
Cure, Hiccough 183
Cure, Life Saving Cholera 119
Cure, Red Cross Fever 101
Cure, Rosewood Dandruff 167
Cure, Slater's Australian 189
Cure, Tablet Pile 101
Cure, Tar Heel Chill 151
Cure, The Tree 131
Cure, Thymozone Dandruff 119
Cure, Tobacco, White Wood as a 182
Curling Fluids, Hair 100
Currant, Hot 187
Customers, Know Your 138
Cutazenia 165
Cuticura 151

D

Dandruff 166, 174
Dandruff, Sulphur Cream for 189
Danboline 165
Deaths, Recent ..106, 122, 138, 154, 170, 186
Decayed Meat, Light from 185
Decree, R. P. Hoagland Gains a 106
Demantin 181
Dental Caries, Treatment of 188
Dentarnola 131
Dentifrice, Antiseptic 109
Dentifrices, Liquid 142
Depilatory, Liquid 164
Designs, Registered 119, 135
Details, Importance of 182
Diabetics, Lemonade for 125
Diabetes, Adultes 131
Diarrhœa, Fermentative 155
Diarrhea, Summer, in Children 124
Didymium Salicylate 175
Dionine 143
Diphtheria, Formaldehyde in 183
Disconnts, Abuse of 122
Disease, Do Doctors Cure 106
Disease, The Trained-Nurse 118
Disinfectant Tablets 155
Disinfectants 147
Diuretic with Iron 173
Dogs, Selling in Drug Store 183
Douche, Nasal 155
Drenggs, Removal of 131
Drops, Charcoal and Cayenne 157
Drops, Forest Tar 151
Drops, Hamburg 108
Drops, Licorice 172
Dropsy, Cardiac, in Children 124
Druggist, Tragic Death of 154
Drug Journals, Value of 168
Drug Swindle Unearthed 168
Dymal 127
Dysentary, Treatment of 190
Dyspepsia, Intestinal 188
Dyspepsia, Phosphoric Acid in 144
Dyspepsia, Sure Cure for 170

E

Early Closing 134
Ear Wax, Removal of 112
Eastern Houses, Methods of 122
Eau Dentifrice 101
Eau de Cologne 157, 189
Eau de Quinine 141
Eczema, Carbolic Acid in 156
Egg Bouillon, Hot 187
Egg Chocolate, Hot 187
Egg Food 125
Egg Lemonade, Hot 187
Egg Milk, Hot 187
Egg Phosphate 107, 187
Egg Stains, To Remove 123
Eggs, Preserving 117
Eggs, To Preserve 112
Electrosynthesis 112
Elixir, Aromatic 180
Elix. Calisaya (Beaudoin) 117
Elixir of Cascara 173
Elixir of Cocoa 174
Elixir, Heroin 172
Elixir Heroin and Terain Hydras 172
Elixir, Laxative 164
Elixir of Pepsin 174
Elixir Saw Palmetto Santal Com. 172
Elixir Sodium Salicylas Comp. 172
Elixir, The Great Foot 119
Elixoids 111
Embrocation, Cyclists 174
Embrocation, White 107, 124
Emergencies, How Treat 145, 161, 177
Emissine 165
Employer, Formulas Belong to 122
Emulsion, Creosote 156
Emulsion, Petroleum 126
Emulsion, Turpentine 156
Enamel, Dental 190
Enamel, Flesh 141
Enamel, Ideal Nail 133
Enzymes, The 113
Epicarin 175
Epistaxis 167
Erosine 111
Essence, Composition 168
Essence, Ginger Wine 148
Essence, Pepsin, Phenolated 180
Essence Woodroof, What is 100
Essences, Artificial Fruit 188
Etching Fluid for Brass 190
Etbiol 111
Eucalemo 119
Engoform 191
Euguform 159
Examinations, Ont. Coll. Phar. 160
Examinations, O. C. P. 176
Ex. Quest, Oregon Board Phar. 192
Exam. Questions Phila. Col. Phar. 112, 128, 144
Explosion, Liberty Chemical Co. 181
Exquisia 151
Exterminator, Crown Ant 151
Extortion, Inspector Arrested for 184
Extract, Forest Root 119
Extract, Root Beer 139
Extracts, Ethereal Flavoring 180
Eyeglasses, Dimmed 181
Eyes, What Ails your 119

F

Face Powder War.. 153
Fencing in Neuroses 115
Fer-Aperient 101
Ferrichthyol 127
Ferrous Iodid, Solution of 131
Fersan 143
Fertilizer Chemicals 165
Fingers, Orris 92
Fire, Benzine Causes 120
Fire Grenades, Hand 164
Fire Insurance, Importance of 154
Floor Polish, Fireproof 170
Floors, The Cleansing of 154
Florida Druggists, To 104
Fluorine, Dangerous 92
Food, Parker's Liquid 167
Food, Sugar as a 146
Food, Thymozone Hair 1.9
Foot Friend, Hood's 119
Forgery, Test for 136
Formaldenyde-Bisulphite 143
Formulas Belong to Employer 122
Formulas belong to Employer 134
Formulas, Pile 133
Fortoine 143
Fragrine 135
Fraud, Druggists Scent 118
Freckles 139
Freckles, Lotion for 133
Free Dispensary Abuse 185
French Specific, D'La Roy's 101

G

Gadol 111
Galacton 111
Gall-Stones, Olive Oil for 154
Gargle 142
Gargle Backwards, How to 106
Gargle, How to 183
Gastrin 111
Gastric Acidity, Powder for 190
Gastric Fermentation, Prevent 190
Gastritis, Vomiting in 124
Gauze, Iodoform 125
Gauze, Iodol 125
Gellatose-Silver 137
Ginseng Brandy 124
Gilpin, Langdon & Co.'s Quarters 169
Gingerade, Hot 187
Ginger Ale, Hot 187
Ginger, Essence Jamaica 139
Ginger-Wine, Essence 148
Ginger Wine, Hot 187
Ginseng Garden, A 173
Glass, Pencil for Writing on 165
Glass, Price of, Reduced 184
Gloss, Liquid Starch 109
Glove Cleaner, Kid 142
Glycerin Jelly 168
Glycerin Tonic Compound 130
Glycogenol 191
Gold, Cleaning 111
Gold Paint 180
Gold Paint, How Made 148
Golf Sticks, Varnish for 181
Gono-Creme 101
Gorlium 125
Grains, Orris Root 135
Granulcitis 186
Grand Ma's Secret 165
Grape, Hot 187
Grippe in Children 190
Guaiacol Cacodylate 143
Guaiacol Phosphite 143
Gualakinol 111
Gualaquinol 111
Gum, Fly 126
Gum, Hi-Hi Chewing 151
Gum, Postage Stamp 126
Gun Barrels, Bluing 164

H

Habit, The Cocain 138
Hair Curling Fluids 100
Hair Dressing, Bay Rum 108
Hair Dressing, Quin. and Glyc. 109
Hair Dye, Black 109
Hair Dye, Blond 109
Hair Dye, Brown 109
Hair Dye, Brown from Peat 110
Hair Dye, Walnut 108
Hair, Falling of the 166, 190
Hair Oils, New Formulas for 189
Hair, Payette's New Life for 101
Hair Rejuvenator, August 167
Hair Renewer, Successful 153
Hair Tonic, Barber's 100
Hair Tonic, Eucalyptus 142
Hair, To Prevent Shedding 174
H. A. K 165
Hay Fever 153, 188
Hay Fever, Powder for 171
Hazel Rum 151
Headache 109
Headache Help 125
Hed-a-cure, Electric 101
Hedonal 143
Heliosin 191
Hemorrhoids, Internal 155
Hemorrhoids, Treatment of 172
Hensel's Tonicum 100
Herbs, Canadian 133
Hermopheny1 175
Herp-Eseo 181
Heroin and Terpin Hydras Elix 172
Heroin Elix 173
Heromal 151
Hetoform 127
Hi-Hi 165
Hiccough, Cure for 183
Hive, Lotion for 107
Hoagland, R. P., Gains Decree .. 106
Hoarseness in Singers 155
Hoemoform 111
Hood, C. I. & Co., Incorporated .. 104
Hopkins, Geo. K. 122
Horehound Drops, Compound 155
Horses, What Keeps Flies from 100
How to Learn 154
Human Milk, Iron in 114
Hydrogen, Free in the Air 114
Hypodermic Needles, Care of 183
Hyperoxides, Organic 118
Hypnone 191
Hypophosphites, Comp. Syrup of 129

I

Ichthyol-Calcium 127
Idigest 101
Importance of Details 182
Indigestion in Children 188
Ink, Artists' 133
Ink, Copying 183
Ink, Drawing 133, 165
Ink for Writing on Glass 123
Ink, Indellible 165
Ink, Marking 105, 148
Ink Powder 142
Ink, Printing Without 167
Ink, Rubber Stamp 110
Ink, Shoemake's 132
Ink, Show Card 148
Ink Stains on Silver, To Remove. 123
Ink Tablets 149
Inquiries, Odd and Humorous 102
Insectenda 167
Insects, Bites of 139
Insomnia, Formulas for 124
Insomnia of Asthma 190
Insomnia, Sunshine in 137
Instalment Plan, Evils of 119
Instruments, Sterilization of 131
Invalids, Egotistic Nervous 186
Invigorator, Rose's Hair 133
Iodine in the Human Body 129
Iodylin 127
Iodoform, Deodorized 109
Iodomuth 191
Iron and Magnesia, Efferves. Cit 108
Iron-Printing Process 158
Ivy Poisoning 192
Ivy Poisoning, How Treated 132

J

J. de T. 151
Jelly, Glycerin 108
Jewel-Weed 119
Jockey Club 189
Juice, Clam 187
Juice, Hot Oyster 187
Jumors, Discourage 134

K

Kalfroom 175
Kerosene, Deodorizing 183
Kidney Troubles, Tablets for 164
Kitro 135
K-K 181
Kliorisol 101
Knapo-curo 119
Kola, Preparations 183
Kumyss, Malt 140

L

Labels, Registered ...101, 119, 133, 151, 181
Lactomaro 165
La Grippe, Complications in 157
Lamp Burner, Cement for 173
Lamp Danger, Incandescent 170
Lanikol 167
Lanoble 181
Lanoform 111
Lanoline Not a Trade Mark 121
Lanthanum Salicylate 143
Larkin, Thomas H. 138
Laryngitis, Chronic 174
Lasin 127
League, Anti-Cigarette 120
Leather, Yellow Dressing for 107
Lemonade, Hot 187
Lerken 151
Letters, Cement for Porcelain 110
Liberty Chemical Co. Explosion .. 184
Life Saver, An Acetylene 185
Lime in the Eye 151
Linden, Barbed Wire 188
Liniment, Brown's Magnetic 133
Liniment, Capsicum Comp 108
Liniment, Clear 116
Liniment, Comp. Capsicum 174
Liniment, Menthol 139
Liniment, Red Cross White 101
Liniment, Rhodes' Electric 183
Liniment, Stimulating 149
Liniments 171
Linseed Oil, Test for 149
Lip Salve 108
Lip Salve in Sticks 109
Lips, Chapped 190
Liquor Ferri Albuminate 179
Liquors, Injurious Constituents. 118
Liquor Magnesii Citratis 180
Liquor Thymoli Compound 130
Listerated 135
Lithia-Malt 119
Litigation, Malted Milk 190
Little Things, Some 100
Liver-ro 151
Locomotor Ataxia League, The .. 104
Loreleine 165
Lotion, Barbed Wire 188
Lotion, Dandruff 157
Lotion, Face 156
Lotion, Freckle 157
Lotion, Hair 108
Lotion, Pile 172
Lotion, Skin 157
Lotions, Toilet 174
Lotion, Voodoo 181
Lozenges, Linseed 109
Lungoleo 135
Lupus Vulgaris 178
Lus-Tro 135
Lyfe's Oneder 110

M

Maisch, Henry C. 122
Make Stores Distinctive 150
Mallasin 127
Malt Kumyss 140
Malted Milk, A New 121
Malted Milk, Hot 187
Mando 181
Manure, Artificial 110
May, Eugene 122
May Pop, Daniels' Conc. Tincture. 167
Med. Practice, Business Outlook. 102
Meetings, Board Pharmacy .. 118, 133, 152, 167, 183
Meetings, Important Medical 106, 122, 133, 154, 170, 186
Megrim 119
Melan 111
Melon 191
Menthosol 159, 175
Menthyme 181
Mermaid 165
Methenyl-o-Anisidine 159
Methyl Alcohol, Poisonous Action. 137
Methyl-nonyl Ketone Compound .. 143
Mice, To Catch 183
Microbe, The Dietetic Role of 115
Microbes of the Human Body 98
Microbes, Where Settle 135
Migrain 109
Migraine 191
Milk, Cows' made like Human 182
Milk, Digestible 149
Milk, Effect of Boiling 186
Milk, Embalmed 97
Milk, Human, Iron in 114
Milk of Roses and Elder 117
Milk Preservatives, Test for 192
Milk, Uniloff's Reaction for 162
Milk, Viscogen for Adulterating .131
Mirrors, How Repaired 133
Mixture, Adults Cough 171
Mixture, Children's Cough .. 125, 173
Mixture, Cough 155, 172, 190
Mixture, Cough and Croup 133
Mixture, Creosote 156
Mixture, Iceland Moss Cough 157
Mixture, Mekko Cough 151
Mixture, Neuralgia 156
Mixture, Quinine, for Children 125
Mixtures, Silver-plating 117
Mock Turtle Bouillon 187
Mock-Turtle Broth 187
Mock-Turtle Extract 187
Moonseed, Poisoning by 152
Mosquito Bites, Naphthaline for .118
Mosquito Bites, Naphthalin for .. 184
Mosquito Exterminator 150
Mosquitoes, Bites of 139
Mosquitoes, How be Prevented ..100
Mosquitoes, To Drive Away 139

Moth Destroyers, Liquid.....107
Mother's Milk, Umikoff's React'n 162
Moth Tincture 110
Mouth Wash for Children 188
Mouth Wash, Formaldehyde 141
Mouth Washes.....109
Mucilage, Elastic 100
Mucilage, Postage Stamp.....181
Musical Heart, Man with Dead..120

N

Navanoids.....165
Nectrianin 111, 143
Needles, Hypodermic Care of 183
Nerve Tonic, A Good.....100
Neuralgia 188
Neuralgia, Intercostal.....173
Neuralgia Mixture.....156
Neuralgia, Treatment of.....171
Neuraline.....181
Neuroses, Fencing in 115
New-skin 135
Nioform 159
Nipples, Sore 151
Nitrous Ether, Assay of.....101
No-Mo-Roach 119
Normalin 165
Northropinon.....111

O

Octorine 151
Oil, Artificial Linseed.....120
Oil, Castor, Sweetened.....126
Oil, Catheter 190
Oil, Cod Liver, Carbonated.....179
Oil, Cod Liver, Ferruginous.....179
Oil, Hixson's X-ray.....167
Oil, Macassar.....125
Oil of Worms, What is.....148
Oil, Rat Catcher's 156
Oil, Sewing Machine.....107
Oil, St. Jacob s Sold Out.....136
Oil, Test for Resin in.....182
Oil, Tung.....178
Oil, Watchmaker's.....140
Ointment, Hebra's.....126
Ointment, Nit 157
Ointment, Parasiticide 136
Ointment, Rheumatism.....188
Ointments, Pile 155, 172
Oleomargarin, Test for 153
Opodeldock (Strassburger) 110
Orange Phosphate, Hot.....187
Organic Hyperoxides.....118
Organization, Who Knows 121
Orris Root Grains.....135
O-S-O 181
Ossorbin 111
Osteopathy Treatment 152
Own Preparations, Put up.....115
Ozonine.....167

P

Pain, Remedies to Relieve..... 99
Paint, Bulletin Board.....149
Palmaline 181
Pancrean.....111
Paper Varnish, Waterproof 174
Paper, Waterproof.....117
Parasitine 135
Pasta, Blackhead.....125
Paste, Brass Polishing.....126
Paste for Metallic Surfaces.....173
Paste, Label, for Tin.....100
Paste, Menthol Tooth 112
Paste, Sharpoo Razor.....171
Paste, Stove Polishing.....158
Patents, Recent .101, 117, 133, 149, 181
Pegrim 175
Pelletines.....165
Pelline 165
Pencils, Black, for Glass.....125
Pentadecylparatolycetone.....111
Pepsibo 133
Pepsin, Elixir of.....174
Pepsin, Essence, Phenolated.....180
Pepsin Phosphate 107
Pepsin, Wine of, Clarifying 146
Peptonized Beef, Liquid 165
Perfectine 165
Perfume, Frangipanni.....170
Perfumes, Violet.....141
Perodine.....143
Peronin.....191
Pertussis, Treatment of 174
Petrosulfol 175
Pharmacist, Doctor not a.....121
Pharmacy, Elevation of.....180
Pharmacy Law, Violation of.....120
Phenacetine, Pat. Right Expire..181
Phosphite, Wild Cherry 142
Photographic Developer.....149
Phototherapy 146
Pile Formulas.....133
Pile Lotion 172
Pile Ointments 155, 172
Pile Suppositories.....172
Piles, Tannin Jelly for.....172
Physic Ball.....126
Pill Scratching..... 93
Pills, Chills and Fever 155
Pills, Cole's Laxative Liver.....167
Pills, De Bell's Kidney 133
Pills, Headache 142
Pills, Huchard's 108
Pills, Tar and Iodoform.....106
Pimples, Sulphur Paste for.....125
Piperazine Quinate 127
Plaster, Adhesive in Stick.....171
Plaster for Spreading.....171
Plaster, Masses, Sticking.....171
Plaster, Poor Man's.....157
Plaster, Verdigris Corn.....189
Plasters, Adhesive.....171
Plasters, Better and Lower.....184
Polish, White French.....142
Pomade, Macassar.....125
Poppia.....165
Porcelain Letters, Cement for....110
Potter's Clay, Medicated 164
Powder, Antiseptic.....110
Powder, Asthma 107
Powder, Bath 123
Powder, Compound Chalk.....109
Powder, Disinfecting 189
Powder, Face 126
Powder, Foot.....141
Powder, Gliding.....141
Powder, Headache.....109
Powder, Horse 189
Powder, Ink.....142
Powder, Lice.....108
Powder, Lice, for Birds.....123
Powder, Poultry 125
Powder, Rosenheim's Antacid.....136
Powder Stains, Removal of.....124
Powder, Tasteless Purging.....189
Powder, Tic 110
Powder, Violet 141
Powder, Violet Sachet.....141
Powder, Washing 132
Powders, Condition 126
Powders, Headache.....110
Powders, Pink, for Children.....188
Practical Druggist Course...115, 136, 137
Preparation, A Profitable 129
Prescriptions Disp. without Separ.116
Prescriptions, Increasing.....114
Prickly Heat, To Avoid.....136
Prints, Registered 103, 181
Privato 135
Propolisin 111
Proprietaries in Austria.....137
Protargol, Solution of.....159
Pulmoform 135
Pyramidon 175

Q

Quin-India 135
Quinine and Iron Phosphorized...126
Quinine, Idiosyncrasy to 104
Quinine, Non-bitter Solution of..188
Quinine, Palatable Effervesc..156, 188

R

Radal 127
Radium, The Preparation of 159
Razor Paste, Sharpoo.....171
Red Cross 163
Regulator, Delmaclever.....181
Relief, Pain 125
Remedy, C. A. D. Cough.....101
Remedy, Dr. Kane's Cough.....119
Remedies, Chilblain 173
Remedies, Chills and Fever 158
Remedies, Eagle 101
Remedies, Veterinary 126
Rendering Alcohol Undrinkable .151
Reposia 135
Restorer, 3-day Hair.....101
Rheumatism, Acute 157
Rheumatism, Bees for.....179
Rheumatism, Snake Skins for....170
Rhodium, A New Gas from.....128
Rhus Toxicodendron, Poisoning..139
Ringworm, Goose Grease in 176
Ringworm, Ointment for.....126
Rinsing 181
Roachell 101
Robol 127
Roborat 191
Romalite 151
Roses, Cream of.....133
Royal Arcanum and Christ. Sci..102
Rubrol 127
Rumol 101
Rusting, Paint to Prevent.....165
Rust, To Remove.....116
Ruterba 165
Ryeoline.....151
Ryquina 167

S

Saccharin for Sugar 110
Sachet, Heliotrope.....125
Sachet, Jockey Club.....126
Sachet, Violet 141
Salicylic Acid Benzyl Ether 191
Saliva, Antiseptic Properties of ..106
Salts, Anti-catarrh Smelling.....142
Salts, Artificial Carlsbad 181
Salts, Cheltenham 123
Salts, Epsom, How to Give 183
Salts, Smelling 139, 165
Salve, Boro-carbol 133
Salve, Brady's Electric 167
Salve, Corn.....126, 174, 189
Salve, Deshler's.....142
Salve, Eczema.....110
Salve, Hayth's Egyptian.....119
Salve, Lip 108, 165
Salve, Red Cross 181
Salve, Uncle Humphreys 167
Samarium Carbide.....111
Sanitaire 151
Santal, Compound Elixir 172
Santovin 151
Sapoformin 143
Sapolan 191
Saw Palmetto, Compound Elixir.172
Scheme, A New Blackmailing.....122
Scheme, Umbrella Supply.....170
Schenck, J. H.....151
Science, Christian and Meutal....102
Sea Foam.....127
Sedatin 126
Seed, Cedron.....137
Sev-Ings-Mass.....169
Shadeine 151
Shampoo Liquids.....110
Shampoo, Saponin 132
Shampoo, The Best 141
Shelf Bottles, Oil Paint for.....188
Shining Face, Treatment for.....180
Shock, Position after 137
Shoe Polish, Self-Shining 101
Shoe Soles, Preserving.....148
Shoes, Grease for 23
Sigualoid 135
Sign Letters, To Fasten.....180
Silberol 143
Silver, Cleaning.....123
Silver-plating Mixtures.....117
Silver, Polish for.....173
Silver, To Frost 123
Sin Qua Non.....151
Siphons, The Law as to 103
Sitogen 127
Skin, Chafing of.....155
Skin Food, Pompeian.....119
Skin Paste, Non-Greasy.....190
Snuff, Catarrh 142
Snuff, Ferrier's.....142
Smell Limit, The.....169
Smuggler, Perfume, Caught 184
Snake Stones in Africa 166
Snuff, Catarrh 174
Soap, Antiseptic Liquid.....126
Soap for Metals 140
Soap for Removing Rust 140
Soap, Liquid, Ethereal.....180
Soap, Mineral Medical 179
Soap, Tooth.....108
Sodacol 135
Sodium Peroxide, Properties of..160
Sodium Salicylas Comp. Elix.....172
Solder Liquid, Acid Free 173
Sore Throat, Treatment for 182
Specific, Perrin's Pile 151
Spirit, Bathing.....116
Spirits Nitrous Ether, Assay of...101
Sponges Growing Scarce 134
Squibb's Ether 135
Stature increased 186
Steel, Etching on.....116
Stomach, Acidity of.....108
Stove Black, Cheap Liquid 174
Strychmine, Indiscriminate Use..128
Stryx Tonic 179
Students, Cultivate.....134
Substitution Trick, A.....137
Sudol 175
Sunburn.....139
Suomen.....119
Sugar as a Food.....146
Sulphume 181
Sulphur Bath, A New Kind of...151
Sulphur in Russia 150
Suppositories, Pile 172
Suprema 151
Surgery, Benzine in.....162
Surgery, Modern.....102
Susserin 175
Swan Down 110
Sycose 127
Syr. Glycerophosphates, Robin's.148
Syr. Hypophosphite, Comp 150
Syrup, Banana 107
Syrup, Chocolate.....187
Syrup, Coffee.....107
Syrup, Creme-de-Menth.....188
Syrups, Fruit.....107
Syrup, Ginger Ale.....107
Syrups, Hot Soda 187
Syrup, Iceland Moss 157
Syrup, Menthol Cough.....158
Syrup, Orange Phosphate 107
Syrup, Root Beer.....107
Syr., Sweet Gum, Wild Cherry Co.180
Syrup, White Pine Compound....132
Syrup, Wild Cherry.....107

T

Table, Black Stain for 173
Tablet Pile Cure 101
Tablets, Chocolate Coating.....148
Tablets, Cold and Catarrh.....110
Tablets, Disinfectant 155
Tablets, Dr. Boston's Magic 119
Tablets, Dr. L. N. Maurot's.....101
Tablets, Empire Celery 101
Tablets, Excelsior Malaria 101
Tablets, Nervo 133
Tablets, President's Restorative.119
Tablets, Rhinitis 171
Tablets, Rhubarb and Soda 171
Tablets, Shield's Malaria 167
Tablets, Vanilla Licorice 157
Tacquarau 135
Tannocresoform 143
Tapeworm Remedy, Blindness...152
Tar and Wild Cherry, Syrup of...173
Tarrant Indictments, The.....120
Tarrant & Co. Out of Business....168
Tar Heel.....133
Tarsol.....165
Tar, Soluble for Syrup.....164
Tattoo Marks, Treatment for.....183
Tea, Plantation 133
Teeth, Cleansing 167
Tetanus follows Vaccination.....184
Tetramitrol 128
Thermometers, Bacteria on 167
Thermometers, Testing Clinical..169
Thompson, John T 186
Thompson, Wm. S.....170
Thymolio 175
Thymotal, A New Vermifuge.....191
Thiadin 127
Tincture, Lentin's Stomach 110
Tincture, Toothache 190
Tincture, Vanillin 180
Tinctures, Changes in 179
Tobacco Antidote 126
Tobacco Heart 173
Tobacco made Harmless 131
Toe Nail, Ingrowing 116
Toilet Preparations 148
Toilet Preparations, New.....108
Tonic, A Good Chill 116
Tonic, Bentet's Celery.....133
Tonic, Rose's Hair 133
Tonic, Canari.....101
Tonic, Celery Spring.....158
Tonic, Cogswell's Foot.....100
Tonic, Eucalyptus Gum Hair.....142
Tonic, Skin.....157
Tonsilitis.....172, 189
Tonsilitis, Acute.....155
Toothache.....125, 172, 190
Toothache Drops.....110
Toothache, Jumping.....174
Toothache Tincture.....190
Tooth Brush, The Prophylactic ..151
Tooth Cream 123
Tooth Paste, Menthol.....142
Tooth Powder, Carlowa Rose.....108
Tooth Powder, Eucalyptus 107
Tooth Powder for Children.....188
Tooth Powder, The Earl Gulick ..119
Tooth Stopping, Temporary 150
Tooth Wash, The Germicide.....119
Toxicity of Selenium.....191
Toy, Joseph A.....170
Trade Marks, Registered.103, 117, 135, 151, 181
Trablactor.....181
Treatment, Jensen's Catarrh.....151
Triferrin 135
Trifferin 159
Trust, Flint Bottle 120
Trust, The Drug.....121
Tuberculosis, Experiments on....115
Tuberculosis, Koch's Theory 136
Tuberculosis, Yonkerman's Cure.102
Tuberculozyne 181
Tung Oil 178

U

Umbrella Supply Scheme.....170
Unguntum Domesticum.....116
Ung. Pisal, Co.....151
Uresin 111
Urinary Examinations.....115

V

Vanillin, Tinctnre.....180
Vapo-Cresolin, Poisoning by.....121
Varnish, Black, for Metals 140
Varnish, Elastic Paper 174
Varnish for Golf Sticks.....181
Varnish for Polished Copper 140
Varnish, Golden, for Copper.....140
Varnish, Gold, for Metals.....140
Varnish for Optical Instruments..40
Varnish for Steel 140
Varnish, Jewel.....140
Varnish, Label 110, 125
Varnish, Patent Leather 190
Varnish, Red, for White Metal...140
Varnishing Stain, Oak.....173
Varnish, Transparent 140
Varnish, Violin.....123
Vasoliment Preparations, New....142
Vaults, Dry, Killing Odor of.....132
Velvril 143

Verus.....135
Viburina.....101
Vidici.....151
Vigilant.....135
Vinegar, Pumilla Toilet.....108
Vin Vigorans.....151
Violet, Parma.....189
Viscine.....191
Viscogen for Adulterating Milk..131
Vomiting, Obstinate.....174

W

Warts.....190
Warts and Moles, To Remove....149
Washes, Complexion.....155
Water, Aperient Bitter.....174
Water, Chaster's Sparkling.....151
Water Exam. and Bacteriology..99
Water, Florida.....141
Water Ice, Pineapple.....107
Water Ice, Raspberry.....107
Water Ice, Strawberry.....107
Water, Lavender.....157
Water, Sterilizing.....182
Water, Violet.....141
Water, White Swan Lithia.....119
Water, White Swan Mineral.....119
Wax, Dental.....126
Wax, Modeling.....140
Waxes, Floor.....108
Weights, Japanese.....99
Whiskey, Iron Black'd, to Clarify 164
White Lead, Short Weight.....152
Whooping Cough.....155, 174
Whooping Cough, Cochineal'in...158
Whooping Cough, Embrocation..109
Wilder, Hans M.....105
Wilson's Absorbent.....151
Will, Manufactur's Sell Retailers.115
Window Displays, Unsightly.....106
Wine, Beef, Malt and Quinine....156
Wine, Cod Liver Oil and Guaiacol.156
Wine, Creosote.....156
Wine, Diuretic.....123
Wine of Pepsin, Clarifying.....146
Wonder Oil, German Antiseptic..101
Woodroof, What is Essence of....100
Wood Alcohol Suits.....118
Wool, Iodoform Cotton.....110
Worcester Plan, Decision Against.185
World's Triumphant, The.....181
Writing, Blood, How done.....132

X

Xerol.....135
Xinol.....191
X-ray Apparatus, A New.....185

Y

Yeasts, Therapeutic Value of....150
Yohimbin, a New Aphrodisiac....147

Z

Zinc, The Decoration of.....183

BINDERS

FOR PRACTICAL DRUGGIST

Substantially made, with heavy cloth sides and an adjustable back. PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is printed on the front cover in gold. It will hold four to six volumes. Sent postpaid for sixty cents; has always previously been sold at one dollar.

With **Practical Druggist:** One year's subscription, new or old, and this Binder, both delivered free for $1.40 at one time. If, in addition, a **strictly new** subscription is sent with the above, all three will cost only $1.90 if paid for at the same time, and may be sent to separate addresses.

EXTRA HEAVY, STRONG AND FLEXIBLE

MANILLA COVERS

A CONVENIENT temporary BINDER of tag paper for preserving copies of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST as received. Will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of 30 cents; has always previously been sold at sixty cents. They are mailed flat and arrive in good order.

With **Practical Druggist:** One year's subscription, new or old, and this Manilla Cover, both for $1.15 at one time. If, in addition, a **strictly new** subscription is sent with the above, all three will cost only $1.65 if paid for at the same time, and may be sent to separate addresses.

Subscribers who pay for two years in advance will be presented with one of these COVERS, delivered free if mentioned.

VOLUME XI

THIS INDEX

Can be easily moved to its proper place in Binding

It is complete for the Eleventh volume, January to June, 1902. PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is a combination of a New Dispensatory, Formulary and Receipt Book, issued in monthly parts for Busy druggists. Although it contains every item of interest to Read, or of value for Reference, from all the Drug, Medical, Chemical and Scientific Periodicals in the world, it is more convenient to bind several volumes in one book for easy Reference.

Complete indexes, in addition to being in every issue as heretofore, will be printed in this shape at the close of each volume. A title page is given each second year, in the proper place for permanent binding.

Temporary binders should be used for keeping the numbers clean and in order (Cloth, 60 cents—Flexible tag paper, 30 cents). Any one paying $2.00 for two years IN ADVANCE, directly to this office, will be presented with one of the TAG PAPER Binders, if requested at the time. If a Cloth Binder is Preferred, send 30 cents additional or $2.30, all at the same time. Delivered Free.

Back numbers can still be supplied, although they will soon be scarce and higher. PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, in addition to its other great advantages, gives each year, very many more and better Hints and Formulas than any five dollar book. Besides it is Complete and up-to-date every month.

The first four volumes can now be had, elegantly bound with Composition Leather, in one book, containing about 25,000 Practical Hints and Formulas, with a Complete Index, only $4.00, delivered. Second four volumes uniform in same style and at the same price, etc. Now Ready.

INVALUABLE FOR REFERENCE *COMPLETE AND ACCURATE*

A

Absinthe, Origin of....199
Abtena....229
Acclimatine....197
Aceton....229
Acton....199, 261
Acetozone....245
Adrenalin, Properties of....198
Ads in Packages....215
Ads, Preparing....263
Advertisements, Deceptive....259
Advertising an Educator....231
Advertising, Dignity in....247
Advertising for the Retailer....279
Advertising Methods....214
Advertising, Personal....290
Ague Remedy, Southern....252
Agurin....239
Aikin's Dropsy Cure....229
Alcohol, Test for....243
Aldehyde and Acid, Making of....277
Alexander....277
Aluminum Acetate, Solution....283
Ammonia, Household....196, 201
Anti-Cocaine Law, Louisville....275
Antigermin....245
Antigia....229
Anti-Rust Oil....237
Antiseptic, Fluid (Seiler's)....285
Antiseptic, Fluid Comp. (Seiler's)....285
Antitoxin, Vaccine, Investigate....200
Anti-Whoop....229
Ants, to Keep Away....250
Appallagin....235
Apparatus, Disinfecting....277
Appetite, Loss of....220
Aronadendreal....271
Arrhenal....271
Arvenol....287
Assayed Drugs in Manufacturing....248
Aseptinol....213
Association, Missouri Pharm....278
Association, Oklahoma Pharm....278
Association, Proprietary America....278
Asthma....203
Asthma Pastilles....238
Atoxyl....287
Atroscine....275
Aurin....239, 287

B

Bail, Physic....267
Balsam, Cough and Croup....261
Balsam de Maltha....228
Balsam Nervinum....276
Balsam, Rhinitis....199
Bandage Abdominal....277
Barber's Itch, Treatment for....238
Beef, Wine and Iron....203
Benefits, Permanent....281
Benzozone....245, 275
Bergaptin....223
Bertolin....287
Beta-Eucaine, Acetate....207
Bird Seed and Bird Food, Mixed....286
Bitters....277
Bitters, Cascarilla....199
Bitters, Cundurango....232
Bitters, Gentian and Eucalyptus....197
Bitters, Orange....276
Bitters, Revivor....229
Bites, Mosquito....269
Blackberry Brandy....252
Blackheads, Remedies for....253
Bleacher, Hat....196
Bleach, Stained Teeth....276
Blenorrhagic Dysuria....220
Blister, Liquid....206
Blood Purifier....205
Blumen-eau de Cologne....235
Board of Health as Traders....264
Board Pharm., Arkansas State....278
Boericke, Francis E....218
Boletol....255
Borogen....223
Bottle Capping Composition....197
Bottles, To Keep Full....240
Bottling, Drinks for....276
Bowles, Colgate....266
Bright's Surgical Cure for....275
Bromides, Syrup of....286
Bromipin Mixture....237
Bromocoll....229
Bromo-Lax....229
Bromopan....287
Bug Poisons....270
Bulbs, Electric, To Coat....197
Burner and Inhaler....277
Burns, Application for....243
Burns, To Relieve....269
Business, Cost of Doing....198
Business Methods, Bad....259
Buya....213

C

Cacao Butter, Substitute for....255
Cachous, Aromatic....220
Calcium Lactophosphate, Syrup....283
Calendar....261
Calminum....271
Camphor Ice....254
Can and Box Co., A New Tin....200
Cane Sugar, Test for, in Milk....195
Capsules, Filling....225
Capsules, Medicine in....277
Carbohydrate, A New....207
Carbolic Antidote, Caffeine a....249
Carbonat. Soda Water Unlawful....200
Card to Hang in Kitchen....275
Carminatives....285
Carmine Red, A New....207
Carolus....277
Carolus Magnus....277
Casaloda....245
Cascola....245
Catarrh Cream....212
Catarrh Cure....260
Catarrh Remedies....221
Catch Lines for Booklets....215
Celluloid Apparatus, Danger in....250
Cement, Acid Proof....251
Cement for Glass....237
Cement for Porcelain....221
Cement, Ivory....252
Cements, Ancient....275
Ceratine....229
Chamois Skins, How Made....275
Chamois, To Clean....261
Chicago Clerks' Campaign....249
China, American Ginseng in....248
Chloroform Water as Sweetener....227
Claret Ice, No Revenue on....249
Cleaner, Glove....197, 286
Cleansing Powder....212
Clerks, Employer Not Respons'le....232
Clerks, Evil Practices of....280
Cochlon....287
Cod Liver Oil and Eucalyptus....204
Cod Liver Oil, Creosoted Emul....204
Cod Liver Oil, Egg Emulsion....228
Cod-Liver Oil, Emulsion....204
Cod-Liver Oil, Erb's Emulsion of....199
Cod-Liver Oil, Malted....204
Cod-Liver Oil Preparations....206
Cod Liver Oil, Tasteless....204
Cod-Liver Oil, Wine of....204
Cocaine, Synthetic....223
Cold Breakers, Laxat. Taggart's....199
Cold Cream....204
Cold Cream, Boroglycerine....284
Colic in Horses....267
Colleges, Proposed Organization....233
Collodion, Iodized....283
Collodion, Paraformed....286
Colloids, Dr. Westmal's....229
Color, Orange for Ices....245
Composition, Bottle-Capping....197
Congress, Egyptian Medical....262
Consolidation and Co operation....233
Constipation, Remedy for....236
Consumption, Peruvian for....240
Consumption, Upson's Inhalant....221
Copper in Extracts of Drugs....195
Cordial, Anisi....251
Cordial, Diarrhœa....253
Cordial, Ginger....251
Cordial, Monte Cristo....267
Cordial, Neutralizing....253
Cordial, Orange....251
Cordial, Rum Shrub....253
Cordianin....223
Corn Cure, New....286
Corona....229
Corpulin....239
Coryza, Abortifacient....221
Coryza Remedy....221
Coryza, Treatment of....222
Cosmetics, New....284
Cough Checkers....245
Cough Cure, Cherry Pine....252
Cough Mixture, Lin., Lic., Chlor....251
Cough Syrup, Puritan....199
Course, Practical Druggist....198, 202
214, 218, 230, 234, 248, 250, 262, 266
277, 278
Cream, Almond....205
Cream, Ammonia Toilet....251
Cream, Bartmer's Floral....261
Cream, Benzo Boratum....251
Cream, Bismuth....205
Creams, Cold....284
Cream, Cooling....206
Cream, Cowan's Catarrhal....199
Creams, Face....253
Creams, Face-Massage....285
Cream, Glycerin....205
Cream, Hamadala....261
Cream, Imperial Violet....199
Cream, Non-Sticky Face....285
Cream, Quince....252
Cream, Rose....204
Cream, Sapphine Toilet....261
Cream, Satin-Skin....261
Cream of Violets, Pollack's....199
Cream, Velvet Skin....213
Creams, Face....205
Cure, Asthma....235
Cure, Beckwith's Toothache....213
Cure, Chilblain....235
Cure, Cough and Cold, Big "4"....277
Cure, Dr. Gossam's Kid'y & Blad....199
Cure, Headache....252
Cure, Higgin's Eczema....213
Cure, Knight's Consumptive....249
Cure, Ringworm....222
Cure, The Cardinal Kidney....240
Cushion, Water Bag, etc., Comb....277
Customer, Sixty-five Years a....243
Cuticura....215
Cut rate War, Louisville....248

D

Dactylis....213

Dancing Floors, Boric Acid for...277
Dandruff Cure, Barefoun.....229
Dandruff Cure, Mineral.....261
Danagruff, Ointment for 254
Dandruff, Resorcin for 225
Dandruff Shampoo Paste.....261
Dandruff, Stop, Dyno.....198
Deaths, Recent ...282, 218, 234, 250, 266
De Miracle Co, Falls 282
Dentifrice Flavoring 236
Dentifrice, Sopura 223
Dentifrice, Water 236
Derival 271
Dermacillia 277
Dermacura 229
Dermicure 239
Dermosopol 239
Dermozon 267, 239
Designs, Registered.....199, 215
Detergent, Derma 261
Diarrhœa, Chronic 286
Digestive Ferments in Surgery 239
Diosorsau 266, 229
Directory, Making Pay 230
Disinfectant, A Good 242
Disinfectant for Instruments 235
Disinfectants, Odorless 212
Dispense, Should Physicians 227
Dispensing Notes 212
Dispensing Problems 242
Display, Window 279
Doctors' Bills in the Olden Time .218
Dolly Dulton 213
Dominion 213
Don'ts, A Few 288
Dormiol in Pediatrics 255
Douglass, B. Deforest 234
Dragées 277
Draught, Horse Colic 269
Drench for Cow 267
Driftwood Blaze 213
Drops, Cough, Cold and Fever 277
Druggist, Liability of 217
Druggists, Custom among 259
Druggists Fined 264
Drug Law, Ignorant of 216
Drug Merchants of America 201
Drugs, Assayed in Mfg 248
Drug Store, Pocket 277
Drug Stores, Movable 217
Drug Stores, Substitution in 281
Du Barry 260
Dyno 220
Dysentery 229
Dyspepsia Tablets 225
Dys-pep-side 249

E

Ear Wax, Removal of 193
Earthworms, To Kill 203
Eau de Cologne 225
Eau de Cologne, A Cheap 235
Eau de Cologne, Prince's 235
Eau de Cologne, Superior 235
Eczema, Cure for 285
Eczema Salve 235
Eczema, Treatment for 222
Edinol, New Developer 271
Eggo 197
Egg Shampoo Powder 203
Eggs, Flavor of 274
Eggs in Therapeutics 259
Eggs, Preserving 261
Eggs, Tonic Preparation of 283
Electric 245
Electric Fluid, Hughen's 261
Electric Light as an Anæsthetic .229
Elephant, Hiera Piera 249
Elixir, Anodyne 225
Elixir Calisaya 219
Elixir Cascara and Glycerin 252
Elixir Cascarae c Glycerino 219
Elixir Cinchona 203
Elixir of Coca 228
Elixir Glycerophosphate 244
Elixir Hypophosphites 225
Elixir Kola, Aromatic 252
Elixir, Mercury, Arsenic, Iron 225
Elixir, Orange 228
Elixir of Pepsin 238
Elixir Saw Palmetto, Santal Co .2 5
Elixir, Simple 225, 228
Elixir, Stoughton's 241
Elixir Vitae 230
Elixirs, Notes on a Few 225
Employer and Employee 280
Employ, Whom he Pleases 232
Emulsion, All-Food, Syder's 277
Emulsion, Camphor 206
Emulsion, Castor Oil 206
Emulsion, Chloroform 206
Emulsion, Cod Liver Oil 206, 283
Emulsion, Copaiba 206
Emulsion, Creosote 206
Emulsion, Iodoform 206
Emuls. Linseed Oil, Thompson's .212
Emulsion Oil, Morrhuae 219
Emulsion, Palatable Turpentine .221
Emulsion, Santonin 206
Emulsion, Saponin 206
Emulsion, Scott's Iodoform 199
Enerjelo 261
Engleman, Frank E 234
Erysipelas 205
Erysipelas, Ichthyol in 207
Essence, Black Currant 220
Essence, Cherry 220
Essence, Dampson 220
Essence, Ginger 220
Essence Jamaica Ginger 252
Essence, Orange 2 0
Essences, Wine 220
Essentia Rennet 219
Eubiose 239
Eu-cal-lydra 249
Eucryl 229
Euquinine in Malaria 255
Everything, Price on 249
Exam. Quest., Colorado Board 272
Examin. Quest., Georgia Board .208
.....234
Exam. Quest. Minnesota Board 240
Exam. Quest. New York Board 256
Examinations, N. Y. C. P. 265
Excise Law, Druggists Violate 232
Extracts, Flavoring 260
Extracts, Orange 260
Extracts, Pineapple 260
Extracts, Raspberry 260
Extracts, Strawberry 260
Extract, Wild Cherry Phosphate .285
Eye Ease 199

F

Fabrikoid 277
Fanghi di Scalifini 229
Father Newman's 259
Fertilizer for Lawns 253
Fertilizer, Plant 222
Fever Mixture, Glycerin in 238
Figets 197
Fig-Fizic 277
Filtration, Suggestions on 195
Flaxseed, Mineral Oil in 278
Flea Exterminators 203
Florescence 277
Fluorrhenmin 213
Fluorepidermine 207
Fly Papers 254
Food, Canary Bird 286
Food, Lactated 222
Food Preparations, Official 502, 214
Fontaine de Jouvence 220
Foreign Trade Department 216
Formaldehyde, Disinfection by .274
Forman 271
Formazol 271
Formulas, Australian 210
Formulas, Selected 207
Formulas, Veterinary 267
Fountain of Youth 254
France Loses Vichy Suit 248
Frigifome 197
Fruit, Eat More 250
Fruit Juices, Clarification of 257
Fruit Juices, Preserving 258
Fuller, Harry M 266
Furniture Cream 260
Furniture Polishes 238

G

Gacamphol 239
Gadu-Olein 229
Gallogen 213
Gasterine 287
Gasu-Basu, A New Anaesthetic .217
Gelatin as a Pill Excipient 257
Gelone 287
Germitol 193
Gilpin, Langdon & Co., Incorp 201
Ginger Ale, Soluble Extract of 236
Ginseng, American in China 248
Gin Sloe 269
Glanderine 203
Glass, To Make Window Opaque .221
Glass, Copper Mirror on 213
Glove Cleaning Powder 237
Glycosal 271
Glyco Thymoline 261
Gold, Polishing Powder for 237
Gold, Tarnished, To Restore 197
G. P., What Means 282
Granulos, Tonico-Laxantes 261
Grape Juice, Unfermented 268
Grease Spots, To Remove 211
Grower, Hair, S. & G 277
Gums, Bleeding and Tender 232

H

Haemaphoskol 275
Hæmorrhoids, Chrysarobin in 238
Hair Curling Powder 223
Hair Dye, Harmless 212
Hair Dye, Sage Leaves 213
Hair, For Failing 2 9
Hair Grower, Belgian 249
Hair Regenerator, Karlsbader 229
Hair Renewer and Preservatives 268
Hair Tonic 237
Hair Tonic, Bay Rum and Quin 235
Hair Tonic, Jaborandi Bay Rum 252
Hair Tonic, Resorcin and Bichlor .240
Hair Tonic, Sutton's 276
Hair Tonics 243
Hair Vigor, Eclipse 215
Hair, Why Turns Gray 218
Hands, Asepsis of 241
Harding, Herbert Brunswick 281
Harness Polish, Black 206
Hats, For Cleaning Straw 276
Hay Fever, Prevent Attacks 259
Hay Fever, Treatment of 227
Hazard, Hazard & Co., Sale of 280
Heartburn, Remedy for 285
Heimstreet Removed 233
Helobas 199
Hemorrhoids, New Remedy for .206
Henna, Danger in 202
Hens, Spices to Make Lay 238
Herbogen 261
Heroids 261
Heroin, Syrup of 283
Holly-Berries 197
Homestead 229
Horn Fly Oil 245
Hoose Mixture 254
Hustler 213
Hyd. Dioxid, Boric Ac, Preserve .225
Hydrargotin 239
Hypnotism and Hairs 199

I

Ibogaine 239
Ice Cream Soda, To Dispense 241
Ichthyol, Odorless 207
Impressions, Value of First 280
Inhaler 277
Ink, Bronze, for Show Cards 257
Ink for Writing on Glass 236
Ink, Marking 205
Ink, Violet Hectograph 268
Ink, White 244
Insecticides, Advertising 203
Insects, To Destroy 237
Instruments, Disinfectants for .225
Instruments, Soap in Sterilizing 275
Instruments, To Clean Rusty 212
Iodine-eosin 223
Iodine, Soluble, Burnham's 277
Iodoform, To Remove Odor 217
Iodogenol 207, 239
Iron and Calcium Phos A. Liq 196
Iron and Manganese Peptonate .244
Iron, Smooth, Deep Black on 196
Istrouma 261
Itching Scalp, Preparation for .. 276
itch, Ointment for 268
Ivory, Cement for 252

J

Jamaica Ginger Suit 264
Jamrosin 207
Jars, Filling with Preserves 258
Jelly Roses 265
Jelly of Violets 205
John's, Father 247
Juniors, Employers Respons. to..199

K

Kemp, Edward 202
Kil-Kol 213
King-Nomo-Bug 239
Knickerbocker, Kattina 277
Knock Out 239
Kola, Celery and Pepsin 227
Kol Saver 229
Kroywed 213

L

Labels, Registered 249, 261, 277
Lac. Bismo 197
Lactanin 271
Lactosal 197
Landmark Gone An Old 201
Lanolin, White 215
La Reine des Cremes 229
La Sanadora 213
Laundry Blue 196, 200
Law Against Samples 266
Lawns, Fertilizer for 253
Laxcura 277
Luzell, Lewis Thurber 234
Leaves, Method of Preserving 276
Leeming, Thomas 276
Legislation, Pharmacy 278
Lesson, An Assistant's Costly 201
Liniment 267
Liniment, Absorbent 267
Liniment, A Good 229
Liniment, De Gruth's 213
Liniment, Menthol 252
Liniment, Ostercoens, Daniel's 261
Liniment, Stillinga Compound .241
Liniment, White 269
Liniment, Wonder Worker 277
Lin-Menthis 2 3
Linoleum Mats, Care of 254
Liqueur, Absinthe 251
Liqueur, Anisette 251
Liqueur, Chartreuse 251
Liqueur, Curacoa 251
Liqueur, Kirsch 251
Liqueur, Kummel 251
Liqueur, Maraschino 251
Liqueur, Vermouth 251
Liq. Carmini 219
Liq. Copaibae 219
Liq. Euonymin. c. Pepsin 219
Liq. Opii Sed 220
Liq. Pepticus ... .219
Liq. Santal Flav. Co 219
Liq. Thymol Co 219
Liquids, Filtration of Thick 213
Liquor Acidi Phosphorici Co 236
Liquor, Antiseptics 203
Lip Salve 237
Liver Drops, Concentrated 222
Liver Regulator, Delmac 213
Lotion, Boro-Benzo 235
Lotion, Cucumber and Benzoin ..285
Lotion, Keep from Souring 228
Lotion, Tilac Glycerin 252
Lygosin 223
Lysulfol 223

M

Magnesium Perox., Co., Making .277
Malaria, Euquinine in 255
Maltine 229
Maltogen 239
Manhattan Ass'n. Withdraws 233
Mantles, Gasoline Lamp, Clean .261
Marach 229
Marble Cleaning and Polishing 284
Marbleite 239
Marking Ink, Boxes, Packages 261
Martindale, William 234
Medicines, Bill Against Sampling 216
Methon 239
Meeting, Annual, of N. Y. S. P. A. 278
Meetings, Board of Pharmacy 199
217, 246, 266
Meetings, Important Medical 215, 230
246, 262, 278
Meetings, State Pharmaceutical 246
262, 278
Mennen, Gebhard 218
Mentholdaly 197
Merchant, The Prosperous 255
Mercuric-Iodocasodylate 287
Merriam, A. B. 266
Metals, Paste to Affix Labels to..284
Metcalf To Have New Store 248
Methyl Blue, Tell from Metylene .241
Microsol 271
Migraine 250
Milk, Artificial 267
Milk Digestible, To Make 242
Milk, Lanolin Toilet 222
Milk, Purifying by Pressure 217
Milk, Toilet Lanoline 284
Mineral Waters, Artificial 268
Miro-Dena 229
Mist. Bromoformi 219
Mist. Bromoformi, Imp 246
Mist. Pepsin c Bism 219
Mist. Tussi Rub. Conc 219
Mixture, Bromipin 237
Mixture, Cold in the Head 220
Mixture, Cough 220, 251
Mixture, Expectorant 252
Mixture, Hoose 254
Mixture, Rice's Glue Burn 203
Mixture, Sun Cholera, Improved .254
Mixtures, Diarrhœa 254
Mixture, Fever 267
Modoquinia 245
Modoveol 245
Morphacol 243
Morpholin 223
Mortar Holder, New 247
Moss on Fruit Trees, To Destroy .256
Moth and Caterpillar Lime 254
Mothecide 277
Moth, Tan, Freckle, Eradicator ...281
Mother's Friend 206
Mothers, Letter to 214
Motphilin 223
Mouth, Antisepsis of 238
Mouth Wash 221
Mumps, Remedy for 285
Myra 261
Myrosin 255

N

Nantoyok, A New Resin 223
Nargolum 223
N. A. R. D., Last Dissatisfied with 233
Neodruin 238
Neuralgia, Novel Remedy for 202
Neuralgia, Ointment for 276
New Red Blood, Kraun's 261
New Vigor 197
Nicotene 225
Nicotenine 213
Nicotelline 225
Night Sweats, Pyramid, Camph .224
Nipples, For Sore 247
Nivalin 223
Nix-E 261
Nubur 271

O

Oakley Co, Falls 266
Obesity, Remedy for 277
O, Cee Bee Gee 264
Odors in Drug Stores 233
Oil, Alpha 217
Oil, Camphorated Chamomile 283
Oil Cassia, Fistula Volatile 271
Oil, Horn Fly 245
Oil, Lemon, Preservation 224
Oil, Orange, Preservation 224
Oil, Sweet Castor 277
Ointment, Belladona Mercurial .283

Ointment, Camphor 252
Ointment, Cooling 252
Ointment, Elderflower 283
Ointment, Lassar's 283
Ointment, Little Indian Pile 277
Ointment, Naphthalin 252
Ointment, Pile 209, 285
Ointment, Simple 283
Ointment, To Color Green 244
Oleate, Aluminium 209
Oleate, Bismuth 209
Oleate, Copper 209
Oleate, Ferrous 209
Oleate, Ferric 209
Oleate, Lead 209
Oleate, Mercuric 209
Oleate, Zinc 210
Oleates, Official, Unofficial 209
Olive Oil, Adulterated 230
Omega 277
Opportunities, Take Advantage 231
Orchitis, Ointment for 252
Oreglyn 271
Ossin 275
Osmum, Chas. A 218
Osteopaths and Vaccination 233
Oxenol 245
Oxogen 213
Oxygen, Preparing 267
Oxy-mul, Thomas 213
Oxyneura 264
Ozokerite, Deposits Disc. of 258
Ozoline 245
Ozonal 239
Ozonaline 207
Ozonoform 223

P

Packages, Storing Small 227
Pain Expeller, Mermaid 213
Paint Blackboard 269
Paint, Prevent Tin from Rusting 241
Paint, To Remove 196
Paint, White Military Accoutrints 284
Palmetto Chem. Co. Fails 266
Pamphlet, Soda Water 247
Pancreon 249
Paper Straws, Competition in 200
Papaya, East India 258
Parchment, To Fasten 227
Paregoric, Cunningham's 196
Paris Green 257
Paris Green, Arsenious Oxide in 226
Pass the Board Easily 264
Paste, Almond, for Hands 268
Paste, Metal Polishing 220
Patent Medicine Stores Cut Price 230
Pat. Medicines, Window Display 199
Patents, Recent 195, 229, 249, 277
Patents Sold in Bulk 250
Patients, Grateful 265
Pepper, Adulterants of 272
Pepsin, Unchonated 252
Pepsin Zone, Glascoe's 230
Peptonated Wine 238
Perfume Firms Combine 249
Perfumes, Handkerchief 221
Perfumes, Synthetic 194
Perfumol 261
Perosols 255
Peruol 239, 261
Pharmacal Association, Ind. Ter. 265
Pharmaceut. Library for Chicago 216
Pharmacists' Mfg. Company 200
Pharmacists, Tribute to 226
Pharmacopœia, A New Swedish 200
Pharmacopœia of Prayers 198
Pharmacy, Largest in World 274
Pharmacy Law for Maryland 265
Phenacylphenacetin 255
Philosophy, Substitution 278
Phoeniceun 287
Phoeniceine 228
Phoenin 287
Phormihed 196
Phosferine 197
Phosphate Iron, Calcium, Liquid 196
Phospholuteyn 223
Phospho-Pepsin 199
Phrases, Catch 279
Physol 253
Pile Cure, The Famous 277
Pill Excipient, Gelatin as 257
Pill, Liver 211
Pill Mass, Creosote 222
Pill-tile, Slate 250
Pills, Blachard's Amenorrhoeic 222
Pills, New Device for Taking 259
Pills, Obesity 283
Pills, Salol Coating 228
Pineapple, Crushed 267
Piquette, or Dried Apple Cider 238
Plantose 207
Plasters 277
Plasters, Cheaper and Better 200
Platt, Henry Barnes 250, 266
Pneumine 255
Podock 245
Poison Mistletoe 271
Poison, Rat 203
Poisons, Bug 270
Poland Water Bottles, Refilled 264
Polish, Chair-Leather 286
Polish, Harness, Black 206
Polish, Piano 286
Polish for Soda Fountain 245
Polishing Paper 220
Polishing Powder, Gold & Silver 237
Pomades, Lip 283
Pomander 226
Postal Currency 265
Potassacol 213
Poudre de Riz, Rose 270
Poudre de Riz, Violet 270
Powder, Ambrosia 269
Powder, Barber's 270
Powder, Condition 230, 267
Powder, Cream Soda 269
Powder, Darby's Condition 253
Powder, Egg 268
Powder, Egg Shampoo 203
Powder, Farrar's Hygienic 229
Powder, Foot 285, 286
Powder, Fumigating 252
Powder, Headache 235
Powder, Healing 267
Powder, Ice Cream 220
Powder, Leila's Condition 253
Powder, Lemonade 269
Powder, Lemon Sherbet 269
Powder, Lexington Baking 235
Powder, Magnesium Orgeat 269
Powder, Mills' Co-No Stomach 199
Powder, Neuralgia 236
Powder, Neuralgic Headache 237
Powder, Noyeon 269
Powder, Raspberryade 269
Powder, Rose Talc 270
Powder, Shampoo 253
Powder, Taplin's Condition 253
Powder, Tea Rose Talc 270
Powder, Violet 254
Powder, Violet Talc 269
Powder, Washing 235
Powder, Youatt's Condition 253
Powders, Bath 286
Powders, Diarrhoea 254
Powders, Face, White 284
Powders, Horse Cough 269
Powders, Magnesian Lemonade 269
Powders, Soap 286
Prayer, Maimonides 259
Prayers, Pharmacopoeia of 198
Preparations, Toilet 270
Prescriptions by Telephone 230
Prescriptions, Method of Filing 243
Prescriptions, Who Owns 226, 246
Preserver, Patent Leather 284
Preserves, Filling Jars with 258
Preventina 213
Preventionette 245
Prints, Registered 199, 249, 277
Protargol Stains, Removing 249
Puff, Ginger 269
Purgatin 198
Purginic Acid 207
Purifier, Tar Heel Blood 229
Puritana 245
Puroform 239

Q

Questions, Board of Pharmacy 288
Quinacol 261
Quincy, Dorothy 277
Quinine Bromide, Hill's Cascara 213
Quinine, Laxative 241
Quinine, Liquorice Disguising 272
Quinine, Tasteless Preparations 244
Quinine, Tasteless Solution 228

R

Radam, William 218
Ramogen 223
Raspberry, Champagne 241
Rat Paste 244
Rats, To Clear Out 280
Rebate Plan, Boston Abandons 248
Red Albumen 203
Regal 261
Registration, Interchangeable 246
Regulator, Liver and Blood 235
Remedy, Blood Purifying 277
Remedy, Dr. Ling's Cough 229
Remedy, Dyspepsia 235
Remedy, Kidney 260
Remedy, Mange 222
Remedy, Mull's 213
Remedy, Rheumatism 212
Remedies, Diphtheria 277
Remedies, Hair, Queen of 277
Remedies, Nature's 213
Remedies, Spring 213
Remedies, Sunburn 268
Remedies, Veterinary 263
Ren-Car-Ta 277
Renovating Compound for Cars 212
Renovator, Tonic and System 277
Rescue 213
Resorcin, Color Danger in 223
Restorers, Hair 277
Reynders & Co. Assign 265
Rezo 229
Rheumatic Plaster, Williams' 261
Rheumaticura 213
Rheumatin 229
Rheumatism, Chronic Articular 221
Rhinaloid 245
Rice, Dr., Monument to 217
Rickseeker Burned Out 202
Ring, How Remove 229
Ring Worm 205
Ringworm, Scalp 277
Rixey, Dr., Surgeon General 217
Roachynee, Khasan s 229
Roborin 239
Romoc 213
Root Beer Extract 268
Rosalit 223
Rose Montague Holland 229
Roses, Jelly of 284
Rox 261
Royal 197
R. P. H 277
Rubber Goods, How to Keep 226
Rubber, New Substitute for 227

S

Saccharine, Law Prohibiting Use 274
Salicylic Acid in Strawberries 271
Salicyl, Salicylate of 277
Saline Effervescing 237
Saloquinine 239
Salt an Antidote to Strychnine 259
Salve, Eczema 235
Sanatolu 207
Sanderma 261
Santolin 261
Sar-Nac 277
Sarsaparilla, Comp. Ext 211
Sauce, East India 236
Sauce, Worcestershire 197
Sausage Seasoning 254
Save the Horse 245
Scent Ball Revived 226
Scheffer, Prof. Emil 234
Schistiol 255
Sclanfani, Fanghi di 277
Scutellin 239
Sea Foam 245
Sea Salt 252
Sealing Wax, Black 253
Sealing Wax, Blue 253
Sealing Wax, Green 253
Sealing Wax, Red 253
Sealing Wax, Violet 253
Sealing Wax, White 253
Sealing Wax, Yellow 253
Seasickness 210
Seborrhea, Benzine in 238
Septoforma 223, 287
Shampoo 245
Sheep Dip 212
Sheep Dip, Yellow Paste 268
Sherrynol 213
Shoe Polish, Liquid 260
Shoe Polish, Paste 260
Shoe Polish, Paste and Cleaner 260
Shoes, White, Dressing for 281
Show Bottle, Variegated 228
Sick Room, To Make Air Aseptic 237
Siempra Viva 229
Silver, Polishing Powder for 237
Sign, Prescription 279
Signs, Attractive Window 281
Sirocya 223
Skin Cleanser, Eureka 261
Skin Cream 237
Smallpox, Railroad to Fight 233
Snuff, Menthol 203
Soap Mine, Natural 258
Soap, Ox-Gall 288
Soda Fountain, Polish for 247
Soda, Frosted Chocolate 269
Soda Syrups, Making, Serving 241
Soda Water, Carbonic Unlawful 200
Soda Water Law Passed 264
Soda Water Pamphlet 246
Sodium Perbor. of Photography 271
Sodium Sulphate as Physic 272
Solar Rays and Germination 215
Solution, Sal volatile 286
Southern Drug Club, The 202
Southern Pharm. Co. Plant Sold 265
Specific, Anti-Diphtheria 199
Specific, Steinbrecket's 213
Sponges, Artificial 243
Sprague Apparatus Co. Fails 233
Sprague Apparatus Co. Sold Out 265
Spring, Prepare for 231
Spring Trade, Prepare for 214
Stain, Cherry, for Wood 276
Stains for Wood 206
Steel, Smooth Deep Black on 156
Stickers, Small 281
Sticko 197
Stock Taking and Indexing 194
Strawberries, Salicylic Acid in 271
Strawberry, Crushed 267
Strychnine, Salt an Antidote to 259
Sublamin 239
Substitute, Do not 270
Substituters, How to Catch 206
Substitution 259
Substitution & Misrepresentation 281
Substitution, a Serious Menace 249
Sugar, Art 277
Suit, Liebig Ext. Meat Co.'s 264
Sunburn Remedies 274
Sunflower-Seed Oil 214
Superlatone 215
Surgical Needles, How to Keep 259
Syllibin 245
Syringe, Hypodermic, Origin of 271
Syrup, Aitkin's 198
Syrup of Arsenic 236
Syrup, Banana 241
Syrup, Champagne 241
Syrup, Coffee 241
Syrup, Constitution Breezes 267
Syrup, Crescent Sherbet 267
Syrup, Diarrhoea 254
Syrup, Easton's 198
Syrup, Eucalyptus, Comp 205
Syrup, Exit Worm 253
Syrup, Fruit Chocolate 269
Syrup, Fruitina 241
Syr. Hypophos. Comp 249, 253
Syrup Hypophos. Comp., Mod 203
Syrup, Independence Tonic 267
Syrup Iron, Quin. & Strych. Phos. 198
Syrup, Kopje Defender 267
Syrup of Licorice, Aromatic 246
Syrup, Malt Sarsaparilla 267
Syrup, Mint and Milk 269
Syrup, Nectar 241
Syrup, New Century 267
Syrup, Pepto-Malt 267
Syrup, Pineapple 241
Syr. Quin. Hydrobrom 249
Syrup, Rapid Transit 267
Syrup Triple Phosphate 198
Syrup, Vanilla Cream 241
Syrup, Venus 241
Syrup, Wild Strawberry 268
Syrup, World's Wonder 268
Syrups, Fountain 267

T

Tablet, The Appetine Stomach 249
Tablets, Formo Dyspepsia 220
Tablets, Medical, Rheumatism 277
Tablets, Mouth Wash 251
Tachiol, A New Antiseptic 275, 287
Talcum, Borated 222
Talcum, Salicylated 252
Tanglefoot 197
Tannalm 207
Tapeworm, Chloroform for 199
Tapeworm, Pelletierin Tann. in 206
Tar-Ben 245
Tartrophenetidine 261
Tea, Rocky Mountain 261
Tender Feet 237
Teutonia 197
Tetanus Scare, The 202
Thansha 207
Thermometer in Window Display 215
Thigenol 287
Thistledown 213
Throat Sprays 219
Thrush in Infants 235
Toe Nail, Ingrowing 268
Tomatoes, Oil of 255
Tonic, A Blood 214
Tonic, Burdock and Potassium 232
Tonic, Cherry Malt 267
Tonic, Dandelion, Marshall's 277
Tonic, Hair, Boro-Quinine 277
Tonic, Hair Grower 277
Tonic, Laxative 283
Tonic, Quinine and Iron 268
Tonic, Skin 221
Tonic, with Celery and Quinine 248
Tonics, Hair 243
Tortoise Shell, To Repolish 213
Toothache Buster 252
Toothache Drops 236
Toothache Pellets 236
Toothache Remedy 236
Tooth Bleach 260
Toothpaste 237
Tooth Soap, Arnica 236
Tooth Wash, Ruby Pearl 285
Trade Secrets Protected 246
Trade Marks, Registered 197, 229, 245
Trade Marks, Registered 261, 277
Travellers, Cater to 247
Tr. Euonymi 219
Triacol 229
Troemner, Frederick W 266
Trues, Hernial 277
Trybol 239
Tryptargan 229
Tuberculosis, Amer. Congress of 232
Tuberculosis, Klopfen Treatment 202
Tufts, James W 218, 234
Tupelo 213

U

Unguentum Kaposi 220
Urinary Analysis 193
Urosteril 271
U. S. Salyx Co. Denied the Mails 249

V

Vaccination, Osteopaths and 233
Vaccine, McKee's 199
Vaccine, Standardized 216
Vaccine, Storage of 214
Valerydine 286
Valyl 255
Vanilla, Extracts of 273
Varnish, Dead Black, for Frames 286
Varnish from Celluloid 213
Varnish, Violin 196
Varnish, White Hard Finish 203
Varoma 197
Veona 197
Vigorine 229
Vinlax 245
Vin. Pepsinæ 249
Viroform 207

Violet, Coronation 239
Violets, Hillier's 213
Viscose, Odorless form of 198
Vis vitae 229

W

Wanamaker, John, Suit Against 218
Wanted, Hot Water Drink 217
Warner & Co. N. Orleans Branch 248
Warts, To Remove 243
Warts, Treatment of 208
Wash, Complexion 208
Wash, Formaldehyde Mouth 286
Wash, Formalin Mouth 286
Wash, Saponaceous Hair 285
Wash, Toothache 285
Water, Change to Wine 244
Water, Cologne 270
Water, Deep Rock 268
Water, Filtered, Dangerous 258
Water, Florida 237
Water, Gazose 229
Water, High Rock 268
Water, Hunyadi 268
Water, Lavender 270
Water, Lithia 268
Waterproofing Fluid 222
Water, Rose Eye 252
Water, Rose Lavender 270
Water, Vichy 268
Waters, Lavander 205
Weeks & Potter Liquidate 265
Welesco 197
White Cross 229
Whooping Cough, Gomenol in 207
Whooping Cough Powder 203
Window Display, Cough Syrup ... 215
Window Display, Thermometer .. 215
Windows, How to Polish 226
Wine, Beef, Malt and Quinine 222
Wine, Change to Water 244
Wine, Lemon 203
Wine, Orange 203
Wine, Pineapple 203
Wines, Flavored 203
Witch Hazel Combine 265
Wizard Oil, Hamlin's 261
Wood Alcohol, To Reduce Output 233
Wood, Stains for 206
Wood, To Ebonize 215
Worcester Plan Illegal 232
Writing Fluid, Deep Black 237

X

Xilolith 287

Z

Zeta 197
Z. M. O. 261

BINDERS

FOR PRACTICAL DRUGGIST

Substantially made, with heavy cloth sides and an adjustable back. PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is printed on the front cover in gold. It will hold four to six volumes. Sent postpaid for sixty cents; has always previously been sold at one dollar.

With **Practical Druggist:** One year's subscription, new or old, and this Binder, both delivered free for $1.40 at one time. If, in addition, a **strictly new** subscription is sent with the above, all three will cost only $1.90 if paid for at the same time, and may be sent to separate addresses.

EXTRA HEAVY, STRONG AND FLEXIBLE

MANILLA COVERS

A CONVENIENT temporary BINDER of tag paper for preserving copies of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST as received. Will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of 30 cents; has always previously been sold at sixty cents. They are mailed flat and arrive in good order.

With **Practical Druggist:** One year's subscription, new or old, and this Manilla Cover, both for $1.15 at one time. If, in addition, a **strictly new** subscription is sent with the above, all three will cost only $1.65 if paid for at the same time, and may be sent to separate addresses.

Subscribers who pay for two years in advance will be presented with one of these COVERS, delivered free if mentioned.

VOLUME XII

THIS INDEX

Can be easily moved to its proper place in Binding

It is complete for the Twelfth volume, July to December, 1902. PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is a combination of a New Dispensatory, Formulary and Receipt Book, issued in monthly parts for Busy druggists. Although it contains every item of interest to Read, or of value for Reference, from all the Drug, Medical, Chemical and Scientific Periodicals in the world, it is more convenient to bind several volumes in one book for easy Reference.

Complete indexes, in addition to being in every issue as heretofore, will be printed in this shape at the close of each volume. A title page is given each second year, in the proper place for permanent binding.

Temporary binders should be used for keeping the numbers clean and in order (Cloth, 60 cents—Flexible tag paper, 30 cents). Any one paying $2.00 for two years IN ADVANCE, directly to this office, will be presented with one of the TAG PAPER Binders, if requested at the time. If a Cloth Binder is Preferred, send 30 cents additional or $2.30, all at the same time. Delivered Free.

Back numbers can still be supplied, although they will soon be scarce and higher. PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, in addition to its other great advantages, gives each year, very many more and better Hints and Formulas than any five dollar book. Besides it is Complete and up-to-date every month.

The first four volumes can now be had, elegantly bound with Composition Leather, in one book, containing about 25,000 Practical Hints and Formulas, with a Complete Index, only $4.00, delivered. Second four volumes uniform in same style and at the same price. Third four volumes, uniform style, in Preparation.

A

Abdul's Sexitizer....375
Abortifacients....350
Acid, Carbolic, New Danger in....328
Ads Don't Pay, Why....371
Acne, Ointment for....299
Acetozone....335
Ad, Object of an....296
Ads must be Interesting....327
Ads, Write Natural....359
Adults, Whooping Cough in....366
Advertising Dispels Trouble....295
Advertising, Folder....311
Advertising, Honest....296
Advertising, Keep on....343
Advertisement, Politeness as....343
Advertising, Summer....311
Ads, Suggestiveness in....295
Adulteration....298
Alcohol, Should Tax be Reduced..374
Alfalfaretts....293
Alkaline Periodates....307
Alpine....375
Alray, The....325
Alsol....325
A. Ph. A....310
Amandine....365
Ambrosia....375
Ammonia Celery....325
Amyl Nitrate, Danger in....377
Anabanum....303, 319
Anaesthetics, New....367
Analan....303
Analyses, Food....345
Anamyl Bread....383
Animals and Poison....323
Antiarin....383
Anti-Cholerine....385
Antigermin....367
Anti Grippe....357
Anti-Itis....309
Antipepsin....319
Antipyrine and Cinnamon Water..292
Antiseptic, Elixir....306
Antiseptic, Turpentine as....306
Antitoxin, Druggists Fight for...325
Antitoxin, Regulating Sale of...310
Antitrypsin....319
Aperal....375
Apetol....375
Aphthisin....351
Apium Graveolens, Elixir....347
Apparatus, Disinfecting....309
Apparatus, Tablet Making....341
Appendicitis, Fashionable....338
Appliance, Surgical....341
Appliances, Hospital, Sick Room..341
Application, Constant....355
Applicator....341
Appointment, David C. Eccles'...310
Aresin....375
Aristoquinine....319
Armour's Five Rules....368
Arrhenal....303
Arsenic Compounds....341
Arsenic, Discovery of in U. S....312
Art, Value of....371
Asafoetida, About....346
Aspidinol....319
Association, American Medical ..294
Association, American Phar....342
Association, Arkansas Phar....294
Association, Connecticut Phar...284
Association, Ginseng Growers....346
Association, Maine Phar....294, 310
Association, Michigan Phar....346
Association, Missouri Phar....294
Association, North Carolina Phar.294
Association, N. W. D....361
Association, Pharm., Indiana....310
Assoc'n, Pharm., Rhode Island...310
Association, Wisconsin Phar....346
Asthma, Liquid Preparation for 292
Atarsyle....303
Atoxyl....303, 367
Attachment, Dropping, Bottles ..325

B

Babies, How to Feed....345
Baby-Ease....341
Baby's Own....375
Baldness, Premature....382
Balm, Catarrh....293
Balm, Chilian Eye....293
Balm of Life....375
Balls, Almond....365
Balsam of Life....357
Balsam, Sweet Tolu....306
Bandage, Abdominal Support....341
Bandage, Antiseptic....309
Bandoline....340
Barber's Itch, Ointment for....302
Bargains, Display Your....343
Bathing Compounds, Medicated..293
Bathing, Sea....323
Baume de Princesse....357
Bay Rum....363
Beautifier, 20th Cent. Complexion 293
Beauty Blanche....350
Bedsores, To Prevent....381
Beef and Celery....364
Beef Extract, Bogus....377
Beef, Iron with Malt....324
Beef, Wine and Iron....380
Benzine, Deodorizing....292
Billboards, Municipal Art Soc. &..328
Biogen....367
Biogene....357
Bitters, Boonekamp....365
Bitters, Hochfeiner Stomach....334
Bitters, Peach....340
Bitters, Red Lion Stomach....357
Bitters, Stomach....357
Bitter Tonics vs. Pepsin....289
Blackboards, Paint Used on....292
Blacking, Self-Shining....364
Blackmailing Druggists....360
Blanchisine....382
Bleach, Imperial Face....301
Blisters, Fever....333
Blood and Nerv. Disorders, Tabl's 341
Blood, Liquid Medicine for....341
Blood Purifier, Dr. Schmidt's....357
Blood Purifier, Schaefer's....293
Blumeal....309
Blushes, Tattoed....330
Boils, Application for....302
Boliformin....303
Boro-Salicine....325
Bottles Etching....372
Bouillon....364
Bouillon, Hot Egg....364
Bouillon, Mock Turtle....364
Brace-me-up....325
Bram-Ease....293
Brandine....309
Branding Stock, Ink for....317
Breast Tea....356
Breath, Offensive....302
Brestoria....293
Brilliantine....331
Brilliantines....372
Bromint....325
Bromo-Seltzer, Imitation....296
Broth, Clam....364
Broth, Hot Ginger Clam....364
Broth, Mock Turtle....364
Bug Killer, Kil-lol Electric....375
Burns, Ointment for....365
Burns, Remedial Paste for....341
Burnt Steel, How Restored....368
Business, How to Get....327
Business, Success in....329
Business Location, Selecting a...296
Business, Policy in....297
Buttermilk....313
Buyers Should Combine....294

C

Calaya....351
Camphor Ice....381
Camphor Ice, Benzoated....381
Camphor Ice with Glycerine....292
Camphormania....312
Camthol....309
Candy, Digestive....334
Candy or Whiskey....297
Cane Sugar in Milk Sugar....290
Canines, Whoping Cough Among 314
Capillaris....375
Capilaux....309
Capsule....293
Capsules, Pasco Headache....293
Capsules, To Clean....355
Carbola....293
Carbolic Acid and Preparations..325
Carbolic Acid and Suicides....342
Carbolic Acid, Antidote for....330
Carbolic Acid, Sued for Selling...344
Carbollysoform....383
Carbonegus, Vet., Dr. Daniel's...293
Carbonoids....375
Carbuncles or Boils....332
Carron Oil, Modified....303
Cascara Sagrada Co., Elix. of....347
Cascarods, Eskay's....309
Cascoids....357
Castor Oil, Aromatic....349
Castor Oil, How to take....355
Castor Oil, Stewart's....309
Catarrh, Chronic....259
Catarrh, Gargle for....317
Catgut, The Care of....371
Catheter, Embalming....341
Catheters, Preservation of....307
Cellar, Keep Clean....354
Chafing, Formula for....302
Chevluring....357
Chewing Gum, Dental....341
Chewing Gum, Spruce....372
Chattanooga Medicine Co....377
Chemistry, Fantastic Adaptation.371
Chewing Gum, Manufacturing...372
Chilblains....379
Chilblains in any Stage....379
Children, Kindness to....343
Chills, Palatable Mixture for....302
Chiohydromal....315
Chlorides, Liquid....324
Cholera Infantum....302

Chuquirua 343
Cider, To Keep Sweet 382
Cigar Wrappers, Spotting 373
Cigarettes, Asthma 379
Cinchona, Syrup Iodized 361
Circulation, Our Foreign 323
Claims, Moderation 344
Clam Juice 364
Clam Juice, How Made 372
Cleaning, Ammonia for 329
Clerks, How to Treat 291
Coal Roller 293
Cocaine Habit, The 290
Cocaine Venders Arrested 344
Coca Calisaya 293
Coca, Wine of 365
Cocktail, Clam Juice 364
Cod Liver Oil, Compounding of 318
Cod Liver Oil, Wine of 348
Coke Sniffin 314
Cold Cream, Cucumber 334
Cold Creams 366
Cold in the Head 363
Colds, Snuff for 379
Colds, Snuff for 348
Collodion, Clarification of 290
Colic Cure, Dr. Daniels 293
Colugrine 313
Cologne, Headache 363
Cologne, Unique 374
Coltsfoot, Syrup of 299
Combination, Pharmaceutical 311
Comfort 325
Com-sel-sar 325
Competition Snuff Trust 329
Compounds, Cleansing 301
Condensed Milk, Objections to 339
Consumption, How to Treat 330
Conversion, Hoagland's 358
Cordial, Blackberry 300
Coryza 381
Cosmetic Jelly, Antiseptic Lanoline 316
Co Sol 275
Cough Medicine, Bobley's 357
Cough Mixture 363
Cough Mixture, Cheap 363
Cough Syrup, Flaxseed 356
Course, Practical Druggist 293, 296, 312, 329, 344, 346, 357
Courtesy 327
Cream, A Cooling 348
Cream, Adeps-Lanae 381
Cream, Almond 372
Cream, Camphorated 381
Cream, Carbolized 381
Cream, Freckle 365
Cream Gloss 380
Cream, Glycerin 381
Cream, Hebra's Cosmetic 331
Cream, Lanoline 366
Cream, Owen's Fragrant 293
Cream of Roses 369
Cream, Tooth 333
Creophyl 375
Creosocamfor 351
Creosote Comp., Dr. Going's 325
Criminal Libel, Haynes 310
Crop, Big Ginseng 339
Crude Drugs Storing 298
Crusade, The Substitution 326
Cure, Catarrh 365
Cure, Dandruff 341
Cure, Kidney and Liver 315
Cures, Rheumatism 290
Cure, Speedy 293
Curmudgeon 293
Customers, Attracting 359
Cybeline 325

D

Dandruff Cure, Elgler's 380
Dandruff Cure, Resorcin 372
Dandruff, Sulphur Cream for 332
Danger, A Substituting 360
Deaths at Sea 314
Deaths, Recent 298, 314, 330, 341, 362, 378
Defeated, The Association 344
Dentifrice, Liquid Carbolic 379
Dentifrice, Saponaceous Flor 364
Dentine, Calder's Saponaceous 293
Department, Prescription 315
Depilatory, Fluid 333
Depilatory, Liquid 340, 366
Dermakola 325
Dendelin Co., S. A. R. D. after 377
Diarrhoea 302
Difficulty, Prescription 324, 325
Digestion, Pineapple Aids 314
Diosmal 383
Diplomas, Connecticut Board on 329
Directory, Penny-in-the-Slot 312
Dirty Money Crusade Against 291
Disappointments, Waiting for 340
Disinfectant, Antiseptic, Detergent 314
Disinfectant, Household 332
Disinfectant, Wall Apparatus 324
Disinfectants, Making 293
Disinfectant, Powder Making 293
Dispensing 353
Dispensing, A Doctor's Method of 267
Displays, Best Window 327
Displays, Window 327
Doctor's Bill Cut 312
Doctors, Keeping Track of 322
Doctors, Percentage to 313
Doctors, Witch 312
Dogs, Distemper Powder for 302
Dogs, Mange in 349
Doormat 325
Dressing, Antiseptic Wound 334
Dressing, Harness 290, 356
Dressing, Leistikoff's 350
Dressing Packer, Surgical 369
Drops, Ear 333
Drugs, Modified 330
Drugs, Tasting 357
Drug Plants, Cultivation of 312
Dyspep. Cure, Christian (?) Scien. 312
Dyspepsia, Flatulent 333

E

Earache 300, 363
Ear-Drum, Device for Protecting 341
Eau de Canarga 350
Eau Sedative, Bernhardt's 349
Economy, General 371
Economy, False 290
Eczema, A Cure for 333
Eczema, Gouty 332
Eddyism and Eddyites 377
Eddyism, Restricting 377
Effect, Cumulative 343
Egg Chocolate, Hot 364
Egg Lemonade, Hot 364
Egg Milk, Hot 364
Egg Phosphate, Hot 364
Electricura 375
Electrode, Medical 341
Elix., Guaiacol 340
Elixir, Diuretic 332
Elixir of Life, Dr. Poray's 365
Elixir, Neutralizing 356
Elkos 375
Elkossan 303
Emmoline 293
Emuls., Dr. Thompson's Linseed 350
Emulsion, Petroleum 393
Energin 365
Enuresis, Nocturnal 324
Eonia 309
Eposine 351
Eraser, Ink 347
Error Killed Two Persons 376
Escort, Woman Physic'n Demand 310
Eskay's Cascaroid 375
Ess-Tee-Dee 325
Essence, Artificial Raspberry 357
Essence, Artificial Strawberry 357
Essence, Artificial Vanilla 363
Essence Pepsin 373
Essence, Valerian 383
Essence, Volatile Smelling Salts 301
Ethacol 303
Ethyl Chloride, Receptacle for 298
Eucalebe 293
Exam. Questions, Illinois Board 304
Exam. Questions, N. Y. State B'd 320
Exam. Questions, N. Y. State Board 336
Exam. Questions, N. C. Board 368
Exam. Quest., Omaha Coll. Phar 384
Exam. Quest., Wash. State Board 352
Exonerated, Drug Clerk 361
Exterminator, Insect 293
Exterminator, Rat 331
Exterminator, Roach 300
Extract, Mock Turtle 364
Eye Lotions, Uphrasia in 373
Eye Salve, Formula for 308

F

Face, Acne of the 343
Face Bleach, To Apply 308
Face Cream, Roman 266
Facts, Ginseng 354
Fake Schemes, Results of 359
Fareol 367
Febrisum 293
Fees, English Surgeon's 314
Feet, Powders for Relief of 357
Feet, Sweating of 300
Felsin 325
Femitone 309
Fence but not Signs, Can Remove 294
Fergon 319
Fern-Malt Wine 306
Ferrisol 351
Ferrohydromal 315
Ferronubin 375
Ferrous Iodide, Syrup 359
Findings, Searching Increases 295
Fish Sauce 292
Flavolodin 383
Flies, Electrocution of 336
Flies, Lavender for 349
Flies, Poisoning, Quick Drying 381
Floor Oil, Dust-Proof 334
Floor Polish, Scheap 349
Fluoryl 375
Fluid Cleansing 300
Fluid, Silvering 320
Fly For 375
Fly Guard, Shepard's 375
Food, Honey as 354
Food, Infant 349
Food In New Form 306
Foot Powder 292
Foot Powder as Money Maker 290
Formulas, Exposing 345
Fountain, Make Attractive 360
Fowl Pills, Tonic 299
Freezing Cure 373
Frigotherapie or Freezing Cure 373
Frost Bite 379
Fruit as a Diet 338
Fruit, How Crystallized 308
Frutil 335
Fumeline 293
Fuel, Alcohol 339
Fuga Rheum, Renton's 325
Fur-Fur 309
Furniture Polish, New 381

G

Gabianol 351
Galactose 335
Galhanin 303
Galhanine 335
Gares, Glycerole 375
Gas, Escaped, Test for 313
Gastroids 302
Gelatol 367
Ginger Ale, Hot 364
Ginseng, How Used 378
Ginseng in Arkansas 358
Glass, Pencils to Write on 331
Glass, Render Non-transparent 318
Glaze Finish, Pearl 380
Glue Acid Proof 382
Glue, Liquid Fish 349
Glycerine Tonic Comp 348
Glycerole Yerbine, Comp 365
Glycerophosphates Comp., Elix 340
Glycerophos. Quin. and Iron 373
Glycomorrhum 351
Glycotone Co 366
Gonomortem 375
Goods, Buying 337
Goods, How to Sell 337
Goo-Goo 309
Gorite or Gorit 383
Grape, Hot 364
Grape Juice, Action of 373
Grape Juice, Bottled 373
Great Success, Value of 358
Griffith, Charles Wilham 297
Grippe Cough 350
Guaiacol-Ether 367
Guaiamar 335
Gum Arabic, by Ants 312
Gun Barrels, For Cleaning 347
Guttecol 283

H

Habit, Camphor 338
Habit, Tobacco 338
Hair and Scalp, Remedy for 341
Hair, Care of the 338
Hair Curling Liquid, Elgler's 380
Hair Dye, Walnut 373
Hair Pomade Anti-Kink 365
Hair Pomade, Lassar's 365
Hair, Pomades for 315
Hair, Removing Superfluous 372
Hair Restorer, World's 341
Hair Tonic, Eclipse 383
Hair Tonic, Madam Steven's 375
Hair Vigor, American 332
Hair Wash, Quinine 299
Haloform 383
Harness Blacking 381
Harness Oil 381
Harness Polish 381
Harness Preparations 381
Hay Fever 302
Hazeltine, Daniel W 314
Hemoquinine 309
Hennery Hint, A 371
Henry Branching Out 297
Herring Liquid 293
Hetol Caffeine 351
Histogenol 319
Hoagland Converted 346
Hoffman, Dr., Dinner to 344
Honey, How Clarified 325
Honey Water 381
Horse Colic 333
Horses, Embrocation for 331
Horses, Galls and Sores on 363
Horses, Worm Remedies for 349
Hostetter, Theodore R 330
Hungry, Why and When We Feel 341
Hydrastis Fluid 347
Hydrastis Golds 303
Hydrocine 335
Hydroferrional 315
Hydrogen, Perox., Cryst 351
Hypnopyrine 351
Hypophosphites, Comp. Syrup 332
Hypophosphites, Comp. Syr. of 382
Hypophosphites, Comp. Syr. Mod. 382
Hypophos. Syrup, Hematic, Co 364

I

Ice Flowers, Artificial 307
Ice, The Weight of 297
Ideala 303
Incandescent Lights, Heat from 291
Indictment, Wholesale 310
Influenza and Cold Mixture 315
Inhaler 325, 341
Ink, Black Marking 382
Ink for Writing on Celluloid 348
Ink, Gold Indelible 300
Ink, Gold Indelible 331
Ink, Horticultural 366
Ink, Pharmaceutical 325
Ink, Shoemaker's Polishing 350
Insects, Poisons for Exterminat'g 341
Instrument, Stethoscopic 325
Interest, Why So Little 342
Iodocol 303, 319
Iodothyrine 383
Iodyliform 351
Iron and Quassia, Wine of 349
Iron, Tasteless Tincture of 348
Iron Vitellin 307
Italy Brand 357
Isarol 383
Itsa-Winna 325
I. X. L 309

J

Jelly, Arnica 365
Jelly, Benzine 299
Jelly, Toothache 302
Jobbing Houses under Discipline 377
Journals, Read the 354
Jumbuchu 357
Just as Good 310

K

Kabocreoline 293
Kansas City, Soda Water in 296
Kaoplasma 293
Kelly, Geo. A 302
Keep them at Home 311
Kin-Ham Ett 375
Klear-Skin 309
Knowledge, Value of 359
Knu Kura 309
Kola, Elixir of 366
Kola-Ettes 325
Koskym 319
Kumpnee Unplezent 325
Kumyss 356

L

Labels, Registered 375
Lactamn 319
Laminoid 293
Lanazoin 293
Lark 375
Laundry Gloss, Porcelain 380
Laundry Sizing, Compound 380
Lawrence, Frank M 314
Lax-Fos 325
Lecithol 319
Lecture Theatre of Hippocrates 357
Lemonade, Formula for 308
Lemonade, Hot 364
Licorice Co., National 329
Life Plant 357
Lime Juice and Glycerine 300
Linen Enamel, Parisian 380
Linen Polishing Block 380
Liniment, Barb Wire, Bell's 325
Liniment, Big 4 Anodyne 309
Liniment, Carbolic 302
Liniment, Comp. Camphor 331
Liniment, Cure all 293
Liniment, Eureka 331
Liniment, Headache, Neuralgia 302
Liniment, Johnson's 302
Liniment, Kerosene 356
Liniment, Nerve and Bone 331
Liniment Powder, Dr. Daniel's 309
Liniment, Roycroft 341
Liniment, Shepard's Veterinary 375
Liniment, Stable 300
Liniment, White 363
Liniments 357
Linseed, Tests for 321
Liquodol-Lipbromol 351
Lip Salves 381
Liquid Bluing, Formula for 308
Liquors, Medical Attack on 307
Listeria 369
Lithron 293
Liver Pills, Whose Are Gloomy? 313
Lotion, Antiseptic 334
Lotion, Cosmetic 331
Lotion, Freckle 333
Lotion, Lime Juice and Glycerin 381
Lotion, Lime Juice, Glycerine 292
Lotion, Myrrh 365
Lotion, Sulphur Face 349
Lotion, Winter 366
Louisville Price Agreement Falls 377
Luborine 293
Lubricant, Catheter 316
Lungs, Apparatus for Testing 293
Luthea 375

M

Machine, Pill Making 325
Magic 325
Magnesium Dioxide 339
Magnetic Healing 378
Maica 315
Malted Milk 364
Maltogen 319
Manslaughter, Healers Held for 361
Manuscripts, Faded, Renewing 308
Maruspulmo 350
Marsirtrol 335
Marsyle 303
McKesson & Robbins, Fire 294
Meat Oil 309

Medical Compounds, Certain.....341
Medical Meetings, Important 330, 378
Medicaments, Devices Applying..341
Medicamentum 348
Medicinal Comp., Tonic.....357
Medicine Dropper.....309
Medicine, Tonic 341
Medicines, Bottle for.....357
Medicines, Canary Bird.....309
Medicines, Capsules for.....357
Medicines, Laxative 341
Medicines, Patent 361
Meetings, Boards Pharmacy .297, 3.3
346
Meetings, Important Medical ... 3.4
346, 362
Meiron 325
Mementoes, Advertising.....294
Menthoform 308
Menthol, Chlor. Methyl Ether of..309
Mercuric Iodocacodylate 303
Mercurivanillin 335
Mesotan 375
Metroglycerin 383
Metropolitan New York..... 312
Micturol 325
Mikrosol 309
Milk, Cacao Butter.....334
Milk, Dyed 298
Milk of Roses.....365
Milk of Roses and Elder 334
Milk Preservative not to be Used..312
Minervaline 293
Mistakes Are Valuable.....371
Mixture, Acid Fever 382
Mixture, Epileptic 340
Mixture, Kidney and Liver.....318
Mixtures, Expectorant 350
Morocco Leather, Dressing for...317
Morrhual 319
Morrhuvin.....357
Mosquitocheaser 373
Mosquitoes, Bine Attracts.....330
Mosquitolin 299
Mouth Soap, Medicated.....366
Mouth Water, Salicylic.....316
Mouth Water, Thymol.....316
Mouth Washes, New.....316
Mrs. Eddy and Salt 355
Mucilages 334
Murna 309
Myctogen.....351
Myogen 383
Myoserum 335

N

Nails, Enamel for 365
Names, Freak.....322
N. A. R. D 374
N. A. R. D. and Wholesalers.....346
N. A. R. D Convention 328
N. A. R. D., If to Succeed.....345
N. A. R. D. Meeting 360
N. C. R. 373
Neo-Arsycodile.....319
Nerve Builder, Turkish 309
Nerve Tonic, Formula for 308
Neurogen 351
Neuro-Phosphates, Eskay's. . . 3.9
Nicofebrin 351
Nipple, Bottle 325
Nodor.....309
Non Cons 325
Nori.....319
Nosebleed, Tampons for 334
Nosena 325
Novelty, An Advertising.....359

O

Odos 335
Oethol 367
O. H. O 375
Oil for Medicinal Purposes 293
Oil of Sambucus Racemosa.....383
Oil, Rubbing 318
Oil, St. Anthony's.....357
Oils, Keeping Essential.....370
Ointment, Antiseptic 302
Ointment, A Soothing 302
Ointment, Blistering, for Horses..331
Ointment, Canada Balsam.....347
Ointment, Cedarine.....293
Ointment Cloamp, Resorcio 319
Ointment, Eczema.....356
Ointment, Itch 356
Ointment, Marshmallow.....348
Ointment, Mother's Own 357
Ointment, Rectal and Skin 341
Ointment, Tar 347
Ointment, Zinc Ox. Prevent Gran.372
Oleomargarine, Palm Oil in.....328
Omega Chemical Co 310
Opoponax, Essence 333
Orangeade, Formula for 308
Orange Phosphate, Hot.....364
Orexinum Tannicum 335
Organs, House 307
Originality 322
Over-Cutting, Danger of.....343
Oxyhvomalfer 315
Oyster Juice, Hot 364

P

Pacific Druggists Organize.....362
Pad, Electric Dyspeptic 341
Pains, Rheumatic or Muscular...332
Paint, Cutters use Yellow.....371
Papers, Antiseptic.. 348
Papers, How Worked.....338, 342
Paraffin in Confectionery 378
Paranose 251
Paris Green and Tobacco.....291
Parker, George H.....322
Parquetin 319
Paste, Fig 347
Paste, Phosphorous.....301
Paste, Shoe Polish.....335
Pastes 334
Pastilles, Breath 348
Pastilles, Fragrant.....317
Pastilles, Fumigating 333
Pastils, Throat 341
Patents, Recent.....375
Patchouli, Essence 333
Pathological Specimens, Preserv.373
Paxtine 309
Pepsin, Action of HCl on 366
Pepsin, Elixir of.....301
Pepsin, Elix., Lactated.....347
Pepsinets 375
Pepsin Gum, Beeman's 343
Pepsin, Kola and Celery 293
Perfume, Elder Flower 333
Perfume, Lasting Rose.....319
Perfume, Lily of the Valley.....333
Peroxoles 367
Petroleum, Physiological Action..355
Phacts, Phillips 353
Phango 357
Pharmacy, The Literature of 390
Pharmacy, What is Coming to...378
Phenetidin Agaricinates.....319
Phenosalyl 365
Phorxal.....309
Phospho 293
Phosphor Needlin.....357
Phosphorous, Liability 339
Physicians, Advertising to 359
Pick-me-up, A 348
Piles, Liquid Remedy for.....293
Piles, Remedy for.....341
Pill, Gout and Rheumatic.....292
Pills, Ammition 325
Pills, Dr. Murri's Iron Nerve.....341
Pink Pearls.....375
Plan, Ohio Tripartite.....362
Plants, Flowers, Chem. Food for.317
Plaster, Corn.....300
Plaster, Court.....317
Plaster, Rheumatic Foot 293
Plasters, The Eagle.....325
Pleasantries Proprietary 296
Podophyllin, Action on Eye.....305
Pointers, Pertinent, Impertinent.362
Poisons, Blood 305
Poisons, Laxity in Sale of 377
Police and Patent Medicines.....361
Polish, Brass 300
Polish, Liquid Laundry.....301
Polishes, Linoleum.....349
Polishes, Metal.....316
Polishes, Starch.....340
Polishes, Stove 333
Pomade, Juniper.....317
Pomade, Lip.....302
Pomade, Polishing.....316
Porodor 383
Potassium Chloroplatinite.....351
Poultry, Iron Tonic for 334
Powder, Antiseptic Dusting.....302
Powder, Baby Dusting.....302
Powder, Baklog.....301
Powder, Beauty.....334
Powder, Bernhardt's Face.....349
Powder, Condition.....316
Powder, Cough.....317
Powder, Curry 300, 340
Powder, Digestive 317
Powder, Foot 325
Powder, Perfumed Face.....340
Powder, Hair Curling 299
Powder, Hair Wash.....332
Powder, Ink 349
Powder for Horses, Diuretic.....305
Powder, Indian Head.....325
Powder, Poultry 379
Powder, Poultry 324
Powder, Roup.....379
Powder, Stock.....324
Powder, Styptic, Barber's.....333
Powder, Talcum, Violet Odor for..317
Powders, Washing.....332
Practical Druggist Course 370
Preparations, Medicinal 357
Prescribing, Careful 329
Prescribing, Minister Plied for .361
Prescription, Dr. R. Williams.....375
Prescription Vials, Storing.....325
Prescriptions, Card System for .321
Prescriptions, Substitution in....374
Presto 293
Pre-Vent-O 341
Prices can Never be Restored 322
Prickly Heat 348
Printed Matter, Copying.....380
Privacy, The Right of.....378
Proferrin 325
Progress Necessary 329
Prompt People 354
Propol 303
Proprietaries, Counterfeit.....358
Protan 325
Proteinum Pyocyaneum.....303
Proton 303
Publicity 343
Purgen 351
Purifier, Heidenberg's.....325
Puroform 319
Purozone 375
Purzo.....304
Push Persistent 359
Pyran.....335
Pyroxylin Compound.....293

Q

Queen Bee.....309
Quinalax 375
Quinine Laxative Powder 309
Quinine Lysoginate 319
Quinine Mixture, Licorice Prep ..334
Quinine Poisoning, Case of.....322
Quiniocnrethane 303
Quinine-Wine, Phosphated 301

R

Radirine.....325
Readers, Ads Must Catch 343
Reason, Give the 359
Receptacle, Tooth Powder.....341
Refilling, Ethics of.....355
Relish, Cheap 348
Remedies for Certain Diseases...293
Remedies, Dyspepsia 299
Remedies in Capsule and Tablets 341
Remedies, Your Own.....298
Remedy, Boil and Carbuncle.....348
Remedy, Coryza 302
Remedy, Heave.....324
Remedy, Veterinary.....325
Remover, Ink and Rust 333
Reply, President Harding's 326
Restoratone 375
Results, Quick 371
Results Take Time.....313
Retrospect and Prospect.....369
Rheumasan 367
Rheumatic Cure, Liquid 341
Rheumatism, etc., Cure for 293
Rheumatism, Liniment for.....331
Rheumatism, Remedies for 341
Ringworm 302
Rivals Slashing at 329
Rivals, Value of Envious.....343
Rodogen.....335
Roentgen Rays Burns.....323
Rosaderma 357
Root Beer.....318
Root, Cough and Catarrh 325
Rose Balm.....375
Rose, Joseph Benson.....314
Rose Oil 333
Rotation, Christian (?) Science ...323
Royal 375
Rubber Goods, Preserving.....324
Rubrescine, a New Indicator 383
Russia, Patent Medicines in.....361

S

Saccharin, Solent of 347
Salagin 293
Salol, Emulsion of 347
Salve, Carbolic.....301
Salve, Dessler's.....348
Salves 341
Santheose 375
Saponatus Kalinus, Spiritus.....316
Saponin.....367
Savomor.....293
Scarrot 375
Scheme, New Swindling 361
Schenck, Samuel Leopold 323
Schistiol 319
Secretary, A New 294
Seely, Fred. L., to Study Law 344
Selenopyrine 303
Sex and Humbug 329
Sextonic 375
Shampoo, Ammoniacal 381
Shampoo, Bay Rum.....341
Shampoo, "Dry" 381
Shaving, Anti-Microbe.....345
Shaving Cream, Lanolinated.....318
Sickness, Music in.....307
Sickroom, Spray to Disinfect.....300
Siccolum Ricini.....319
Signs, Window 295
Silver, Paranuclein Comp 345
Silver Plate, Soap for.....361
Silver, Vitelline 367
Skin, Cosmetaline for.....349
Skin Diseases, Remedy for 341
Skin Food 318
Skin Food, Orange Flower.....318
Skin Food, Roumanian 309
Skins, To Cure 350
Small, Character by 368
Smylie, Maj. Charles A 316
Snake Bile for Snake Bite 297
Snake Poison, Ferment in 383
Snuff for Colds.....379
Soap, Liquid 301
Soap Paste, Glycerine.....350
Soap, Polishing 302
Soap Solution, Ethcrial.....317
Sociable, Be More.....371
Soda Water, Crusade Against....344
Solution, Lister's Antiseptic.....356
Somnos 303
Soothing Syrups 382
Soothing Syrup, Windsor.....309
Sores on Mouth and Tongue.....350
Soup Herbs, Essence of 350
Sozoiodol-Mercury 367
Sozoiodol-Zinc 367
Special Information Necessary.. 357
Spice, Mix-d.....357
Sponges about Fountain, Care of..298
Spice Pickling.....300
Sponges, To Clean 302
Spot Removers, Universal 316
Spavin, Ringbone, Remedies for..341
Specialties, New Photograph.....352
Sprayane 325
Spray, Throat 350
Starch Enamel, Snowflake 380
Starch Finish, Satinette.....380
Starch Gloss, Liquid 380
State Board Act, Amend La..... 328
St. Luke 360
Steel, etc., To Keep Bright 366
Still, Ammonia 357
Stock, To Keep Flies Away from..292
Stomach-Aid, Dr. Spinner's.....309
Stomach, Frog in the.....306
Stramonium Cigarettes 375
Strips, Dental Finishing.....341
Strychnicine 367
Substitute, Do Manufacturers ...371
Substitution, A Dangerous 342
Substitution Resolutions 29
Substitution, Worst Form of 374
Substitutor Pays Heavy Damage.376
Success, Nothing Succeeds like ...343
Suggestions, Customers'..... 330
Suit, Blacklisted Druggists'..... 328
Suit, Liebig's Extract Meat Co.'s.296
Suppositories, Haemorrhoidal.....332
Surgeons Won't Suffer.....339
Surgery, Curious 323
Surgery, Internal, Congress of... 344
Svenski Malort Branvin 309
Swine, Tonic for 317
Syringe, Vaginal.....293, 309
Syrup, Castor Oil 357
Syrup, Cherry.....302
Syrup, Chocolate 364
Syrup Codeine Comp 349
Syrup, Coffee.....364
Syrup, Dandelion, for Fountain..324
Syrup, Laxative.....301
Syr. Terpin Hydrate and Heroin.366
Syrup, Worm.....300
Syrups, Hot Soda 364
Syrups, Soothing.....348
Syrup of Prunes.....375

T

Tablets, Aperient 302
Tablets, Bath.....341
Tablets Comp. in Ancient Times.320
Tablets Effervess. Soda Water ...317
Tablets, Glue for.....318
Tablets, Junket 348
Tablets, Kidney Salt.....309
Tablets, Laxative Cascara 300
Tablet's Fiso's.....325
Table Waters, Purity of Bottled..310
Tahiti, Business Opportunities of.375
Talcum Powder, Queen.....325
Talcum, Tetlow's Violet 309
Tampon, Medical.....341
Tannic Acid, New Source of..... 290
Tarrant Business Sold.....294
Tarrant Indictments Dismissed..376
Tarrant Suit Dismissed.....376
Tax-Robbery, Alcohol.....358
Tea, Electricity 309
Tegones 303
Tenderfoot 293
Terp-Heroin 375
Terpin Hydrate, Elixir.....332
Terra Glycoline.....293
Test of Time, The.....343
Test, Practical 343
Thigenol 303
Thiocin 375
Thiocol 303
Thiopyrine 303
Thought, A Modern.....343
Throat, Inflamed, in Children....332
Thrush 317
Tincture, Athenstaedt's 308
Tobacco-Camphor.....367
Tobacco, Flavor for.....333
Tobacco, White Wood Cure for...355
Toilet Articles 341
Toilet Powder, Pine Needle.....357
Toilet Preparations, Certain 293
Toilet Vinegar, Rose.....381
Too Much Shop is Bad 311
Tonic, Blood.....341
Tonic, Blood and Liver.....341
Tonic, Calisaya.....302
Tonic, Chill and Fever.....357
Tonic, Dyspepsia.....347
Tonic, Foxy Grandpa's 325
Tonic, Glycerine Comp 331
Tonic, Kelly's.....348
Tonic, Medical 341
Tonic Pills, Dogs' 318
Tonsan.....375
Tonsilitis, Gargle in.....333
Tooth Paste.....349
Tooth Paste, Cherry.....331, 332

Tooth Paste, Eucalyptus 334
Tooth Powder, Charcoal.....340
Tooth Powder, Violet 317
Tooth Wash, Golden 316
Tooth Wash and Powder 366
Tooth Wash, Light Red.....324
Trade, Hold Your Old 329
Trade Marks, Registered 375
Trade Marks, What are Worth...323
Tree Wax, Liquid 332
Tribromophenol Bromide.....367
Trinophenon 303
Truss, Hernial 293, 309
Tuberculosis, Amer. Congress of .294
Tuberculosis, Remedy for 341
Typhoin 319

U

Ulmarene.....383
United Drug Company 376
Uphrasia in Eye Lotions.....373
Urea 303
Urinalysis, Does Pay ?.....305
Urol 319
Usa 375
Usona 325

V

Vaccination Case, Suit in.....323
Vaccine, Regulating Sale of.....310
Vagicura 309
Valeriana Essence 383
Valyl.....335
Vanillo 375
Varnish, Antiseptic.....380
Varvein.....375
Vegederma.....293
Versus 375
Viburnum Comp., Tincture.....350
Vinaigrette.....375
Vinegar, Aromatic Toilet.....333
Vinegar, Menthol 382
Vitalite.....375
Violet, Artificial Extract of.....347
Violets, Yale, for the Breath 293
Vitalene 325
Vitalonga 293

W

War, Angostura.....344
War, Substitution.....328
Warts, To Remove 302
Wash, Astringent, Cooban's.....318
Water, Carminative 340
Water, Eye 341
Water, Florida 363
Water, Lavender.....331, 363
Water, Lilac.....363
Water, Pouring, in a Hole 371
Waters, Artificial Bitter.....301
Wax, Dental.....379
Wax, Modelling 301
Wax, To make Sheet.....296
Wax, Toothache.....366
Way, The Only.....371
Weak Lungs, Inhalation for..... 349
What It Should Be 375
Windows, To Clean 455
Wine, Cinchona 365
Wine, Kola 331
Worcester Plan, The 344
World, Way of the 343
World's Wonder 293

Y

Yasai Zutoo 367
Yellow Actors.....373
Yellow Fever and the Mosquito..291
Yerba Santa, Arom. Extract.....348

Z

Zanor 293
Zeko 325
Zmijecznik 293

BINDERS

FOR PRACTICAL DRUGGIST

Substantially made, with heavy cloth sides and an adjustable back. PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is printed on the front cover in gold. It will hold four to six volumes. Sent postpaid for sixty cents; has always previously been sold at one dollar.

With **Practical Druggist:** One year's subscription, new or old, and this Binder, both delivered free for $1.40 at one time. If, in addition, a **strictly new** subscription is sent with the above, all three will cost only $1.90 if paid for at the same time, and may be sent to separate addresses.

EXTRA HEAVY, STRONG AND FLEXIBLE

MANILLA COVERS

A CONVENIENT temporary BINDER of tag paper for preserving copies of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST as received. Will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of 30 cents; has always previously been sold at sixty cents. They are mailed flat and arrive in good order.

With **Practical Druggist:** One year's subscription, new or old, and this Manilla Cover, both for $1.15 at one time. If, in addition, a **strictly new** subscription is sent with the above, all three will cost only $1.65 if paid for at the same time, and may be sent to separate addresses.

Subscribers who pay for two years in advance will be presented with one of these COVERS, delivered free if mentioned.

1928

The Baking Cure.

Baking alive is the latest thing in American medical science. Three large human bakeries are in operation in the United States—in Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York, respectively—and the popularity of the new treatment is growing daily. Many doctors of note are prescribing "baking" instead of medicine for certain forms of disease.

The application of hot air as a therapeutic agent is an old idea. In fact, it is a very old one. All that is claimed by the modern bakers of persons is the manner in which the heat is applied, and the very high degrees which can be stood—the baking of persons up to 400° Fah., which is 188° above the boiling point of water, being quite possible without danger to the human system.

When the heat is first turned on, the patient experiences no sensations other than mild warmth. A trained nurse is in constant attendance during the baking process, and the temperature, respiration, and so forth, are carefully watched. Up to about 150° Fahr. little inconvenience is felt. Then the patient becomes thirsty. Sips of water are given from time to time. The giving of water is thought to add somewhat to the efficacy of the treatment through the gentle reaction which it induces. When 180° have been registered in the central cylinder—the degrees being indicated on a long thermometer—the patient feels thousands of tiny streams of heat impinging against his body. These streams are pouring through the perforations in the circulating jacket. The lower extremities now become somewhat numb, and the feet feel as if, to use a common expression, they had "gone to sleep." One seems now to be literally swimming in perspiration. This is given off from the top of the machine in the form of steam, which comes out through the funnels in a continuous stream.

At 200 deg. one experiences a dreamy sensation, and from this point up to 280 deg. the baking experience is really quite pleasant. Water boils at 212 deg. Fahr., and yet at 280 Fahr. a human being does not suffer the least inconvenience. It is endured for upwards of an hour. In certain cases, however, much higher temperatures are required. In some conditions from 350 deg. to 400 deg. Fahr. are necessary. Heat at these high degrees is not so very pleasant. The body seems to be literally roasting. The blood at 350 deg. seems actually to be boiling, and can be felt to be coursing through the veins at racehorse speed. The heart thumps wildly, or else seems to have disappeared altogether. Bags of ice are constantly applied to the head when these degrees of heat are administered. Sips of ice water are given from time to time.

A very remarkable fact in connection with the baking is that at times the temperature of one's body is actually raised five or six degrees. In cases of fever this is considered a decided advantage, as it brings on the crisis, and the reaction sets in much more rapidly than it otherwise would. After the baking the patient feels weak. He is then rubbed, and made to rest until completely restored to normal condition. A two hours' rest makes one feel as if he had enjoyed a pleasant, dreamless sleep. On going out into the air a species of exhilaration is experienced, and one seems better fitted for mental and physical exertion than he was before the baking.

The principal forms of disease in which hot dry air is used are: Gout, rheumatism, inflammation, lithæmia, obesity, œdema, and all forms of pain—congestive, neuralgic, and even psychic. Some very remarkable cures have been reported among the 3,000 persons who have already been baked in America. Persons have been able to walk after years of affliction with deforming rheumatism and in certain cases chronic forms of disease have been cured.—Popular Science News.

Bacterial Light.

The Lancet mentions as a thing to be cultivated that kind of bacteria which emits a phosphorescent light. The phosphorescent microbe, it states, if properly fed, will grow and multiply enormously, emitting during its development a strange phosphorescent light. In the past this light has been looked upon as indicating phosphorus in the neighborhood, but in a large number of cases it is not due to any chemical changes, but to countless microorganisms. In the case of the phosphorescence of the sea this is so, and in this case the phosphorescence is best when the sea is disturbed and the maximum of light is emitted from the crest of a short rapid wave.—Popular Science News.

The Nose an Index.

The big, coarse nose is common among spicers, grocers, and "cits" generally, jockeys and horse brokers. A big, pear-shaped nose is found among successful shopkeepers and men at service (butlers, cellarers, etc.) The big, pimply and bloated nose belongs to vintners, stewards, valets de-chambre, etc., while the nose "all in bloom," marks the bummer and tramp.

An aquiline nose denotes force and courage.

The wide nose, a little crooked at the tip, denotes irony, gaiety of spirit, and a general tendency to hilarity.

The thin, dry, one-sided nose denotes cowardice and baseness.

As to the nostrils, our professor says that a thin, semi-transparent nostril indicates a voluptuary, while large, open nostrils are an indication of a childhood spent at hard labor. Finally, says he, a man whose "nose is put on crooked," or departing to one side or the other side from the median line, is almost always eccentric and predisposed to mental aberrations.—Presse Med.

Lanolin Cream and Boroglycerin.

Dr. Toelner recommends the following: Lanolin cream.—(1) Lanolin, 640 parts and white petrolatum, 220 parts, are triturated together, then a solution of 5 parts borax in 135 parts water added and the mixture perfumed with oil of rose, 1 part, and oil of bergamot, 2 parts. (2) Spermaceti, 200 parts, and yellow petrolatum, 600 parts, are melted together, then incorporated with 800 parts of lanolin and 1,000 parts of water, and perfumed. Boroglycerin-lanolin.—Lanolin, 350 parts, and olive oil, 130 parts are melted together, this gradually incorporated with a warm solution of boric acid, 20 parts, glycerin, 100 parts, and water, 50 parts. The mixture is stirred until congealed.—Apoth. Zeit.

Milk a Universal Antidote.

Experts now endorse the use of milk as a universal antidote applicable to most cases of poisoning. By its fatty matter and its casein it protects the mucous membrane against the corrosive action of acids, alkalies, and other caustic or irritant substances. The chemical role of casein is here very remarkable and very valuable. It is able to fill the double part of acid and of base, in the presence of compounds with which it is in contact. It not only coagulates under the action of acids, by combining with them, but it also yields a precipitate with most mineral bases, forming insoluble caseates.

If precipitation does not immediately take place with a product having a given reaction—acid or basic—this precipitate will appear through the intervention of another substance of contrary reaction. Dr. Crowzel proposes to add to the milk 5 per cent. of borate of soda. This salt is not toxic, and is employed because it precipitates as insoluble borates all the mineral bases, except harmless or slightly poisonous alkaline bases. The poison acids decompose it, seizing on the soda and setting free boric acid, which is less poisonous and less soluble.

The mixture of borate of soda and milk is an autidote at once neutralizing and precipitant. It can be used especially with mineral poisons, although we must except cyanids, ferrocyanids, ferricyanids, chlorates, nitrates, arseniates, and oxalates. Of these, the first three are precipitable by a mixture of ferrous and ferric sulphate, while chlorates and alkaline nitrates cannot be precipitated by any offensive reagent. Arsenites and alkaline arseniates can be eliminated by magnesia. In any case no risk is run, and good may be done by giving milk with borate of soda to one who is thought to have been poisoned. It is the first thing to be done after emptying the stomach. If arsenic is suspected, magnesia should be given. If there are vegetable poisons, the best antidote is a 1 per cent. solution of permanganate of potash which is harmless in this degree of dilution, and easily obtained.—Rev. Pract.ps.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best effort will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

Should the Inclosed Prescription be dispensed? If not, why not?

Strychnine nitrate	1½ grs.
Potassium nitrate	3 drs.
Liq. pot. arsenitus	2½ drs.
Tinct. digitalis	3 drs.
Tinct. hyoscyamus	4 drs.
Syrup, q. s	6 ozs.

Mix. Teaspoonful three times daily in a little water. The only danger in the prescription is that the strychnine and arsenic might be precipitated by the nitre after standing for some time, with the large quantity of syrup in the formula. It is perfectly safe to dispense with a shake label. J. H. CORRY

Give a few Formulas for Hair Tonics?

a
Quinine sulphate	15 grs.
Borax	1 dr.
Cologne	2 ozs.
Tincture cantharides	3 ozs.
Ammonia water	1 dr.
Glycerin	3 ozs.
Alcohol	6 ozs.
Distilled water, to make	16 ozs.

Tincture cudbear, to color.

b
Quinine sulphate	25 grs.
Tincture cantharides	2 drs.
Bay rum	10 ozs.
Glycerin	4 ozs.
Oil rose	2 dps.
Oil neroli	5 dps.

Diluted sulphuric acid, q. s.

Tincture cudbear, to color.

c
Yellow cinchona bark	15 parts.
Water	210 parts.
Cochineal	1 part.
Potassium carbonate	1 part.
Bay rum	80 parts.

Perfume to suit.

Make a decoction of the cinchona and cochineal, strain, add the potassium carbonate, bay rum, and perfume, and filter through pumice until clear.

d
Quinine sulphate	20 grs.
Bay rum	4 drs.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Tincture cantharides	2 drs.
Tincture capsicum	2 drs.
Water, to make	1 pt.

P. H. QUINLEY.

How do you make a Combined Developing and Fixing Bath?

The following are said to yield very good results:

A
Sodium sulphide, cryst.	120 gms.
Eikonogen	22 gms.
Hydroquinone	10.5 gms.
Water, to make	960 cc.

B
Potassium carbonate	60 gms.
Sodium carbonate, cryst.	60 gms.
Water, to make	960 cc.

To develop instantaneous exposures, mix 30 cc. of A, 30 cc. of B, and 120 cc. of water. For portraits, mix 30 cc. of A, 30 cc. of B, and 150 cc. of water. For landscapes or full exposure, mix 30 cc. of A, 15 cc. of B, and 90 cc. of water. More of A will increase density, and more of B will increase detail and softness. The temperature of the developer should not vary much below 65° F. or above 75° F.

H. W. SPARKER.

How is Quinine Hair Tonic Made?

The number of "quinine hair tonics" is legion. Try this one:

Quinine sulphate	20 grs.
Dilute sulphuric acid, q. s.	
Tincture cantharides	1 oz
Hazelin	2 ozs.
Glycerin	1 oz.
Orange flower water, ad	8 ozs.

P. W. LENDOWER.

How is Glycerin and Rose Water Lotion Made?

The following preparations are of the character you outline:

1
Tincture benzoin	1 dr.
Glycerin	2 drs.
White soap	15 grs.
Rose water, to	1 oz.

2
White glycerin soap	½ oz.
Powdered borax	2 drs.
Cucumber ointment	2 ozs.
Glycerine	1 oz.
Distilled water	32 ozs.
Essence rose	½ oz.

Cut the soap small and dissolve in 3 ounces boiling water. Place in a mortar with the ointment, mix thoroughly, and add the borax dissoived in 2 ounces of water. Mix the glycerin and perfume with the rest of the water and add the mixture, an ounce at a time, to the emulsion.

3
Mucilage quince seed	6 ozs.
Glycerin	1 oz.
Rose water	1 oz.

Many similar formulas have been published in recent volumes of the PRACTICAL DRUGGIST. Consult the indexes.

P. H. QUINLEY.

Pleas give Formulas for a few Depilatories?

1
Sodium sulphide, cryst.	3 parts.
Powdered quicklime	10 parts.
Powdered starch	10 parts.

2
Powdered quicklime	1 part.
Sodium carbonate	2 parts.
Lard	8 parts.

3
Barium sulphide, Powdered quicklime, Powdered starch	equal parts.

4
Powdered quicklime	8 parts.
Potassium carbonate	1 part.
Potassium sulphide	1 part.

This is known as "Chinese Depilatory," and when finely powdered, should be kept in a well-closed bottle.

5
Orpiment	1 part.
Powdered starch	10 parts.
Powdered quicklime	10 parts.

The general application of the powders is the same; they are mixed with water to form a paste, applied to the skin, and scraped off in two or three minutes.

WM. MIXTON.

What is London Purple?

This is by-product sold as a cheap substitute for Paris green. We append a late analysis of London purple by the chemist of the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station:

Moisture at 100° C.	3.37
Arsenic (arsenous oxide)	46.73
Lime	24 35
Iron and alumina	1.31
Sulphuric acid	0.46
Nitrogen	1.65

P. W. LENDOWER.

How is a good Cream for Chapped Hands, etc., made?

Try the following:

Honey	16 parts.
White castile soap	8 parts.
Sweet almond oil	208 parts.
Bitter almond oil	2 parts.
Rose attar	1 part.
Peru balsam	1 part.
Liquor potassæ sufficient.	

Mix the honey with the castile soap by trituration in a mortar, and add sufficient liquor potassæ to form a creamy mixture, or say 4 parts. Mix the essential oils and balsam of peru with the oil of almond, and add the mixture to the cream, and triturate together until the whole is thoroughly mixed. One can supplant the attar of rose by any other perfume or mixture of essential oils that one desires. If this cream be too thick, a little glycerin may be added to the soap, honey and liquor potassæ. The addition of a small amount of zinc white to the cream makes a favorite preparation for the face.

WM. MIXTON.

Please give Formula for a Good Cure for Alcoholism, in Powder Form?

The theory of alcohol curists is to brace up the system with powerful nerve tonics, so that there will be as little need as possible for a stimulant. Strychnine is the favorite and principal remedy for this, and it is used persistently in good-sized doses, although it is a dangerous thing to fool with. In connection with the strychnia, more or less of coca, kola, damiana, and cinchona are used. Sometimes ginger, barberry or galengal are added in small quantities.

Look over the files of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST and you will find a number of interesting articles that have been published in relation to the Keeley Cure and its treatment. M. BILLERE.

What is a good Fireproof Paint?

According to Prof. Lobodem, this is composed of 70 parts, by weight, of zinc white, 19.5 parts of air-slaked lime, 25 parts of white lead, and 5 parts of zinc sulphate. The zinc white and lime are mixed first and ground in oil, then 7 parts of 35° silicate of soda are added and the whole mass milled, any desired color being added. THOS. WILLETTS.

How would you make a Tasteless Chill Mixture?

Out of many possible examples two formulas are appended:

1
Quinine sulphate	240 grs.
Sol. arsenous acid	1 gr.
Fld ext. senna	2 drs.
Syrup licorice	16 ozs.

2
Quinine sulphate	128 grs.
Potassium carbonate	110 grs.
Saccharin	40 grs.
Sol. potassium arsenite	2 drs.
Spirit cinnamon	4 drs.
Water	1 oz.
Syrup, enough to make	16 ozs.

For further details consult the June number of last year. MARTIN NEUSS.

What is a Good Moth Liquid?

Carbolic acid ..... 60 grs.
Camphor ..... 60 grs.
Benzin ..... 3 ozs.

Mix and dissolve. Sprinkle or spray where required. P. W. LENDOWER.

How is Mosquito Tincture made?

Prof. Lundo recommends:

Eucalyptol ..... 2 parts.
Acetic ether ..... 1 part.
Cologne water ..... 8 parts.
Tincture pyrethum (1:5). 10 parts.

This mixture is diluted with about 3 parts of water, and applied to the skin as a lotion. H. W. SPARKER.

What is Lawn Sand Composed of?

The sample of lawn sand which you send consists of 65 per cent. of crude sulphate of ammonium, including a good deal of iron and organic impurity, and 35 per cent. of fine sand. It is interesting to learn that such a mixture kills daisies and plantains, but does not permanently kill the grass of lawns. MARTIN NEUSS.

An Artificial Larynx.

It is stated that the larynx of a man in Sidney, Australia, became useless, through disease, and he lost his voice. A professor of the University of Sydney, made an artificial one, and it can be so regulated as to make the voice soprano, tenor, contralto, or bass at will.—Popular Science News.

Preserving Cut Flowers.

Cut flowers should not at once be placed in a vase. They should first be lightly sprinkled with perfectly fresh water, and, when quite wet, placed in the vase filled with the following solution, reckoned in grammes: Water 1,000; curd soap 30; chloride of sodium 3. Cut the soap into shreds and see that it is quite dissolved. Add a small pinch of borax to the solution. This is not absolutely necessary, but flowers of brilliant color retain their brightness better when a small proportion of borax is added to the chloride of sodium. If the flowers are to be kept several days, they should be taken from the vase every morning, turned downwards, and the stalks washed under a stream of running water for about three minutes. Sprinkle them with water again as on the first day, and replace them in the vase. The soap and water should be changed every two or three days. The most delicate flowers may thus be kept for several days, and have remained three weeks in splendid condition.—Popular Science News.

Recent Patents.

659,640. Disinfecting composition. H. S. Blackmore, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

659,685. Truss. William S. Miller, Maryville, Mo.

659,846. Truss. Decatur D. Dennis, Chicago, Ill.

660,368. Hernial truss. James D. Day, London, England.

660,895. Truss. Joseph Fandrey, Los Angeles, Cal.

Catching Cold.

Why is it, asks Dr. Simpson, that people who are most exposed to cold by outdoor employment are the people who are least subject to colds? Simply because, no one catches cold by exposing the whole body to cold. Those people catch cold who try to coddle themselves and keep away from cold. A person more easily catches cold when a portion of the body is exposed, while the other portion is kept warm by artificial heat. One is more apt to catch cold sitting by a stove in an unventilated room than by facing a blizzard in the open air.

Nansen and his men, when in the Arctic regions, were exposed to the cold of every description, and it is stated that they never once suffered from colds. But no sooner had they returned to their native land than they one and all caught severe colds. The reason for this is probably because they were again warmly housed, and spent a portion of their time in unventilated rooms, sleeping in stuffy bedrooms.

The more children are coddled to keep them from catching cold the more apt they are to catch cold. The proper course to take is to clothe the children warmly, provide good stout shoes, and turn them loose in the open air. Let them go, rain or shine, cold or warm; let them have the open air every day. Such children are far less liable to catch cold. And their bed-room window should be open every night, winter and summer, in such a way as to avoid a direct draft upon them while they are sleeping, especially as they may uncover themselves when restless.—Popular Science News.

Registered Labels.

7,823. Title: "Nutriol Emulsion." (For a medicine). Nutriol Chemical Company, New York, N. Y.

7,824. Title: "Red Cross." (For disinfectants). Charles E. Bennison, Boston, Mass.

7,827. Title: "Carbonated Celery." (For a beverage). Schoneberger & Noble, New York, N. Y.

7,851. Title: "Rocky Bracer." (For a medicine). Emil Krafft, New York, N. Y.

7,852. Title: "Gallagher's Hair Elixir." (For a hair elixir). Edward J. Gallagher, Boston, Mass.

7,853. Title: "Paride's Odontale." (For a preparation for the treatment of the teeth). Grasso Paride, Philadelphia, Pa.

7,854. Title: "Chappene." (For a lotion(. Filer Wolf, Philadelphia, Pa.

7,856. Title: "Red Cross Liniment." (For a medicine). Red Cross Chemical Company, Portland, Me. and Boston, Mass.

7,857. Title: "Nelson's Hair Restorer." (For a hair restorer). Olaf Nelson, New York, N. Y.

7,858. Title: "Cherry Pepsin." (For cherry pepsin). J. C. Buffum Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Temperature and the Sense of Taste.

Dr. Mendelsohn says. The differences in taste are merely qualitative and depend upon the varying intensity in the transmission through the sensory nerves and nerves of taste. Taste is much influenced by considerable differences in temperature, and may temporarily even be stopped entirely. If, for example, the tongue be held for about one minute in water of 50° to 52° C., the sense of taste for cane sugar is completely lost for the time being. If the tongue be held about 40 seconds in cold water of 1° to 10° C., the power of tasting is entirely lost for a time. The sense of taste is strongest between 10° and 20° C. Beverages having this temperature are also the best for quenching thirst. Water of 3° to 5° C., which is usually looked upon as the best for relieving thirst, on the other hand is in reality much less suitable for this than water having a temperature of 12° to 14° C.

Registered Trade Marks.

35,248. Proprietary medicines. Iman Wisse, Grand Rapids, Mich. The word "Iman."

35,249. Medicines. David E. Wolfe, Coldwater, Mich. The hyphenated word "U-Need-A."

35,251. Remedies. Smith-Gardner Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Euca."

35,252. Throat Tablets. Robert W. Gardner, New York, N. Y. The word "Phosphamol."

35,288. Ointments. The Cook Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wis. The word "Lanikol."

35,289. Ointment. Edward J. Brewer, Mullin's Station, Tenn. The word "Microfuge."

35,203, Prescription bottles. Abear-Nester Glass Company, St. Louis, Mo. The word "Rex."

35,304 Prescription bottles. Obear-Nester Glass Company, St. Louis, Mo. The word "Banner."

35,305. Prescription bottles. Obear-Nester Glass Company, St. Louis, Mo. The word "Victor."

35,337. Salves and skin soaps. Rotkowitz Bros., New York, N. Y. The word "Triumph."

35,338. Medicines and soap. Rotkowitz Bros., New York, N. Y. The word "Libit."

35,339. Skin remedies. William Chubbuck, New York, N. Y. The word "Steratol."

35,341. Medicinal compound. Frank S. Higgins, Lewiston, Me. The word "Quinol."

35,343. Medicines. New York Quinine and Chemical Works, New York, N. Y. The word "Cube."

35,344. Proprietary medicines. Jared T. Seely, Paterson, N. J. The hyphenated word "Tonn-Tonn."

35,345. Medicine. L. L. Walton & Co., Williamsport, Pa. The word "Tokolon."

CORRESPONDENCE

This Department is open to our readers for short items of interest to the Trade.

Prof. Hoff's Consumption Cure.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

The following prescription has been given widespread circulation in the daily papers as a wonderful cure for consumption, discovered by Prof. Hoff, of Vienna:

Acid, arsen	.1
Acid, cinnamic	.3
Kal. carb. dep	2
Aqua distil	.5

Make a perfect solution, add

Cognac	2 5

Mix. Sig.—Take after meals, according to instructions of physician.

Pharmaceutically, this prescription will not produce a clear solution with the amount of water present, nor is there sufficient potassium carbonate to effect solution of the acids. Medicinally, the compound is unsafe, because the proportion of arsenic is too large and distinctly dangerous.

WM. SPENSE.

Oculists and Opticians.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

Several years ago, laws were enacted pertaining to "The Regulation of the Practice of Medicine within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,"—and even though we observe the enforcement of the said laws by the Board of Registration of Medicine to a degree of merit, it would seem, however, that such laws have no existence when we observe the daily advertisements of the would-be specialists, whose practice consists in the treatment of the optics.

Opticians have ventured into the field, advocating their competency (?) to examine the eyes, and assume to correct the errors of refraction without any knowledge of the anatomy of the eye. Department stores, also, have fallen into the line, adding further pretense and quackery to an innocent public; which is as absurd as it is ridiculous, for the simple reason, that neither the optician nor the vender at the department store have any training in the knowledge of diagnosis, relating to the science of ophthalmology wherewith to ascertain the conditions of the eyes and the eyesight; and no person is fitted or competent for such a responsible practice, other than he who has fulfilled the requirements of a reputable college or university, and obtained the degree of "M.D." and devoted special study to ophthalmology.

This is a serious matter to which I have applied much attention during the past two years, and during the intervals of my investigation, I have met many subjects, who have been duped by opticians, peddlers and department stores, whose eyes have been almost ruined from the ill effects of improper lenses, which upon the day of purchase appeared to be correct.

To the oculist alone belongs the propriety, professionally and legally, to examine the optics, and to prescribe the proper remedy which will be the result of his diagnosis. On the other hand, the part of the optician is simply a mechanical procedure, and to supply glasses, according as the physician may prescribe them for his patient.

The physician by his skill, and knowledge of ocular therapeutics, should always be the proper counsel to approach to realize the best results, when there appears to be trouble with the eyes.

Medical authority emphasizes the importance of consulting the oculist, and not the optician, in all matters pertaining to the optics, and it is not generally considered that there is an absolute distinctive difference between the oculist and the optician which should be carefully dealt with.

This is an instance, which for the protection of the public, appeals to the colleges of pharmacy for immediate investigation, and to proceed to the inauguration of the requirements in the study, fitting graduates as opticians, as well as pharmacists; and an eligible course cannot fail to involve the sanction and co-operation of the medical profession universally, and the hearty approval of all mankind.

History tells us that it was not until the year 1854, that any attempt was made by the medical profession to estimate visual power. The result of the problem led to more persevering attainments, until finally a science has developed through the diligent study of specialists, who by their fertile brains have become authors, and merited fame throughout the world, and have given to our colleges and universities many volumes of valuable text books, treating exhaustively upon the subject of ophthalmology.

See to it then, that the matter is dealt with as it should be, and if necessary, let there be legislative means established to restrict pedlers, opticians and department stores from trifling with the optics by prescribing eye-glasses or to attempt to offer any support to aid defective vision.

Superintendents of public schools in many cities and towns have interested themselves most creditably in the importance of observing the impaired sight of pupils by the co-operation of teachers in the respective grades; and if there be any among them with abnormal vision, they are at once directed to consult a competent physician or oculist to obtain the remedy and necessary assistance for correct vision.

The opticiau is not recognized other than in his proper sphere when he is called upon to supply the lenses as per prescription.

Therefore, I trust that what I have written will at once awaken an interest for the individnal care, thought and study, that finally will result in a protection against unscrupulous quackery, and be indorsed for the public good.

Would it not be well for practitioners in pharmacy to review this subject as a very important adjunct, and express their views to encourage the faculty at the colleges of pharmacy to become interested pursuant to adopting a course of study for pharmacists to become opticians?

JAMES E. MCKEON.

For Perspiring Feet.

The following are excellent rules: 1. Wear low shoes, wool socks, and dust the feet over twice a day with iodol; they will soon be as hard, sweet, and comfortable as one could wish. 2. Wash the feet at night with very hot water, put on white cotton socks, and immerse the feet, thus covered, in methylated spirit, poured into a basin; wear the socks all night; they will soon dry in bed. During the evening wear cotton socks and comm on felt slippers, and keep the socks constantly saturated with spirit. In a week the cure will be complete. The best ventilated boots are made of stout canvas.

3. Liq. plumb. diacet	2 drs.
Acid, carbolic	2 drs.
Aquæ, ad	2 ozs.

Mix. One tablespoonful to be mixed with a pint of warm(ish) water, and the feet washed every morning and dried with a soft towel. 4. Wash the feet night and morning with soap and water, and after careful drying, sponge them over with the following lotion:

Plumbi acct	1 dr.
Acet distill	1 oz.
Sp. vini. methylat	2 ozs.
Aquæ, ad	16 ozs.

S. ft. lotio.

"I have found this so efficacious," says a writer in the British Med. Jour., "that I use no other treatment. Shoes are preferable to boots, but whichever are used I recommend those of buckskin, which is very soft and easy to the feet."—Med. Standard.

Ointment Bandages.

For each bandage measuring 8 c m. broad and 5½ m. long, use 250 grammes of skin cream or pure unmixed vaseline wax. This is warmed and kneaded thoroughly (with perfectly clean hands) through each bandage so that each thread of the bandage is saturated. The bandages are then rolled and wrapped in antiseptic paper. Lastly, add 5 per cent. of ichthyol or formalin.

New Oxygen Process.

A novel process for taking oxygen from the air has been brought to notice by two English chemists. The air is forced at a pressure of 5 to 10 atmospheres into a vessel of alcohol, which is said to dissolve much oxygen and little nitrogen. On releasing the pressure, the undissolved nitrogen is discharged, the oxygen being then withdrawn by an air pump. This product contains 35 to 40 per cent. of oxygen, and can be further enriched by passing a second or third time through the apparatus. The nearly-pure oxygen from the final operation is washed with water to remove traces of alcohol.

URANALYSIS BY THE PHARMACIST.

BY G. W. PARISEN.

The analysis of urine by the pharmacist is a field of labor he can enter with the assurance of becoming competent to do the work satisfactorily.

We are looking every way in these times of close competition to attract trade to our places of business and increase the sales legitimately in our line. Many of the side lines we have been persuaded to put in, seem out of place in business devoted to the science of pharmacy, and a small income is derived from their sale considering the time used and the space they occupy, but where to draw the line in this respect is very hard to define. Many pharmacists, especially in smaller towns and cities, have made some examinations of urine for physicians, qualitatively, as to the presence of albumen or sugar, and are not altogether strangers to the method of applying the tests; but to go farther and apply other tests intelligently and be sure of every step of the way, requires a more extended knowledge and experience, especially when is added to the qualitative tests, quantitative analysis and microscopical examination for all the sediments in the urine, which are of so much importance to the physician in his diagnosis.

It will be a great saving of time to any one desirous of doing this work, if he is not a graduate of pharmacy, to attend a special course in some college of pharmacy and receive instruction in qualitative and quantitative analysis of urine, and careful instruction in the use of the microscope, so he may be able to determine accurately all the sediments in the urine.

My experience has been similar to many others, I think, in this respect, for many years having examined specimens for physicians in my city, to determine the presence of albumen or sugar, but when a more extended examination was required, the specimen was sent to New York for examination. This became of such frequent occurrence that I determined to equip myself for the work and keep the trade at home. I found, on inquiry, that the New York College of Pharmacy, in their post-graduate course, embraced urine analysis with microscopical examination; so I entered the course for that study, realizing by so doing how little I knew about it before, but I had the satisfaction of knowing when the course was completed that the instruction that I had received fitted me to do the work intelligently. I called the attention of the physicians in our city and those within a radius of thirty miles, to the fact that I had added uranalysis to my other work and was prepared at all times to give the work my personal attention, enclosing them a circular letter with the prices charged, and also a copy of the report sheet showing the different tests employed, and the nature of the report they would receive.

The result cannot be told in direct added income, which in itself has more than paid for the money expended to do the work correctly; the professional standing it gives one and the store is very marked and gratifying, and has been the means of added business in many ways. It is also a means of direct advertisement for you, from the physician to the patient, for often some one from the sick room, or the patients themselves will bring you a specimen for examination, and either wait or call for report to take to the physician, and if a prescription is written they will naturally select you to prepare it for them.

The tests that I use are easily prepared, and with a little experience one may become proficient in their use. For albumen, I find the ferrocyanic test the best, and use Heller's or Purdy's test as a balance test. For sugar, I use Haines' test, as it is very sensitive. Fehling's test to verify it is necessary.

For the centrifuge to determine the percentage amount of albumen I use the ferrocyanic test, and while making this test, I employ another tube to sediment a specimen for the microscope.

I would advise the use of a centrifuge, as it saves a great deal of time, and enables you to get the percentage amount of albumen, chlorids, phosphates, and sediments, casts, uric acid, calcium oxalate and foreign bodies quickly.

As a reference book in the work, I prefer Purdy's Uranalysis, but I have several others to consult, if necessary; but Purdy's to me seems the most comprehensive. I have a space in the laboratory reserved for the work, and find many uses for the test solutions in every-day work.

The diazo test suggested by Ehrlich for typhoid fever has proved of great value to the physicians in our city. I have made a great number of tests to determine whether the case was typhoid or malarial.

The fact of your being competent to do such work will bring other analytical work to you, and will give you a reputation and professional standing far above the ordinary pharmacist or druggist. There is certainly room for advancement in the professional side of our work, and it will help in a large measure to solve the problem of what shall we do to help ourselves in these days of cutting prices.

Pharmacy to-day is certainly making larger demands than ever before for scientific ability and training, and our colleges of pharmacy are keeping pace with the demand, by extended courses of instruction and requirements for more thorough work from students.

Boards of pharmacy are asked to keep the standard high, and make the qualifications for examination nothing short of being a graduate of sone college of pharmacy. With all these calls for a higher education sounding through the pharmaceutical circles, every one should try to aid as individuals to bring up the standard of pharmacy in our land.—Am. Phar. Ass'n.

Removing Aniline Stains.

To remove aniline stains from the hands, if alcohol has failed, rub the spot with diluted hydrochloric acid, Labarraque's solution, javelle water, or dip the finger in chlorinated lime and then apply diluted hydrochloric acid. Then rinse thoroughly in water. The process may have to be repeated several times.

Resazurin, the New Indicator.

This is obtained by adding 45 drops of nitric acid, sp. gr. 1.25, saturated with nitrous acid, to a solution of resorcin 4 drams, in anhydrous ether, 200 cc. After standing for two days the crystals which have formed are separated and washed with ether until the washings are colored blue with ammonia. This indicator, known as Crismer's, gives a red color with acids and blue with alkalies and alkali carbonates.—Phar. Post.

Tint Your Plaster Casts.

The plaster casts of fine bas reliefs that are sold on the streets all over the city lose half of their effectiveness in the glaring white of the plaster. An excellent plan is to give them an old ivory tint, which at once brings all their beauties into sight. This may be done by applying a mixture of beeswax dissolved in turpentine to the consistency of thin paste, covered with burnt amber. The solution should be applied with a brush and distributed in uneven quantities. Remove all that has not been absorbed by the plaster with a piece of soft silk.—Pract. Rev.

Detecting Morphine in Urine.

Morphine is said to be easily detected in the urine of morphine subjects by the following process: 600 cc. of the suspected urine are acidulated with hydrochloric acid (if not already acid), then evaporated to about 100 cc. and the evaporate set aside for 12 hours, when it is made alkaline with sodium carbonate, and again set aside for 12 hours. It is then filtered, the precipitate being washed with alkaline water and dried. The residue is powdered, and extracted with lukewarm alcohol, and the solution filtered and evaporated. The residue is taken up with diluted sulphuric acid, and the usual tests for morphine then applied.—Phar. Post.

Warner's Reference Book.

W. R. Warner & Co., of Philadelphia, have issued a new revised edition of their "Therapeutic Reference Book." The revision has been so radical that it is in many respects an entirely new book. It is intended for free distribution among pharmacists and physicians, and to pharmacists especially is likely to be very serviceable as a work of reference. Among the interesting contents of the work we may enumerate the chapters on "Incompatibles," "Latin Words and Phrases," "Useful Formulæ," "Poisons and Their Antidotes," "Classified Remedies," "Prescription Writing and "Common Tests."

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & CO. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.35, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
108 Fulton St., New York

Telephone, 2277 John.
Cable Address, "Pracdrug," New York.

Practical Druggist Course.

No books or any extra expense of any kind are required in this very popular course. It is the easiest, cheapest and best. Sample lectures free.

The Philadelphia Trouble.

The opinion of Mahlon N. Kline of the course of action followed by the Pharmacy Board is clearly expressed in the following statement:

My opinion of the action recently taken by the Pharmacy Board in hauling up before a magistrate several hundred of the druggists of this city, by reason of their neglect to display their re-registration certificates, is that, to say the least about it, it was exceedingly ill advised.

It was found that very few druggists were familiar with this requirement in the Pharmacy Law, and while I admit that the law should, of course, be strictly adhered to, it is a question whether any good purpose is to be gained by subjecting to loss of money and great indignity so large a number of druggists in this way, simply because so comparatively unimportant a requirement has not been complied with.

If it was considered desirable to emphasize the importance of having these certificates displayed, bringing before a magistrate one or two of the flagrant violators would have accomplished the same purpose, and saved much useless annoyance to a class of people who certainly deserve consideration from their fellows who happen temporarily to be in a position of power, and who, I fear, have been actuated more with a desire to give evidence of that power than to really benefit the community, in whose behalf this law was placed on our statute books.

In taking this unwise action the members of this Pharmacy Board have seriously injured, if not entirely detroyed, all hope of improving our Pharmacy Law, because the sentiment created against it has become so pronounced that more assistance will be proffered for its repeal than for its perfection. I sincerely deplore the unwisdom of the step.—Am. Drug.

Arsenic in Ale.

The Manchester cases of arsenical poisoning from beer drinking, of which the London and provincial papers have been making so much this week, have a special interest for pharmacists as following on the recent arsenicated sodium phosphate trouble. The medical aspects of the Manchester scare are brought first to attention by observance of a large number of cases of peripheral neuritis in beer drinkers. These reached epidemic proportions, but they were at first put down to excessive drinking in connection with the election.

So we get back to the same source for the impurity as was the origin of the sodium phosphate contamination. What has sulphuric acid to answer for since first it was made from arsenical pyrites ?—Brit. Drug.

Smallpox Scare Booms Business.

Druggists on the west side of New York in the smallpox infected belt, are doing a rushing business, and in several stores the services of extra clerks have been necessary. The section where the disease broke out and over which it spread before the authorities could adopt stringent measures to check it, extends from Sixtieth to Seventy-second street and from Amsterdam avenue to the North river. One druggist in this territory stated that he had sold over 500 tubes of vaccine soon after the outbreak. Camphor and asafetida are also called for in large quantities.

Park & Sons Lose Their Case.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York Appellate Division, on Friday, November 9, all the judges concurring, handed down a decision in the now celebrated case of John D. Park & Sons Company against the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and others. The decision in abstract is printed elsewhere in this issue, and, as will be seen, reaffirms the judgments of the lower courts, hitherto rendered—completely vindicating the course of the N. W. D. A , and of those proprietary men and wholesalers who were made co-defendants with that association, and refusing the Park Company the injunction, as well as all other relief prayed for by them.

This ends the litigation, which has been in progress, under various forms, for several years, unless the complainants should elect to carry the matter to the sole remaining court of last resort open to them —the Supreme Court of the United States. Whether or not they will do this, is problematical in the face of the exceedingly lucid declaration of the principles of fundamental law, and of equity, upon which the five justices composing the State Supreme Court made up their decision—to say nothing of the distinguished jurists who had hitherto passed upon their contentions—in face, too, of the great cost of further appeal, added to the enormous expenses, costs of court, etc.

The Court says: "It can not be denied that each manufacturer *has the right to refuse to sell to anyone, if he sees fit.* If he chooses to make his goods and sell them, *he has the right to fix any price he chooses upon them.* Not only so, but *he has the right to select his own customers.* He may agree to dispose of *all his goods to one person*, or he may be willing to supply the whole trade *except one person*, and *whatever he chooses to do is a matter with which* THE LAW HAS NO CONCERN, because the goods are *his*, to be kept or sold, as *he* pleases; so he may not only fix his own price, but he *may impose such terms as he sees fit* or can exact from his customers."

Manhattan Fails to Endorse N. A. R. D.

The first and most pronounced check that the N. A. R. D. plan has received in this locality, was given at the recent meeting of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, held at the New York College of Pharmacy.

A report by G. E. Schweinfurth, chairman of the committee which met with the representatives of other associations to consider the N. A. R. D. plan of regulating prices on proprietary goods, was made. He favored the plan and also embodied a schedule of prices which the joint committee had agreed upon as a basis to present for the adoption of the trade generally.

The reading of the report brought out the temper of the gathering, and it became evident at once that there was present a large number of German druggists, members of the Deutscher Apotheker Verein, whose hostility to the N. A. R. D. movement had been more or less openly avowed, but was now no longer concealed. A warm discussion was at once precipitated, and it was soon demonstrated that the German opposition element was either in the ascendancy or else had gathered in enough recruits to kill the proposed movement so far as the adoption of the plan by the association that evening was concerned.

One of the principal speakers against the plan was Wm. C. Alpers, the former president of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association. He asserted that prices were a matter of locality. There should be no compromise with cut rates, he said. Druggists should ask the full price for their goods, and have the backbone to hold up to it, then they would get full prices. The N. A. R. D. had always taught the druggists to hold out for full

prices. and the present plan was a change of front.

Prof. Wm. C. Anderson, president of the N. A. R. D., and Wm. Muir, of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, which adopted the joint committee's report, were extended the privilege of the floor. They warmly advocated the ratification of the committee's report, adducing a number of arguments in support of the plan against price cutting. Mr. Muir pointed out that the committee's work was necessarily imperfect, because of the short time allotted to them, and that the schedule of prices could be revised in particulars as occasion might demand.

The opposition appeared so formidable that it was soon realized that compromise measures would have to be taken, and a motion was made that the committee be continued and that it carry on its deliberations and consultations with the committee from the other six retail associations. A motion was also passed that the secretary should incorporate in his announcement of the next meeting some notice of the matters to be discussed.

Another straw which showed the direction of the wind was the adoption of the report of a special committee, of which Arthur C. Searles was chairman, advising all members of the Manhattan Association to join the New York Consolidated Drug Co., which is antagonistic to the N. A. R. D.—Am. Drug.

Don't Make Nitro-Glycerine.

Otto Dehne, a clerk in Weissman's pharmacy, at Union Hill, N. J., was badly injured by an explosion of nitro-glycerine. Mr. Weissman, who was unable to secure any of the explosive, instructed his clerk to manufacture a small quantity. Dehne made the nitro-glycerine and when he was transferring it from the retort to the evaporating vessel it exploded, tearing his right hand badly and damaging the store.

Pharmaceutical and Medical Chemistry.

"A text book of chemistry," intended for the use of pharmaceutical and medical students, is by Samuel P. Sadtler, Ph.D., F.C.S., and Virgil Coblentz, Ph.D., F.C.S. Vol. I.—General Chemistry. Third Edition. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1900; pp. 934. This volume by well-known professors of chemistry (the first in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, the other in the New York College, who takes the place of Prof. Trimble, deceased), is a revised and much enlarged edition, with new chapters on electrolysis and electro-metallurgy; Part I. and Chapter I., Part II., are entirely re-written. A second volume was necessary to treat of chemical analysis and pharmaceutical assaying, including also urinary, water and milk analysis, the volume now almost entirely re-written. A full index is provided. It is unnecessary to praise this authoritative and up-to date vade-mecum of the pharmacist and physician.

Practical Druggist Course.

The enrolment for December is progressing most favorably and indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to send in their matriculations soon. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, and have the long winter evenings to study and experiment.

Sample lectures and full particulars free.

Alcohol in Fountain Drinks.

The Internal Revenue Department is in receipt of a ruling from Washington concerning a person who contemplates conducting a soda fountain and selling drinks to which he proposes to add either brandy, gin or rum. The commissioner ruled that if the amount added to the glass of soda amounted to two per cent., he must pay a special tax as a retail liquor dealer for selling such a beverage. But where an alcoholic flavoring syrup is used for sprinkling into a glass of soda water a quantity so small as to merely give a flavor to the water, the special tax of a liquor dealer is not required to be paid for the sale of such a beverage.

Arsenic In English Beer.

The English victims of arsenic poison in beer now number more than sixty dead and more than one thousand ill. The area affected is confined within a hundred-mile radius from Manchester, but the panic among beer drinkers has spread almost throughout the whole country.

It has been completely established that the cause of the poisoning is arsenic in the sulphuric acid used in the manufacture of glucose which the English brewers employ in place of malt and hops in making cheap beer. The poison has thus far been traced to only one establishment which supplied glucose sugar to several breweries in the Midlands and the north.

The commercial sulphuric acid in this country is made from pyrites, which come from Spain. There is always a trace of arsenic in it. The glucose firm argues that there must have been an undue proportion of the poison in the lode from which their pyrites came. At all events, an analysis shows that some beers sold in saloons contain arsenic sufficient easily to kill any persistent drinker, as much as one-sixth of a grain being found in a pint. The fact that arsenic is a cumulative poison makes it all the more dangerous.

As a result of the warning of the authorities hundreds of thousands of gallons of beer have been poured into the sewers of Liverpool and Manchester. The scare has caused a strong revival of the agitation in favor of the compulsory use of malt and hops instead of cheaper substitutes. A Government inquiry will probably be ordered and it is likely that the subject will secure the attention of Parliament.

Recent Deaths.

Chas. W. Bailey, Baltimore, Md.
Wm. A. Ferguson, Foxboro, Mass.
Dr. Hiram Greentree, Baltimore, Md.
C. H. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.
Dr. Thos. A. Quayle, New Orleans, La.
Geo. R. Reynolds, Washington, D. C.
Benjamin Webb, Salem, Mass.
John H. Ring, Pekin, China.
Fred. W. Becker, Mattoon, Ills.
George A Seymour, Dwight, Ills.
Brinton W. Woodward, Lawrence, Kan.
John Nelson, Atwater, Minn.
Dr. C. C. Wheeler, Joplin, Mo.
John G. Bissell, Rome, N. Y.
Henry Moreton, New York City.
Harvey H. Robinson, Saltsburg, Pa.
Ernest C. Stiefel, Pittsburg, Pa.
L. J. Nostrand, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gen. Benj. F. Scribner, Albany, N. Y.

Edward Robinson Squibb, M.D.

The veteran chemist died recently in Brooklyn, in his eighty-second year. He was appointed a surgeon in the United States Navy shortly after his graduation, and subsequently surgeon in charge at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. During the Civil War he resigned from the Government service and became a manufacturing chemist. He retired from active business fifteen years ago. Several years ago he was severely burned in an explosion of ether in his laboratory and his face was permanently disfigured. He is survived by his widow and a daughter, in addition to his two sons.

Mary Buhl Warren.

The wife of William M. Warren, general manager for Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, died at her home, Friday evening, December 14. Mrs. Warren had been ill for about eighteen months and quite recently contracted a severe cold. Her death, however, came unexpectedly and proved a sad shock to her many friends. She was the only daughter of Theodore D. Buhl, a prominent banker and merchant of Detroit, and president of the Parke, Davis & Co. corporation, and she was a grand-daughter of Hiram Walker. Mrs. Warren was married about eight years ago. Her husband and a daughter, six years old, survive. She possessed an amiable disposition that drew to her many friends who mourn with the family her untimely death.

New Poison Law for Georgia?

A bill was recently introduced into the Georgia Senate by Senator Swift, making it a misdemeanor for druggists to sell, give or in any way furnish to any person either morphine, opium or cocaine, except upon the prescription of a physician. Physicians will be allowed to procure these drugs whenever they wish. The enormous increase in the consumption of such poisons, as reported by the druggists themselves, is responsible for the presentation of this bill.

GOLD AND ALKALOID MIXTURES.

BY EDSEL A. RUDDIMAN.

The combination of gold and sodium chloride with strychnine, atropine or other alkaloid is one which is familiar to all. In aqueous or weak alcoholic mixture the alkaloid is precipitated in combination with the gold. If the mixture contains as much as fifty per cent. alcohol there will be but little precipitation. However, the addition of that much alcohol is not always allowable. By dissolving the gold and sodium chloride in water and adding a weight of sodium thiosulphate equal to twice that of the gold and sodium chloride a compound is formed that does not precipitate for some time when added to a solution of the alkaloidal salt. The length of time before precipitation occurs depends largely on the strength of the solution and per cent. of alcohol that may be present. One-fourth of a grain of strychnine sulphate, with one-fourth of a grain of gold and sodium chloride and four drachms of water does not precipitate within a week, but using one-half that amount of water a precipitate begins to form within a day. Sodium thiosulphate may precipitate the alkaloid if mixed with an ordinary solution of quinine sulphate.

Syrup of Hypophosphites with Tincture of Iron.—Physicians sometimes write prescriptions calling for syrup of hypophosphites or some other form of hypophosphites with tincture chloride of iron, and the result is that ferric hypophosphite is precipitated. If there is enough of phosphoric acid present to convert the iron into the phosphate precipitation may not take place. There are cases, however, where phosphoric acid is not directed and the use of the National Formulary tincture of citrochloride of iron may be used in place of the official tincture of iron, and thereby prevent precipitation. The N. F. tincture contains sodium citrate, and an aqueous solution of an alkali citrate is a solvent for ferric hypophosphite.

Cocaine Muriate and Silver Nitrate Incompatible.—When solutions of cocaine hydrochloride and silver nitrate are mixed silver chloride is precipitated. If cocaine nitrate is used no trouble results. Many pharmacists do not keep cocaine nitrate, only the hydrochloride. The nitrate can be readily made from the hydrochloride by dissolving the required cocaine hydrochloride in water and adding one-half as much silver nitrate as cocaine salt used. The silver chloride thus formed is to be filtered out, and the required amount of silver nitrate is then added to the solution of cocaine nitrate.

Resinous Tinctures in Aqueous Solutions. It is not uncommon to get a prescription calling for tincture of myrrh, potassium chlorate, glycerin and water. In mixing these, the resin of the myrrh is precipitated and generally forms masses that stick to the bottle or that cannot be evenly divided. By adding the tincture in small portions and with much shaking to the other ingredients the trouble is remedied to some extent. Where it is admissible the use of honey in place of glycerin makes a much better mixture. The resin is precipitated, but in much finer form, and can be readily disseminated through the liquid by agitating.

An Interesting Iodine Mixture. A prescription calling for corrosive sublimate, oil of turpentine, iodine and alcohol was of some interest on account of the color of the iodine being destroyed. On mixing the solution of mercury in turpentine with the solution of iodine in alcohol a turbid, nearly colorless mixture was formed, which separated into two layers, the upper being about one-third the value of the lower one. The upper consisted chiefly of oil of turpentine with some mercury salt perhaps, the lower one was alcohol with some turpentine and mercuric iodide. Leaving out either the turpentine or the corrosive sublimate, the iodine was not all reduced. The turpentine is the chief factor in reducing the iodine. The mercuric chloride perhaps acts as a carrier or acts by breaking up the compound which iodine forms with the oil, thereby allowing the oil to take up more iodine.

Dispensing Hygroscopic Salts in Capsules. Capsules containing sodium bromide, camphor, caffeine citrate, antipyrin and tincture of aconite were dispensed. The next day the patient brought back the box in which the capsules had liquefied.

The chief trouble here was due to the sodium bromide being hygroscopic. It had absorbed enough of water to liquefy or make a mass with the other ingredients and the capsules. The prescription was later dispensed by using considerable drying powder and sending the capsules in a bottle.

The Reaction between Spirit Ether Nit. and Uva Ursi. In the diuretic prescription containing spirit of nitrous ether, fluid extract of buchu, fluid extract of uva ursi, potassium acetate and water there is the well known effervescence. This has been ascribed to the decomposition which results when spirit of nitrous ether and tannin in some form, as in the fluid extracts, are mixed. The effervescence is not due entirely to this. Spirit of nitrous ether and an aqueous solution of potassium acetate produce the evolution of considerable gas. One writer says that nitrous acid with acetic acid forms carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and other gases. In the dilute solution of spirit of nitrous ether and aqueous solution of potassium acetate this reaction is hardly likely. It has been suggested that the potassium acetate acts mechanically, throwing the ethyl nitrite out of solution, and that the volatilization of the ethyl nitrite is the cause of the effervescence. This theory has some plausibility, since a solution of potassium nitrate, sodium chloride or Rochelle salt has about the same effect.—Penn. Phar. Ass'n.

Fined for Not Registering.

A Milwaukee pharmacist was recently fined fifty dollars for conducting a pharmacy without being registered.

Tobacco as Insecticide.

For plant parasites, including lice, the French Journal Official recommends, as translated substantially, to one part of water a hundredth each of rich tobacco juice and of wood spirit. To the quart, add 2 grammes of sodium carbonate, and 10 of "black soap,"—the latter to make the application adhere. The alcohol aids the effect on certain parasites.—Popular Science News.

Fireproof Paper.

To render paper fireproof immerse it in a solution of ammonium sulphate, 8 parts; boric acid, 3 parts; borax, 2 parts, in 100 parts of water. After immersing, press off superfluous liquid and pass a hot iron over the surface of the paper. In manufacture on a large scale, the paper is carried, in a long band, first through the solution, from which it passes under rollers to remove surplus liquid, and then under rollers kept hot by a gas flame on the inside.—Popular Science News.

Color of Juniper Berries.

According to A. Nestler the so-called "berries" of juniper owe their black or blue-black color to a fungus, the mycele of which is always found in them immediately after they mature. It is not found in the fruit during the first year's development, at which time the color is green.

Pharmaceutical Associations.

For January meetings, etc., see page 378 of the December number.

Important Medical Meetings.

For January meetings, etc., see page 378 of the December number.

Arizona Medical Association, at Phoenix, February —. Charles H Jones, M.D., Sec., Tempe.

Boards of Pharmacy Meetings.

For some January meetings etc., see page 378 of the December number. Applicants should write in advance for regulations, blanks, etc.

Iowa, at Des Moines, February 5th. C. W. Phillips, Sec., Des Moines.

California, at San Francisco, January 8th. John Calvert, Sec., San Francisco.

New Hampshire, at Manchester, January 23d. G. F. Underhill, Sec., Concord.

New Jersey, at Trenton, January 17, 18. H. A. Jorden, Sec., Bridgeton.

Ohio, at ———, January 8, 9th. W. R. Ogier, Sec., Columbus.

Michigan, at Detroit, January 8th. H. Heim, Sec., Saginaw.

Pennsylvania, at Broad and Green sts., Philadelphia, January 19th. Charles T. George, Sec., Harrisburg.

Kentucky, at Bowling Green, January 8th. J. W. Gayle, Sec., Frankfort.

Indiana, at Indianapolis, January 10th. C. B. Woodworth, Sec., Fort Wayne.

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most published Formulas are at their best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

PERFUMERY FOR THE PHARMACIST

BY C. H. SEGUIN.

Like a good many other things once cultivated by the pharmacist, the preparation of handkerchief extracts does not occupy the place it once held. The demand for bulk perfume has fallen off greatly of late and the neat packages of special odor which are attractively labeled and advertised are much more salable. The pharmacist can, however, build up a demand for a special odor of his own by adopting a special formula and pushing the merits of the odor selected, which must bear a distinctive name. The formulas here given will appeal to the business pharmacist because of their practical form and the fact that the products yielded by them are relatively inexpensive:

Cubana Bouquet.

Oil cloves	10 dps.
Oil anise	5 dps.
Oil lavender	20 dps.
Oil bergamot	1 dr.
Extract musk	2 drs.
Spirit tolu	2 drs.
Spirit orris	2 ozs.
Benzoic acid	24 grs.
Bitter almond water	1 oz.
Spirit tonka	1 oz.
Deodorized alcohol	12 ozs.

Mix.

Orinoco Bouquet.

Extract musk	4 drs.
Oil jasmin	4 drs.
Oil rose geranium	2 drs.
Spirit civet	1 oz.
Spirit orris	2 ozs.
Spirit neroli	1 oz.
Coumarin	6 grs.
Deodorized alcohol	10 ozs.
Rose water	1 oz.

Mix.

Manila Bouquet.

Oil citronella	8 dps.
Oil cinnamon	8 dps.
Oil coriander	12 dps.
Oil neroli	16 dps.
Oil rosemary	30 dps.
Oil nutmeg	5 dps.
Oil cloves	10 dps.
Oil lavender	1 dr.
Oil bergamot	3 drs.
Spirit lemon	2 ozs.
Coumarin	10 grs.
Deodorized alcohol	16 ozs.
Rose water	2 ozs.

Mix.

Arinita Water.

Oil lemon	2 drs.
Oil bergamot	3 drs.
Oil rosemary	1 dr.
Oil orange	2 drs.
Oil neroli	35 dps.
Oil cloves	15 dps.
Oil sassafras	8 dps.
Oil cardamon	20 dps.
Tonquin musk	2 grs.
Benzoic acid	28 grs.
Deodorized alcohol	14 ozs.
Anise water	2 ozs.

Mix.

Nanette Bouquet.

Oil bergamot	5 drs.
Oil neroli	30 dps.
Oil lavender	30 dps.
Oil cinnamon	10 dps.
Oil jasmin	1 dr.
Oil rose	2 dps.
Extract musk	2 drs.
Spirit benzoin	4 drs.
Spirit vanilla	3 drs.
Deodorized alcohol	15 ozs.

Alaska Water.

Oil neroli	30 dps.
Oil lavender	30 dps.
Oil jasmin	1 dr.
Oil bergamot	2 drs.
Oil cinnamon	4 dps.
Spirit benzoin	3 drs.
Spirit musk	4 drs.
Deodorized alcohol	14 ozs.
Rose water	1 oz.

Mix.

Cayuga Water.

Oil cinnamon	6 dps.
Oil citronella	20 dps.
Oil lemon	1 dr.
Oil rosemary	½ dr.
Oil bergamot	2 drs.
Oil lavender	1½ drs.
Benzoic acid	32 grs.
Deodorized alcohol	16 ozs.
Camphor water	2 ozs.

Mix.

Oneida Water.

Oil jasmin	1 dr.
Oil patchouli	½ dr.
Oil rhodium	15 dps.
Oil rose geranium	30 dps.
Oil citronella	20 dps.
Oil orange	15 dps.
Oil bergamot	1 dr.
Oil nutmeg	6 dps.
Oil bitter almond	2 dps.
Oil caraway	2 dps.
Benzoic acid	32 grs.
Deodorized alcohol	18 ozs.

Mix.

Extract Elauda.

Oil asarum	40 dps.
Oil lemon	2 drs.
Spirit Peru	1 oz.
Oil jasmin	5 drs.
Civet	30 grs.
Oil musk	1 dr.
Oil lavender	3 drs.
Oil neroli	30 dps.
Benzoic acid	36 grs.
Deodorized alcohol	18 ozs.
Rose water	2 ozs.

Mix.

Edithia Bouquet.

Oil rhodium	30 dps
Oil verbena	30 dps.
Oil jasmin	1 oz.
Spirit ambrette	3 ozs.
Spirit orris	2 ozs.
Benzoic acid	20 grs.
Coumarin	15 grs.
Deodorized alcohol	12 ozs.
Cinnamon water	2 ozs.

Mix.

Carlotte Bouquet.

Oil rose geranium	1 dr.
Oil sandalwood	½ dr.
Oil jasmin	1 oz.
Spirit angelica	2 drs.
Spirit musk	6 drs.
Aromatic spirit orris	6 ozs.
Benzoic acid	16 grs.
Deodorized alcohol	10 ozs.

Mix.

Flarzora Bouquet.

Oil bitter almond	10 dps.
Oil rose	20 dps.
Oil neroli	30 dps.
Oil sandalwood	25 dps.
Oil lavender	3 drs.
Oil bergamot	3 drs.
Spirit civet	2 drs.
Spirit ambergris	2 drs.
Oil jasmin	4 ozs.
Spirit orris	11 ozs.

Mix.

Licola Bouquet.

Oil limet	3 drs.
Oil citronella	½ dr.
Oil patchouli	1 dr.
Oil verbena	40 dps.
Oil rose geranium	2 drs.
Oil asarum	1 dr.
Oil balm	2 drs.
Oil rhodium	½ dr.
Spirit vanilla	1 oz.
Extract musk	1 oz.
Spirit orris	14 ozs.

Mix.

Olympia Bouquet.

Oil musk	4 drs.
Oil vanilla	1 dr.
Oil sandalwood	20 dps.
Oil cedrat	2 drs.
Oil lavender	1 oz.
Oil bergamot	3 drs.
Oil jasmin	4 ozs.
Spirit orris	12 ozs.

Mix.

Extract Aurora.

Oil verbena	20 dps.
Oil cedrat	30 dps.
Oil rhodium	1 dr.
Oil bergamot	1½ drs.
Oil jasmin	1 oz.
Comp. spirit vanilla	½ oz.
Spirit ambrette	1 oz.
Spirit orris	1 oz.
Benzoic acid	24 grs.
Deodorized alcohol	12 ozs.
Orange flower water	1 oz.

Mix.

Extract Bronta.

Mace	4 grs.
Cardamon	6 grs.
Oil orange	1 dr.
Oil bergamot	½ dr.
Oil neroli	2 drs.
Oil jasmin	3 drs.
Spirit musk	1 oz.
Spirit angelica	2 ozs.
Benzoic acid	26 grs.
Coumarin	8 grs.
Deodorized alcohol	13 ozs.
Rose water	1 oz.

Mix.—Am. Drug.

SELECTED FORMULAS.

From Hager's Handbuch.

Compound Electuary of Copaiba.

Balsam copaiba	100 parts.
Cubebs	150 parts.
Powdered catechu	50 parts.
Oil peppermint	3 parts.

Syrup of Copaiba.

Balsam copaiba	40 gms.
Gum arabic	10 gms.
Distilled water	25 gms.
Syrup	200 gms.
Oil peppermint	20 dps.

Make an emulsion with the copaiba gum arabic and water; then add the syrup and oil of peppermint.

Balsamum Locatelli.

Yellow wax.....30.0 gms.
Olive oil.....40.0 gms.
Venice turpenfine.....25.0 gms.
Balsam peru ..... 5.0 gms.
Alkannin ..... 0.2 gms.

For chilblains, sore nipples, etc.

Dentifrice Tincture.

Balsam peru..... 5 gms.
Balsam tolu ..... 10 gms.
Carbolic acid ..... 2 gms.
Oil cloves ..... 2 gms.
Opium ..... 3 gms.
Alcohol, 90 per cent ...1000 gms.

Hebra's Hair Pomade.

Balsam peru..... 25 gms.
Cocoanut oil... .....650 gms.
Olive oil.....325 gms.

Compound Tincture of Absinthium.

Wormwood.....50 parts.
Orange peel .....20 parts.
Calamus root .....10 parts.
Gentian root.....10 parts.
Cinnamon bark ..... 5 parts.
Diluted alcohol . .....50 parts.

Swiss Tea (Thea Helvetica.)

Absinthium.....
Hyssop.....
Milfoil (Yarrow).....
Ground ivy.....
Lemon balm.....
Sage .....
Coltsfoot .....
Arnica flowers, each..equal parts.

Colic Essence for Horses.

Ext. hyoscyamus ..... 6 gms.
Extract aloes .....15 gms.
Water .....70 gms.
Alcohol.....30 gms.
Tiucture asafetida.....30 gms.

Dose, teaspoonful in chamomile tea.

Sweetened Cod Liver Oil.

1. Saccharin..... 0 5 gms.
Vanillin ..... 0.1 gms.
Absolute alcohol ..... 20.0 gms.
Cod liver oil.....980 0 gms.
Oil cinnamon, Ceylon . 10 dps.

2. Saccharin ..... 2.0 gms.
Acetic ether..... 2 0 gms.
Cod liver oil .....100.0 gms.
Oil peppermini..... 2 dps.
(or oil cassia, 1½ dps.

Dissolve the saccharin in the acetic ether and mix with the cod liver oil; then add the oil of peppermint.

Asthma Powder.

Belladonna leaves.....
Digitalis leaves .....
Stramonium leaves.....
Sage leaves.....
Pot. nitrate, each....equal parts.

Reduce the crude drugs to a coarse powder and mix with the potassium nitrate previously powdered. The smoke of a small quantity burned is to be inhaled.

Incense Mixture for Churches.

(Species fumales templorum).

Olibanum .....200 parts.
Benzoin .....100 parts.
Cascarilla bark..... 50 parts.
Potassium nitrate..... 25 parts.

Mix, sprinkle with water and dry in the air.

Cosmetic Vinegar.

(Vinaigre Virginal).

Benzein, powdered.....100 parts.
Acetic acid (30 per cent.)
Alcohol (90%) of each ..200 parts.

Fumigating Vinegar.

I.

Tincture benzoin .....100 gm.
Oil bergamot .....
Oil lemon .....
Acetic acid (96%) of each. 50 gm.
Oil cloves..... 20 gm.
Oil cinnamon..... ... 16 gm.
Balsam Peru ..... 30 gm.
Alcohol (95%).....648 gm.

Pour a few drops on a hot plate and allow to vaporize.

II.

Tincture benzoin.....
Alcohol (90%) of each... 400 gm.
Acetic acid (30%) .....100 gm.
Acetic ether .....
Essence jasmin, of each.. 50 gm.
Oil rose ..... 10 dps.
Oil orange flowers .....
Oil wintergr'n, of each. 5 dps.
Coumarin..... 0.01 gm.

Lait Virginal.

Tincture benzoin ..... 15 gm.
Tincture tolu ..... 20 gm.
Rose water .....965 gm.

Cosmetic Liniment.

Bismuth subnitrate ..... 2 gm.
Gum arabic..... 4 gm.
Rose water .....30 gm.
Glycerin.....20 gm.
Tincture benzoin .....10 gm.

Useful for sunburn, summer rash, etc.

May-Dew Lotion.

Borax .... 3 gm.
Crystall. sodium sulphate. 8 gm.
Glycerin ..... 15 gm.
Rose water.....450 gm.

Lotion (Lilionese).

Borax ..... 10.0 gm.
Potassium carbonate ... 2.5 gm.
Orange flower water ...
Rose water, of each ....100.0 gm.
Cologne water ..... 30.0 gm.
Prepared French chalk. 20.0 gm.

Application for pimples, comedones, etc.

Borax Gargle (Mackenzie).

Borax .....
Glycerin.....
Tincture myrrh, of each.. 15 gm.
Distilled water.....300 gm.

Laxative Electuary (Copland).

Cream tartar .....30 gm.
Borax .....10 gm.
Washed sulphur .....20 gm.
Confection senna .....40 gm.
Syrup ginger .....30 gm.

One or two teaspoonfuls in the evening on going to bed.

Asphalt Varnish.

Asphalt ..... 300 parts.
Oil turpentine .....700 parts.

Pine Water.

Spirit ..... 5 liters.
Oil pine .....500 gm.
Oil thyme ..... 15 gm.
Oil lavender..... ..... 25 gm.
Oil lemon..... 4 gm.

Tooth Powder.

Cinchona bark.....30 gm
Red sandalwood .....60 gm.
Alum ..... 8 gm.
Oil bergamot ..... 1 gm.
Oil clove ..... 1 gm.

Reduce to a very fine powder and thoroughly mix.

Dentifrice Powder with Cinchona.

Tincture catechu.....170 0 gm.
Ammonia water..... 35.0 gm.
Precipitated chalk.....700.0 gm.
Powd. cinchona bark...150.0 gm.
Powd. sugar milk .....100.0 gm.
Powd. pumice stone.... 30.0 gm.
Saccharin ..... 0.2 gm.
Oil peppermint..... 10.0 gm.
Oil orange peel..... 2.5 gm.
Oil cloves..... .... 2 5 gm.

Rub the tincture of catechu and ammonia water with the precipitated chalk and allow to stand in a moderately warm place until dry. To this mixture add the remainder of the ingredients previously mixed. Rub the mixtures well together and pass the powder through a fine sieve.

Tonic Syrup.

Syrup cinchona .....25 parts.
Syrup orange pecl.....25 parts.
Syrup orange flower ....25 parts.
Sherry wine .....25 parts.

Stomachic Wine.

(Magen Wein.)

Aromatic tincture..... 5.0 gm.
Comp. tinct. cinchona.. 20.0 gm.
Simple syrup ..... 30.0 gm.
White wine .... 140 0 gm.

Febrifuge Powder.

Chinoidin..... .....10.0 gm.
Cinchona bark .....15.0 gm.
Cassia cinnamon..... 5.0 gm.
Tartaric acid ..... 5.0 gm.

Chinolin Tooth Paste.

Cuttle bone.....20.0 gm.
Chinolin tartrate..... 0.5 gm.
Castile soap, powdered.. 5.0 gm.
Phloxin, glycerin, q. s.
Oil geranium..... 8 dps.
Oil peppermint ..... 8 dps.

Mix thoroughly and make into a paste with glycerin. Color with phloxin to suit.

Harnese Paste.

Turpentine .....1 oz.
Indigo purified .....1½ ozs.
Ivory black .....2 ozs.
Black soap..... .....1 lb.
Yellow wax.....1 lb.

Mix.—B. & C. Drug.

Bay Rum.

Spirit ..... 4 liters.
Oil bay..... 40 gm.
Essence of rum..... 25 gm.
Water..... 3 liters.

Cananga Water.

Spirit ..... 14 liters.
Water..... 8 liters.
Oil bergamot ..... 20 gm.
Oil lemon..... 25 gm.
Oil verbena..... 10 gm.
Oil cloves..... 2 gm.
Oil cassia..... 2 gm.
Oil geranium ..... 10 gm.
Oil patchouli ..... 8 gm.
Oil wintergreen..... 2 gm.

—Seifen. Zeit.

Keeley's Gold Cure for Drunkenness.

I.

Gold, sodium chloride, 0.75 gms.
Ammonium chloride.. 0.4 gms.
Strychnine nitrate.... 0.065 gms.
Atropine sulphate .... 0.015 gms.
Fl. extract cinchona..90 0 gms.
Fl extract coca.....30 gms.
Glycerin .....30 gms.
Distilled water.....30 gms.

Teaspoonful every two hours.

II.

Gold, sodium chloride.. 0.15 gm.
Distilled water.....30.0 gm.

For subcutaneous injection.

Vanilla Chocolate.

Cacao paste .....450 gm.
Sugar .....450 gm.
Sugar milk ..... 95 gm.
Vanillin sugar ..... 5 gm.

Santonin Pastilles.

Santonin ..... 2.5 gm.
Sugar .....100.0 gm.
Powdered chocolate....100.0 gm.
Cacao butter..... 2.0 gm.

Make into 100 pastilles.

Racahout.

(Compound Cacao Powder.

I.

Cacao paste .....500 gm.
Rice flour .....250 gm.
Sugar .....245 gm.
Cassia cinnamon..... 5 gm.

II.

Cacao, free from fat .....150 gm.
Arrow root starch.....200 gm.
Salep ..... 48 gm.
Sugar .....600 gm.
Vanillin sugar ..... 2 gm.

Aromatic Vinegar.

Oil cloves,
Oil lemon, of each ..... 2 gm.
Oil cinnamon,
Oil juniper,
Oil lavender,
Oil peppermint,
Oil rosemary, of each ... 1 gm.
Alcohol, (90%) ..... 450 gm.
Dilute acetic acid..... 650 gm.
Distilled water .....1900 gm.

Mix and filter.

Odontalgic Drops.

1. Oil cloves,
   Oil cajeput, of each ..... 1 gm.
   Chloroform ..... 2 gm.
2. Oil cloves,
   Tincture cannabis indica,
   Choroform, of each ..... 2 gm.
3. Oil cloves,
   Oil peppermint,
   Creosote. of each, equal parts.
4. Morphine hydrochloride. 0.5 gm.
   Cocaine hydrochloride... 1.5 gm.
   Alcohol (90%).....60.0 gm.

Make a solution, then add

Oil cloves.
Menthol, of each .....10.0 gm.
Chloroform ..... 18.0 gm.

Florida Water.

Spirit ..... 5 liters.
Oil bergamot .... 50 gm.
Oil geranium ..... 25 gm.
Oil santal..... .....130 gm.
Oil lavender ..... 2 gm.
Tincture curcuma..... 2 gm.
Water..... 10 liters.

Holland Hair Balsam.

Cloves ..... 10 gm.
Laurel leaves..... 20 gm.
Alcohol.....200 gm.
Rose water..... .....100 gm.
Glycerin..... 10 gm.
Ether ..... 15 gm.
Oil lavender .... 5 dps.

Rub into the scalp.

Pectoral Syrup.

Ammonium chloride ..... 10 gm.
Ammonium bromide ..... 3 gm.
Fl. ext. chestnut..... 40 gm.
Syrup pineapple ..... 100 gm.
Syrup senega..... 80 gm.
Glycerin..... 67 gm.
Syrup ....200 gm.

Oleum Carminativum.

(Colic Oil).

Oil chamomile (infused)..20.0 gm.
Oil caraway,
Oil cumin,
Oil fennel, of each .....10 dps.
Oil peppermint ..... 1.2 gm.

Internally, 15 to 30 drops.

Nervine Oil.

Infused oil chamomile ...200 gm.
Oil caraway ..... 5 gm.
Oil rosemary,
Oil thyme, of each..... 10 gm.

Spirit of Chamomile.

Ethereal oil chamomile.. 2.5 gm.
Alcohol ....97 5 gm.

Colic Powder for Cattle.

Curd soap ..... 5.0 gm.
Chamomile flowers, Ger'n
Fennel seed,
Linseed meal, of each ...10.0 gm.
Sodium sulphate .....80.0 gm.

Mix and divide into 4 powders. One powder every two hours with warm water, with tablespoonful of linseed oil.

Asthma Paper.

Potassium nitrate..... 17 gm.
Extract stramonium ..... 10 gm.
Sugar ..... 20 gm.
Hot water.....100 gm

Dissolve and impregnate white filter paper with the solution, and dry.

Fumigating Paper.

I.

Musk .... 0.2 gm.
Oil rose..... 1.0 gm.
Benzoin .....100 0 gm.
Myrrh ..... 12.0 gm.
Orris root.....250.0 gm.
Alcohol (90%).....500.0 gm.

II.

Benzoin ..... 80.0 gm.
Balsam tolu,
Storax,
Sandalwood, of each.... 20.0 gm.
Myrrh ..... 10.0 gm.
Cascarilla bark..... 20.0 gm.
Musk..... 0.2 gm.
Alcohol ....250.0 gm.

Iodoform Pencils.

Powdered iodoform } equal parts.
Gelatin }

These pencils are soft. Harder ones are made as follows:

Iodoform } equal parts.
Cacao butter }

Dr. Poinsot.

Parish's Pile Ointment.

Morphine acetate ..... 5 grs.
Tannin.....30 grs.
Liniment lead subacetate..30 m.
Ointment..... 7 drs.

Triturate the tannin first with the liniment, then incorporate with the other ingredients.—Parish's Phar.

Tooth Soap.

Pure white soap .....60 g.
Tincture krameria.....20 g.
Precipitated chalk .....22 g.
Benzoic acid ..... 3 g.
Potassium chlorate ..... 5 g.
Borax ..... 5 g.
Saccharin ..... 1 g.
Oil cinnamon .....0.025 g.

Eucalyptus Tooth Paste.

Precipitated chalk .....50 g.
Venetian talc.....30 g.
Starch .....20 g.
Medicinal soap .....20 g.
Eucalyptol ..... 2 g.
Oil peppermint ..... 1 g.
Oil geranium ..... 1 g.
Oil clove .....10 g.
Oil anise .....10 g.
Carmine ..... 1 g.
Glycerine, alcohol, enough.

Coca Tooth Paste.

Medicinal soap ..... 30 g.
Venetian talc.....100 g.
Cuttlefish bone ..... 20 g.
Tincture coca leaf (1:5)..... 20 g.
Oil peppermint ..... 3 g.
Oil cascarilla ..... 1 g.
Oil linaloe..... 2 g.
Carmine ..... 2 g.
Glycerin, enough.

Coral Tooth Paste.

Venetian talc.....50 g.
Precipitated chalk .....30 g.
Cuttlefish bone .....20 g.
Milk sugar .....25 g.
Extract violet ....10 g.
Oil peppermint ..... 1 g.
Oil rose ... . 5 g.
Glycerin .....10 g.
Carmine .....50 g.
Alcohol, enough.

Antiseptic Tooth Soap.

Thymol..... 25 parts.
Extract rhatany..... 100 parts.
Glycerin, warm ..... 600 parts.
Calcined magnesia. .. 50 parts.
Borax ..... 400 parts.
Oil peppermint ..... 100 parts.
Medicinal soap, q. s ..3,000 parts.

Dissolve the thymol and extract of rhatany in the warm glycerin and add the other ingredients, stirring constantly.

Scotch Hair Tonic.

Salicylic acid .....15 grs.
Resorcin .....30 grs.
Tincture cantharides..... 4 drs.
Tincture capsicum ..... 1 dr.
Saponin ..... 1 dr.
Lanolin ..... 1 oz
Rose water, q. s. make... 10 ozs.

Melt the lanolin, dissolve the saponin in one ounce of water, and mix the two. Dissolve the resorcin and acid in the tinctures and rose water, respectively; add to the lanolin mixture, and add rose water to make up to 10 ounces. One ounce of fluid extract of soap bark may be used instead of the above quantity of saponin.—Skinner.

Aphrodisiac for Cattle.

The best aphrodisiac is said to be tincture of cantharides given on bread just before the morning and evening meal. For cows, begin with ten drops and increase the dose 2 drops every day until 16 drops are reached, then continue at this dose twice a day until signs of heat are visible, then stop immediately. For hogs proceed similarly, only beginning with 6 drops, increasing by 2 drops a day, until the maximum of 12 or 14 drops is reached. Another treatment, which enjoys considerable repute in many parts of Germany, is the following:

Boletus cervinus	9 gm.
Cantharides	3 gm.
Laurel berries	12 gm.
Fennel seed	12 gm.
Fenugreek	12 gm.

Dispense of this powder 15 grams, which divide into two doses, the second to be given thirty minutes after the first dose.—West. Drug.

Eau De Quinine.

Brandy	2000 parts.
Cologne, Alcohol (95%) of each	250 parts.
Tincture soap	100 parts.
Tincture cinchona	50 parts.
Balsam peru	20 parts.
Oil bergamot	10 parts.
Oil sweet orange	10 parts.
Oil geranium	3 parts.
Tincture cantharides	25 parts.
Tincture cochineal	q. s.

Antiseptic Mixture (Rayer).

Decoction cinchona	250 parts
Quinine sulphate, Tincture aconite, of each	2 parts.
Mixture sulphuric acid	4 parts.
Syrup orange peel	60 parts.

Hourly; one teaspoonful.

Cinchona Hair Oil.

Quinine oleate	1 gm.
Peanut oil, benzoated	100 gm.
Alkannin, Chlorophyll, of each, q. s. to color brown.	

Jelly of White Violets.

Glycerin	16 ozs.
Tragacanth, powd (or q. s. to thicken)	4 drs.
Extract cassie	4 drs.
Borax, powdered	4 drs.
Florentine orris root, powd	1 oz.
Extract jasmine	1 dr.

Mix the extracts with the powdered orris root; dissolve the borax in the glycerin and mix with the tragacanth, adding the extracts and orris root with thorough trituration. Put in collapsible tubes or wide mouth vials. This has been recommended as an especially serviceable preparation for healing roughened surfaces, from sunburn or other causes, wind, exposure to reflected light, etc.

Lotion Chapped Hands, Lips and Face.

Spirit camphor	1 dr.
Comp. tincture benzoin	4 drs.
Lister's antiseptic solution	2 ozs.
Glycerite hydrastis, to make	8 ozs.

—Dietrich.

Whooping Cough Remedy.

Fl. ext. chestnut leaves	1½ ozs.
Creosote water	1 oz.
Chloroform	32 gtt.
Syrup, enough to make	4 ozs.

Directions: Take one-half to one teaspoonful as directed.—Roback.

Cacao Butter Milk.

Borax, powdered	5 drs.
Castile soap, powdered	1 oz.
Cacao butter	3 ozs.
Coconut oil	1 oz.
Water	4 ozs.

Rub together in a warm mortar for ten minutes, then dilute very gradually with

Rose water, at 40° C	42 ozs.

Shake the mixture well and perfume with

Oil bergamot	40 gtt.
Oil neroli	40 gtt.
Oil orris	2 gtt.
Vanilla sugar	5 drs.

Previously rubbed together.

Coco Milk.

Borax, powdered	5 drs.
Castile soap, powdered	10 drs.
Coconut oil	4½ ozs.
Water	4 ozs.
Rose water, 40° C	42 ozs.
Oil bergamot	20 gtt.
Oil neroli	10 gtt.
Oil wintergreen	4 gtt.
Oil ylang ylang	2 gtt.
Oil bitter almond	2 gtt.

Prepare like the foregoing.

Lanolin Milk.

Borax, powdered	5 drs.
Castile soap, powdered	10 drs.
Water	5 ozs.
Coconut oil	2 ozs.
Lanolin	5 ozs.
Rose water, at 40° C	50 ozs.
Oil bergamot	20 gtt.
Oil neroli	20 gtt.
Otto rose	10 gtt.
Oil wintergreen	2 gtt.
Oil orris	2 gtt.

Prepare like the foregoing.

LABORATORY HINTS.

BY F. N. STRICKLAND.

"This is of no use" said the apprentice as he was stopped in the act of throwing a half gallon glass percolator into the dirt box.

The neck of this percolator was broken off within an inch of the body of the vessel, and with such a ragged fracture that it would be impossible to insert a cork stopper into the neck, but the thought that it might still be of some use, set me to contriving. I decided to make a "bottle filling apparatus" from it, but in order to do this needed a perfect opening for a perforated cork.

This is how I did it. I filled a small tin can with cotton seed oil, heated the top of a retort stand (this being the only iron rod I possessed), to a red heat; then placing the broken neck of the percolator down into the oil just to the place where I wished it to be cut off, I plunged the hot rod down inside the percolator and into the oil, and cut or cracked off the broken neck as smoothly and quickly as can be imagined. Afterwards I filed off the sharp edges, and in this new and perfect opening, fitted a perforated cork, containing a glass tube to which was attached a suitable piece of rubber tubing. To stop the flow of the liquid when needed, I put on a pinch-cock, borrowed from a fountain syringe. Thus I got out of an old and otherwise worthless percolator, a most convenient and rapid bottle-filling apparatus.

As this process of cutting off bottles, etc., may be new to some reader, I will say that should you wish to cut off the top of a bottle, the neck of a funnel, or any other glass utensil, it can be done quickly and neatly by this process. Pour into the bottle, tumbler or flask that you wish cut off, enough cotton seed oil or any other fixed oil, so that it will reach the exact place where the fracture is desired, then heat an iron rod to red heat and plunge it into the oil, when the temperature is raised so suddenly that the cold glass at the point of contact cannot stand this sudden expansion, and so with a snap, cracks off clean and smooth and better than it could be cut with a file and much quicker.

Glass tubes may be cut off this way by immersing the tube the desired depth in the oil, and then plunging the hot iron down inside the tube, if it is large enough to admit the rod, otherwise, directly into the oil, when the fracture will occur.

I had been using a good-sized Sohxlet one day, when seeing the store bicycle pump handy, it occurred to me that here was a means of obtaining pressure for forcing out the balance of the menstruum. I connected the tube of the pump with another rubber tube, and then slipped the end over the condeser, and by careful pumping, quickly forced out the menstruum by the air pressure. From this idea, I made tightly fitting covers for a percolator with a valve in the center, to which is screwed the nipple of the pump, and now when I am percolating and the pressure is not sufficient, I pump in a little air, thus increasing the pressure and the process proceeds nicely. This is especially convenient when nearing the end of percolating a drug, where the pressure is not great enough to force out the menstruum, and it saves the extra amount usually employed in making up the volume.

One day I used this same pump for quickly and perfectly drying out a bottle that I was in a hurry to use. I first rinsed it out with alcohol, then put the pump tube into the bottle, when I pumped in fresh and dry air which, of course, forced out the moist air and in a few seconds I had a perfectly dry bottle. Since then I have used this scheme several times and it works well. Of course this is not a practical way of drying bottles on a large scale with one pump, but when a dry bottle is wanted this process does the work quicker than any other that I know of, and even recently washed bottles without alcohol rinsing can be very quickly dried.—Drug. Cir.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for that they cannot get complete information about; so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Chelene.

Name under which a new cancer remedy is being brought before the trade.

Roborat.

Trade name for a new nutrient preparation, consisting of partially dextrinated carbohydrates.

Oenotannol.

Trade name for a new tuberculosis "cure," a combination, as its name indicates, of tannic acid with grape juice or grape pulp.

Galtactogen.

Trade name for a new casein preparation intended as a nutriment for invalids, etc. It is easily soluble, and it is claimed, pleasant-tasting.

Epicarin.

This is a condensation product of cresotinic acid and beta-naphthol, recommended by Dr. Kaposé for many skin affections, as scabies, herpes tonsurans, prurigo, ichthyosis, psoriasis, eczemas, etc. It is used by him as a 10 to 20 per cent. ointment, 10 per cent. solution with caustic soda, and in 10 to 15 per cent. alcoholic solution. Instead of epicarin itself, its sodium salt is often used to advantage. Prof. Kaposé introduced beta-naphthol into dermatology in 1882 and at that time cautioned the profession against exceeding certain doses and concentration to prevent toxic symptoms. As, however, these precautions were often neglected, the employment of naphthol at times gave rise to very unpleasant consequences. This new derivative of naphthol, prepared by Bayer & Co. represents the therapeutic value of the mother substance without sharing its poisonous properties, and also has the advantage or ready solubility and freedom from irritant action. It is a reddish-yellow powder easily soluble in alcohol, ether, vaseline oil, and forms soluble, neutral salts. Beta-naphthol forming only alkaline, caustic phenolates. These properties explain the relative non-toxicity of epicarin, which is admitted to be also somewhat slower and feebler in therapeutic effect than beta-naphthol.—Phar. Post.

Validol.

This has been used in the dyspeptic vomiting of phthisis, with very good results, by Dr. Cipriani. He finds that in doses of 15 to 20 drops, given on a lump of sugar, validol is an excellent stomachic, as it quickly restores the appetite. It is also recommended as an expectorant in affections of the upper air-passages. Good and rapid results are also obtained by the application of the remedy with a brush in the treatment of pharyngeal affections.—Gesam. Ther.

Adeps Benzoinatus.

This is a modification for the preparation of benzoated lard. Extract gum benzoin with ether, and then mix the ethereal solution with castor oil and evaporate the ether. The castor oil solution ("liquid benzoin"), 15 gm., is mixed with the lard, 965 gm., and wax, 20 gm., if desired to have a more firm consistency.

Adurol.

This is a new photographic developer. It is the chloro- or bromo-substitution product of hydroquinone. The new compound has been introduced simultaneously by Hauff & Co. (chloro) and Schering (bromo) and patents have been applied for in all countries. The chloro-product is a white crystalline powder and is practically identical in chemical (photographic) properties with the bromo substitution product.

Aquasanin.

This is a set of four tablets to be used in the sterilization of drinking water, which generate ozone and hydrogenperoxide instead of possessing direct germicidal properties. Tablets Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are added separately to the water, and when dissolved No. 4 is added, and after completion of the reaction the water is ready for use. Neutral alkali and manganese salts, which are in solution in the water, are not affected by this treatment. The composition of the tablet is not mentioned.

Antitussin for Whooping Cough.

Antitussin is the name of a specialty, as mentioned some time ago in these columns, composed of 5 parts of difluordiphenyl, 10 parts of vaselin, and 85 parts of pure woolfat. It is recommended for the treatment of whooping cough, and is referred to recently by Dr. M. Heine, who has found it quite efficacious in that affection. It is employed as an inunction on the throat, chest and back, after the skin has been prepared by cleaning with soap suds and drying and rubbing with a rough towel.—Klin. Woch.

Arsycodile.

This is the name of a preparation which has been introduced in the German market in three forms, viz.: spray, clyster and pills. The first two contain 0.025 gm. of kakodylic acid, and the last the same amount of the sodium salt of kakodylic acid.

Calcium Santonate.

This is prepared by saturating a solution of santonic acid with lime water. The precipitate is a white tasteless powder insoluble in water. It is recommended to be used as a vermifuge, because of its slow absorption in the human body.

Cayaponine.

This is an alkaloid, discovered in Cayapona globulosa, a Cucurbitacea. It has been found to be a powerful purgative, even in very minute doses.—Phar. Post.

Hæmatin-Albumin.

This is a new blood preparation in form of chocolate-colored, fine, almost odorless and tasteless powder, consisting chiefly (about 90 per cent.) of nitrogenous compounds having an albuminoid character. Experiments have shown the preparation in a high degree nutritions and blood-forming and because of its easy digestibility particularly adapted to supply the organism with iron and albumin.—Phar. Post.

Kresamin.

This is obtained by mixing equal quantities of tricresol and ethylene-di-amine, and is a fluid, with a characteristic phenol odor. The penetration and disinfectant properties of the tricresol are increased by the addition of the ethylene-diamine. Kresamin is to be applied preferably in solution as a bath or wet dressing, but may also be used as a salve or plaster muslin.

Crurin.

This is a new title for the chinoline-bismuth sulphocyanate, formula $(C_9H_7N.HSCn)_2.Bi(SCn)_3$. It is a granular, reddish-yellow powder with a somewhat acid odor and melts at 70° C. It is insoluble in water, alcohol and ether. In common with all other bismuth compounds, when treated with a large amount of cold water, or heated with acids or alkalies, decomposition results. Under other conditions the above preparation is relatively stable and is used as antiseptic dressing for wounds.

Eka-Iodoform.

This is iodoform sterilized by the addition of 0.05 per cent. of polymerized formaldehyde. The preparation appears to possess the advantages, without the defects, of iodoform.

Eugastrin.

This is supposed to be a mixture of the active constituents of condurango bark. A mixture of eugastrin and pilocarpin is termed Anti-hyperaemia and is administered in pill form as a remedy for pulmonary tuberculosis.

Guaisanol.

This is the hydrochlorate of diethyl glycocoll-guaiacol $(CH_3O.C_6H_4O.CO.CH_2.N(C_2H_5)_2.HCl)$. It is a white crystalline powder, of a salty bitter taste and faint odor of guaiacol. Melting point 184°. The crystals are very soluble in water and are decomposed upon the addition of alkali carbonates, liberating the diethyl glycocoll-guaiacol which separates as an oily layer. The crystals when taken internally are nonpoisonous, noncorrosive, and are decomposed in the above manner. The physiological action is anaesthetic, antiseptic and deodorizing. The dose is 3 gm. per day, per os or injected subcutaneously.

Examination Questions New York City Board of Pharmacy.

PHARMACY.

1. Define calcination, and state how it differs from exsiccation.

2. How many grammes of official diluted hydrochloric acid can be prepared from 100 grammes of official hydrochloric acid?

3. Name the official liquors which contain arsenic in any form, stating the per cent. which each contains.

4. State how washed sulphur is prepared, giving reasons for each step.

5. In the official process for making chloroform water, why does the pharmacopœia direct that an excess of chlorform be employed?

6. From what source is animal charcoal obtained? What are its uses in pharmacy?

7. How is official infusion of cinchona prepared? Why is aromatic sulphuric acid employed in the process?

8. How many grains of crystallized morphine will 100 cubic centimeters of wine of opium yield when assayed by the official process?

9. How much boric acid will be required to make 16 fluid ounces of a 1-1000 aqueous solution? Give answer in grains.

10. A pharmacist has 1,000 grammes of official powdered opium. From this he prepares 1,000 cubic centimeters of tincture of opium, 450 grammes of Dover's powder and 1,000 cubic centimeters of paregoric. How much powdered opium has he left?

11. State how a stearopten can be removed from a volatile oil?

12. How is soap liniment U. S. P. prepared?

13. Describe the general method for the preparation of the official resins.

14. Give the official formula for the preparation of triturations. Name the official one.

15. Acidum Aceticum: Give its chief source, and state the strength of each of the official kinds.

MATERICA MEDICA.

1. Describe base, and name three salts each, of Potassium, sodium, iron, zinc.

2. What is Menthol? From what obtained? What is Thymol? From what obtained?

3. Name two animal drugs; two mineral; two vegetable; giving their official names.

4. State the difference, if any, between oil of camphor and camphorated oil.

5. Give meaning with two examples of each of the following: (a) Vesicant; (b) sedative; (c) diaphoretic; (d) antipyretic; (e) astringent; (f) narcotic.

6. Describe drug, naming part used, giving common name, from which the following oils are obtained: (a) Oleum sinapis; (b) ricini; (c) cajeputi; (d) caryophylli; (e) picis; (f) lini.

7. Name two official drugs that belong to the Natural Order Urticaceæ.

8. Classify the following: Tragacanth, acacia, elaterium, myrrh, kino, turpentine, gamboge, tolu.

9. What are Oleates? How do they differ from Oleoresins?

10 Give the official name and habitat of the following: (a) Henbane; (b) Dog Grass; (c) Culver's Root; (d) May Apple.

11. Name five official plants that are indigenous to the State of New York.

12. Name three official vegetable acids. State from what obtained. Give medicinal properties of each.

13. Give the botanical name of: (a) Black cohosh; (b) Hemlock; (c) Buckthorn Bark.

14. Is Oil Hedeoma a volatile or a fixed oil?

15 What other synonyms are used for the following:

Black Wash,	White precipitate,
Yellow wash,	Friar's balsam,
Blue vitriol,	Grey powder,
White vitriol,	James' powder.

TOXICOLOGY AND POSOLOGY.

N. B.—In giving doses, write the name of the drug and give the minimum and maximum doses.

1. Explain the difference in action between a chemical and a mechanical antidote.

2. Mention the prominent symptoms in Morphine poisoning and give emergency treatment.

3 What alkaloid and what Potassium salt are considered very beneficial in Morphine poisoning?

4. Name two proprietary or other arsenical preparations occasionally used in households. What treatment should be employed for poisoning by any one of them?

5. What are commonly the ingredients of the so-called "headache powders" and what emergency treatment should be employed if poisoning results from their use?

6. What is the chemical antidote for Silver Nitrate? Explain its action.

7. What is one of the best physiological antidotes for poisoning by Strychnine?

8. Is Iodine an irritant poisoning? Should an emetic be used for poisoning by it? Explain.

9. If a poisonous drug is accidentally dispensed for a harmless one and it is known to whom it has gone, what should the druggist do first, and what next?

10. What is the dose of Ammonium Carbonate, Gallic Acid, Potassium Acetate, Salicylic Acid, Sodium Bromide?

11. What is the dose of Creosote Carbonate, Potassium Permanganate, Resorcin, Sodium Sulphate, Sodium Sulphocarbolate?

12. What is the dose of Compound Powder of Rhubarb, Extract of Aconite, Extract of Hyoscyamus, Oleoresin of Aspidium, Oil of Gaultheria.

13. Give the dose of the principal alkaloid obtained from each of the following, and tell which of the alkaloids are poisonous: Aconite. Belladonna, Cinchona, Coca, Coffee.

14. How does the dose of the solid extract of a drug usually compare in size with that of its fluid extract? Give an illustration.

15. What is the dose of Arsenous Acid, Atropine Sulphate, Mercurous Chloride, Tincture of Digitalis, Tincture of Nux Vomica?

CHEMISTRY.

1. Define the term element, and state how an element differs from a compound.

2. Give the combining power of each of the following: (a) Nitrogen; (b) Sodium; (c) Iron; (d) Phosphorus.

3. How many grammes of oxygen can be obtained from 63 grammes of potassium chlorate?

4. State what happens when metallic sodium is added to water; what reaction does the product show with litmus paper?

5. How is corrosive sublimate obtained? What is its chief impurity and how is it detected?

6. Write the chemical formula for each of the following: (a) Sodium bisulphite; (b) Nitrous Acid; (c) Sal Soda; (d) Mercurous Oxide.

7. Illustrate by means of an equation what happens when ortho-phosphoric acid is subjected to a high temperature.

8. State in what forms carbon is found free in nature. What oxides is it capable of forming?

9. Write the chemical formula for iodoform and show it relation to methane.

10. When an acid is added to a solution of castile soap in water what happens?

11. How is mercurous iodide prepared?

12. Write the chemical name of each of the following: (a) As_2O_3; (b) $MnSO_4$; (c) $CHCl_3$; (d) HPO_3.

13. Give the source of Potassium Bitartrate. State how it is obtained from this source.

14. Give a chemical test for each of the following: (a) Iodine; (b) Copper; (c) Mercury(ous; (d) Iron(ic).

15. Complete the following equations:

(a) $(NH_4)_2SO_4 + 2KBr =$

(b) $As_2O_3 + 3H_2S =$

(c) $(NH_4)_2C_2O_4 + Ca(NO_3)_2 =$

(d) $Fe_2Cl_6 + 6KI =$

"Decinormal" Salt Solution.

Dr. J. B. Nicholas, says; "That a normal solution in volumetric chemistry is a solution coutaining in 1,000 c.c. an amount of the active constituent just sufficient to combine with or replace 1 gm. of hydrogen In the case of sodium chloride this amouut is 58.37 gm. hence a normal saline solution is one containing 58 37 gm. to the the litre of water. A solution one-tenth of this strength (a "decinormal" solution) contains 5.837 gm. to the litre, which is just about the strength of the saline solution used for venous infusion.—Med. Record.

ORGANO THERAPEUTICS.

BY J. C. MCWALTER, D.P.H., L.R.C.S.

Somehow organotherapy savors so much of quackery that there must be an initial prejudice against giving it even a fair trial. Considered as a system of therapeutics, it is apparently based on that much-abused dictum of the homœopathists, similia similibus curantur, except the text is tortured so as to mean that the remedy for a disordered condition existing in an organ in the human subject must be sought for in the corresponding healthy organ of a lower animal.

Though this proposition is so simple as to seem absurd for a therapeutic canon, yet there is nothing in it contrary to sound reason. The whole system, indeed, appears in danger of falling into disrepute, except with regard to a few remedies, but this is rather due to the blind empiricism of the prescribers of these remedies, and the unscientific methods of the makers of them, than to any inherent defect in the theory or the system itself.

Now serum therapy depends for its application on a theory which is not unlike that which justifies organotherapy. In the former the constitution of the blood stream is sought to be modified by the addition of a product similar in character, but less in intensity, to that which would be produced by certain micro-organisms in the blood itself. The dominant idea in organotherapy is to add to the blood the secretion normally produced by the gland or organ which, in the given case, has its function disturbed.

"All the glands," said Brown-Sequard in 1869, "whether they have excretory ducts or not pour into the blood certain active principles, and where such internal secretion is absent, either from disease or extirpation of the gland, the result is ill health."

Some years after, having still further pursued his researches, he wrote: "We hold that each tissue, and even every cell in the organisms, has the power of producing a ferment or special product, which, circulating in the blood, has the power of influencing, through the intervention of that liquid, all the other cells of the body with which they come in relation, through the mechanism of the nervous system."

From 1889 to 1895 he demonstrated the physiological functions of the internal secretions of many of the glands of the organism, and also of some tissues.

Opotherapy, or rather organotherapy, is founded on the belief that the function of a living gland which is suppressed or altered can be supplied by the introduction into the organism of some preparation of a like tissue prepared from a healthy animal.

In such a case we may use either the tissue corresponding to the unhealthy one, or a preparation of this tissue with certain vehicles or excipients with some active principle derived from the tissue.

This method of medication then utilizes the various organs of healthy animals in various galenical preparations, whereby these active principles are elaborated or preserved. For a long time pharmacy has employed pepsin (the soluble ferment extracted from the stomach of the pig, sheep, or calf) and pancreatin (a complex product, which plays the part of a triple ferment, extracted from the pancreas). Now these should rightly be considered organotherapeutic products, because they are secreted by the glands of the organism and being the best known, most carefully studied, and most clearly defined of such definite ferments as papain, diastase, emulsin and others, which play an important part in active pharmaceutical preparations

Among the various glands and organs which have been employed for the organotherapeutic method are the testicle, ovaries, the prostate, the mammary glands, the parotid, the supra-renals, the kidney, the thyroids, the thymus, the liver, the spleen, the tonsils, the pancreas, the cerebral substance, the medullary substance, pituitary body, the ciliary bodies and the vitreous humour, bone marrow, muscles, lymphatic glands. Of these, the thyroid extracts only have taken front rank as therapeutic organs.

Choice of Organs.—The organs should be those from oxen or sheep, and only perfectly healthy organs from sound animals, should be selected. The system of veterinary inspection in some districts will be almost sufficient to secure this. It is necessary, however, to examine each organ separately. Any one that is cystic, hypertrophied, or presents the appearance of anything abnormal, should be immediately rejected.

The choice of the species of the animal varies with the organs which we may wish to employ. Thus, for the thyroid body the sheep is preferred, for the supra-renal capsules and the thymus the calf, and for the liver preparations the pig. Where genital organs and their adnexa are utilized, they must be from healthy adult animals of full sexual activity.

The French workers, Gilbert and Carnot, have called attention to the physiological preparation of the animals.

These authors hold that if we employ a gland for its particular function, the animal should be able to assist, so as to exalt that function to its highest degree. They also think we should put, as it were, a tension on the gland, and that we should so develop it that it may be charged to the highest degree with the active principle at the moment of the death of the animal.

Finally, these authors hold that it is of advantage to combine preparations of these organs or their extracts, as, for instance, pancreas and spleen, liver and spleen, pancreas and liver, etc.

Certain precautions should always be taken in the manipulation of these extracts. The active principles are biological rather than chemical, and not only must the most rigid antiseptic precautions be taken, but the active principle must be sought to be extracted while the gland is still hot from the animal.

Fat and connective tissue must be removed; in fact, everything but the organ itself. It may then be lightly washed with water recently boiled, and plunged into sterilized glycerine, for fluid preparations, or dried at a temperature between 35° and 40° F., if a dry temperature be desired. For these operations the hands of the operator should be thoroughly cleansed with soap and water, and then rinsed with some of Van Sweiten's liquor, and then in freshly boiled water.

To cut the organ into small pieces, we may use either an aseptic knife or scissors. To make the instrument aseptic it is kept for some time in an antiseptic solution, of which the formula is:

Borax.....	10 parts.
Cyanide of mercury ..	2 parts.
Distilled water to	1,000 parts.

Steel instruments will not oxidize this even after a long time, and softening of the cutting edge is avoided, which inevitably happens if they are passed through flame.

Capsules, mortars, etc., which would not bear this treatment, must be made aseptic by lighted alcohol, while earthen ware vessels which would not bear heat must be well washed in corrosive solution 1—1,000, and then rinsed with recently boiled water.

Finally, the finished products should be carefully preserved in aseptic stoppered bottles.

The following preparations are used:

Corpora lutea sicca.—The troubles arising during pregnancy are sometimes said to be due to auto-intoxication, arising from functional insufficiency of the corpora lutea. These bodies, taken from animals and carefully dried and powdered, have been given in doses of about 1 grain twice a day to pregnant patients complaining of vomiting, nausea, suffocative attacks, palpitation of the heart, and hyperæmia. The symptoms of vomiting subsided, while the other troublesome symptoms rapidly subsided, and completely disappeared in a short time.

Glandula Prostata Siccata.—Prostatic gland substance, dried and powdered, has been used with considerable success in hypertrophy of the prostrate. Oppenheimer has also used it in chronic prostatorrhæa, and found it to induce rapid and permanent cure, provided that no gonococci were present. A glycerine extract of the fresh gland would seem to be the most active preparation.

Glandula suprarenalis.—The fresh glycerine extract of the suprarenals seems to be the most reliable preparation. Its success in Addison's disease far exceeds that of any remedy hitherto tried, while Stochtzner reported considerable improvement in rachitis from its use. According to Merck, he concludes that:

1. The suprarenal substance produces excellent results upon the general condition, restlessness, sensitiveness, vasomotor excitability, and especially craniotabes. These symptoms are frequently visibly improved in one or two weeks.

2. The cutting of teeth, and the power of sitting, standing and walking are also assisted perceptibly by this treatment. The softness of the thorax also improves with marked rapidty.

3. The influence on the epiphysial swellings and the deformity of the thorax is less marked.

4. Even where the cases are complicated with bronchitis, pneumonia, etc., the improvement is most marked.

Extractum Materia Keratogena.—The extract of the rudimentary horn tissue of calves has been used by Zelendi (quoted by Merck) for two years with great success in the treatment of syphilis. This has been made with far greater scientific care than the majority of such preparations, being obtained by treating the fresh horny tissue with physiological salt solution. Such a solution seems to give more active results with animal remedies than any other solvent, except perhaps glycerine, but unfortunately it does not keep very well. The cases treated were of primary, secondary, and tertiary syphilis of all ages, and when from 1 to 3 cc. were injected into the lumbar region and the injections repeated at intervals of from one to eight days, improvement was generally manifested after the first injection. There were no unpleasant accessory symptoms of any note, eruptions and lesions of the skin and the mucous membranes disappeared, ulcerated syphilides dry up, and scabs become detached. The local treatment is limited to ablutions of boiled water or boric acid solution, or to cauterization with silver nitrate. From 10 to 30 injections seem to produce a permanent recovery.

Extractum Placentum Siccum.—Iscovter records a distinct improvement of all reflex symptoms proceeding from the genital organs in chronic metritis and abnormal processes from the genital organs in chronic metritis and abnormal processes of involution of the uterus post partum with the aid of tablets made from dried placenta.

Glandula Thymi.—Beard has shown in the Lancet that the thymus gland is that element in the embryonic system where leucocytes are first found, that is, from epithelia, as has now been proved. From the thymus gland the leucocytes wander into the blood and other organs, and at certain centres form the foundations for the several lymphatic approaches of the body. As the latter develops the function of the thymus gland recedes. Macalister has tried the gland extract in a case of pseudo hypertrophia myopathia with decided success. Tablets of the dried gland have hitherto been used, but an extract of the fresh organ made with glycerine and physiological salt solution would probably be more active.

Regarding tests for organo-therapeutic preparations, the most notable advance has been made by Posner, who employs for the purpose of the differentiation of the various glandular substances Ehrlich Bionde's triple stain, which marks out the nucleinic and nucleo-albuminic properties of the majority of these preparations. They also give most of the reactions for albumen with ferrocyanide of potassium and alcohol. The bulk are partially soluble in glycerine and coagulable by heat, and on gentle warming with solution of potash a characteristic odor is evolved. If a portion of a dried preparation is tested with water, some chloroform added, and the mixture allowed to stand for a day, chlorine gas is evolved

Cerebrum.—The results obtained by the administration of brain substance have been on the whole disappointing. This is probably due to the fact that it has been mostly used in dried or tablet form, which involves a mode of desiccation that must disorganize the complex constituents on which its efficacy would depend. The better and more rational method would seem to be to make an emulsion of the brain substance, while still hot from the animal, in a sterilized mortar, with fresh lard and tragacanth, flavored with oil of almonds, something like pancreatic emulsion.

That an emulsion of brain substance is of considerable efficacy is shown by Wassermann (quoted by Merck), who has shown that 1 cubic centimetre of an emulsion containing an equivalent of about a third part of brain substance of various animal species suffices to completely neutralize the effects of a tenfold lethal dose of tetanus poison. This discovery was put to the test on a tetanus patient, who was saved by repeated injections of 5 cc.m. of fresh brain substance in 15 cc. of physiological salt solution. Widal also discovered that with the aid of brain substance it is possible to render morphia and strychnia innocuous. This is stated, however, to be due not to any specific property, but to a merely mechanical occlusion.

Glandula parotis.—The parotid gland substance has been used with good effect in ovarian troubles. Dr. Bell reports that he has tried it in sixty cases, and that complete recovery took place in many, while in others the necessity of an operation was avoided. The glands of rams and ewes are utilized, and a powder may be prepared by drying them, of which one part is equal to two of the fresh gland. A more active solution can be produced by maceration of the gland, still warm from the animal, in sterilized glycerine, or in saline solution.

Lien.—The results of the use of splenic extracts have hitherto been disappointing. Dr. Wood, who used it successfully in Graves' disease, found that the requisite doses gave rise to dyspepsia and vomiting, while subcutaneous injections resulted in local inflammation and suppuration. The usual preparation has been a powder (lien siccatus pulverisatus), of which one part corresponds to five parts of fresh spleen. Such a substance must necessarily contain an excess of inert or irritating interstitial tissue, and probably an aseptically expressed juice prepared in glycerine and salt would be more active.

Mammæ.—It is said that the mammary gland yields to the blood an internal secretion, which, when deficient, usually results in hypertrophy or disordered function of the uterus. If the secretion be supplied vicariously from the glands of healthy animals it can restore the uterus to its normal condition. Hence remarkable results have been obtained by the use of 5 grains to 10 grains of a powder which is equivalent to 8 or 9 parts of the fresh mammary gland substance of the cow. In cases of uterine fibromata the tumor formation was reduced, and in cases of menorrhagia the general condition of the patients improved and the pains subsided. A preparation called opomamminum, made by treating the fresh glands with saline solution seems to be of even greater efficacy.

Pulmones.—Extracts of lung tissue are made from the parenchymatous tissue of robust young sheep. In cases of chronic bronchitis, attended by emphysema and even tuberculosis, its use was followed by considerable improvement; subcutaneous injections of preserved pulmonary juice were given in doses of about a drachm, or even with a little water on an empty stomach. The dried preparations are probably inert.

Glandula Bronchialis.—Some physiologists think that the bronchial glands secrete a substance capable of resisting the entrance of bacilli into the inner air passages. Hence it had been hoped that the infected and diseased organism might have its resisting powers increased by the artificial introduction of the glandular substance. Results have hitherto been disappointing, as fever and emaciation were produced by its use. If the fresh glands were treated with physiological salt solution and sterilized glycerine, and the resultant fluid submitted to dialysis, it is likely that a preparation would be obtained free from the albumen which causes the pyrexia.

Hepar.—Notwithstanding the remarkable results which have followed the use of preparations of fresh liver juice, it has not attained very great use in therapeutics. A glycerine extract has been found to keep an animal alive for several days after ablation of its liver. In diabetes, when used hypodermically, the quantity of sugar materially decreased, without any change in the dietary. In cirrhosis 3 or 4 ounces of fresh liver given daily has resulted in marked diuresis and general improvement. The liver contains a prod-

uct that controls hemorrhage, and the aqueous extract has been used in phthisical hæmoptyses with success. Although this extract is very active, it requires to be made fresh on each occasion. The most active and stable solution would appear to be an extract obtained by macerating the liver hot from the animal in sterilized glycerine and salt solution, and keeping the solution aseptic.—British Med. Ass'n.

Conifer Oils.

In a series of papers dealing with the resins of certain of the conifers, Tschrich gives an account of two essential oils obtained from the same sources. That from Larix decidua was obtained to the extent of 15 to 16% of the turpentine, and was a colorless oil, boiling between 155° and 170° C., the chief part distilling at 157°. After this oil was distilled, a second, less volatile, oil was obtained to the extent of about 5 to 6%, which boiled at 190°. The freshly-distilled light oil was a liquid of characteristic turpentine odor, of sp. gr. 0.872, with a secondary odor of nutmeg and lavender. The oil from Abies pectinata, which is yielded to the extent of about 30% of the turpentine, is a colorless oil, of sp. gr. 0·860, and boiling chiefly between 148° and 165°, the chief fraction being obtained between 162° and 163°. It possesses a faint greenish fluorescence, and has an odor of lemon and melissa. Further, by the distillation of the turpentine with aqueous caustic potash, traces of volatile matter are obtained with an odor of roses and neroli.—Arch. de Phar.

Artificial Sponges.

A process for making artificial sponges cheaply has been devised on the Continent, says the Engineer. The action of zinc chloride on pure cellulose produces spongy compounds similiar to starch, which swell in water and become hard again in an atmosphere sufficiently dry. One hundred grammes of cellulose are treated with four kilos. of a concentrated solution of zinc and sodium chlorides. A plastic mass is obtained, slightly viscous, with which about a kilogramme of coarse bay salt is incorporated. The substance is then pierced by means of a special mill with two or three hundred holes, forming canals in the sponge. The operation is completed by immersing it in a bath of water and alcohol for twenty-four hours.ps.

Serum Paste.

Ox blood serum, fresh from the slaughter house is mixed with 500 parts of finely powdered oxide of zinc. For smaller quantities sterilized blood serum from the bacteriological laboratories may be used and suitable quantities taken. Naturally the latter must be made liquid by heating before being mixed with the oxide of zinc. Then paint on glass plates, and when the powder is dry scrape off the scales Make into a fine powder and sterilize for 12 hours at a temperature of about 75° C.

Polish for Aluminum.

A mixture of 1 part of stearic acid, 1 part of fuller's earth, and 6 parts of tripoli (well and finely ground infusorial earth) is an excellent polish, and may be used either in hand or machine polishing. A mixture of vaselin and kerosene oil is an excellent application for protecting the surface of the metal. The same may be said of a solution of 37 parts of borax in 1,000 parts of water, with the addition of a few drops of ammonia water. To give the aluminum a natural, pure white color, dip the article in a strong solution of caustic soda or potash, and then into a bath of 2 parts of nitric and 1 part of sulphuric acid; thence into pure nitric acid, and, finally, into vinegar cut with water. Rinse in running water, and dry in hot sawdust. Burnish with a bloodstone burnisher.—Indus. Blatter.

Staining and Mounting Urinary Deposits, Etc.

If the urine was to come from any considerable distance, the sender was directed to put a small crystal of naphthalin in the container. This substance, while not soluble to any observable extent in urine, has, nevertheless, the property of preserving it from decomposition for several days. As soon as the sample was received, it was poured into a conical glass, and put in a cold and quiet place (a refrigerator, for instance) to settle.

As soon as the upper two-thirds of the volume of liquid became clear, that portion was drawn off with a syphon or pipette down to as near the line of turbidity as possible, without removing or disturbing any of the solid elements. A few drops of a 2% solution of osmic acid are then added, and shortly afterwards enough of a solution of eösin to make the whole strongly red.

The glass is now exposed to a strong light, and the liquid rapidly darkens, becoming by direct light almost as black as ink, but when viewed by transmitted light, of a dark port wine color. It is then let stand until all the sediment is gathered at the point of the cone, when the supernatant fluid is drawn off, and the glass refilled with distilled water. After settling, the liquid is again drawn off, and another charge of distilled water added to the sediment. This is repeated until the added water no longer shows a trace of color, when, after the subsidence of the solid matter, it is drawn off, to the last drop, strips of bibulous paper being used to absorb the minute residue. The best for this purpose is a linen blotting paper, which has been submitted to a certain amount of pressure, and showing diagonal lines of an eighth of an inch, the effect of which is the prevention of separation of the fibers, and their mixtures with the sedimentary deposit.

To the moist sediment, a few drops of glycerin (or if the operator is not expert in making glycerin mounts, of warm glycerin jelly) are added the sediment, stirred in, and the vessel rotated until the sediment is evenly distributed throughout the mass. It is now ready for mounting, and may be treated exactly as any other glycerin or glycerin jelly mount, the only precaution necessary being, as we have frequently stated in discussing the permanence of glycerin mounts, the use of prepared slips, the cell-walls of which are old and *thoroughly dry*. The writer prefers for this work a cement made of zinc oxide in a solution of damar in chemically pure (the so called "crystallizable") benzol, to which, to avoid brittleness, about 1% of old gilders' size, and a much smaller quantity of castor oil has been added. Such cells reach, very nearly, their limit of shrinkage from desiccation from eight to ten months, but it is better to give them a year of seasoning. A carefully made glycerin mount, in cells of this age, is as nearly "permanent" as any mount that can be made.—Nat. Drug.

Hospitals in United States.

Some idea of the enormous growth in numbers and importance of the hospitals of the United States is given in a paper read by D. T. Sutton at the meeting of the Association of Hospital Superintendents recently held in Pittsburg. Within three years, we learn, $245,000,000 has been spent in the United States in the erection and equipment of new hospitals, in enlarging and improving old hospitals and in general expenses. Over 1,000 new hospitals were built, a gain of 65%. The approximate cost of these buildings was $50,000,000. There are to-day about 2,500 hospitals and asylums proper in the United States. These employ about 65,000 persons in various capacities. The hospitals pay yearly in salaries about $23,332,000. Over 1,000,000 patients are annually treated and 37,500 physicians attend them. In all of the hospitals there are 300,000 beds —Med. Standard.

Human Tears a Remedy.

A physician who has recently returned from Persia says that the natives still believe that human tears are a remedy for certain chronic diseases. At every funeral the bottling of mourners' tears is one of the chief features of the ceremony. Each of the mourners is presented with a sponge with which to mop off his face and eyes, and after the burial these sponges are presented to the priest, who squeezes the tears into bottles which he keeps. This custom is one of the oldest known in the East, and has probably been practised by the Persians for thousands of years. Mention is made of it in the Old Testament. The physician did not state just what diseases are supposed to be cured by these gathered tears, nor how they are to be applied as a remedy; but it is a curious fact that this old custom of ages past still prevails in certain parts of Persia to-day. —Rev. Pract.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best effort will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

How can Ground Glass be Imitated?

A paint for imitating ground glass may be made by rubbing down some zinc oxide with linseed oil on a slab to a thick cream. It is applied thinly, stippling with a stiff brush. It will last for years and keeps its color well. MARTIN NEUSS.

What is Poudre de Fouquier Comp.?

Fouquier's compound powder is prepared as follows:

Sodium borate, powd	8 ozs.
Hydrastis fluid extract	4 drs.

Mix thoroughly and expose to the air to dry. It is used as a vaginal douche—"a teaspoonful to a pint of warm water."

P. H. QUIMBY.

How are Fly Papers made?

This is a difficult and tedious process to work out. Prof. Roesker says experiment on the following lines:

Resin	550	500	650	600	500
Linseed oil	350	300	...	...	...
Castor oil	...	...	350	300	340
Honey	100	200	...	100	...
Glycerin	...	...	...	...	160

Melt together and smear on paper while warm. The addition of strong decoctions of pepper or quassia chips or tartar emetic to the honey kills the flies quicker. It takes years of careful experimenting to develop just the right thing.

P. W. LENDOWER.

What is the Apothecaries' Oath?

Like our medical brothers, all good druggists were formerly supposed to take the Hypocratic oath, or about what is now known as the Code of Ethics. Various remnants of this old oath have been handed down, but its exact form, as it doubtless varied, is probably lost.

The more elaborate form of oath, quoted by Brice Bauderon, is perhaps of somewhat later date, but is sufficiently curious to quote in full. This was the formula sworn to by the pharmacist of the Middle Ages when, after passing his examination he was received formally into the corporation as a "Christian and God-fearing Master of Apothecary" It was evidently drawn up by the Faculty of Medicine.

I swear and promise before God, Author and Creator of all things, essentially One and distinguished in three eternally blessed Persons, that I will observe exactly all the following articles:

And first, I swear and promise to live and die in the Christian faith.

To love and honor my parents as much as possible.

To honor, respect and serve, as far as possible, not only the doctors who have instructed me in the knowledge of the precepts of Pharmacy, but also the preceptors and Master Pharmacists under whom I have learnt my calling.

Not to slander any of my former doctors, master pharmacists, or any others whatever.

To do all I can for the honor, glory, ornament and majesty of medicine.

Not to teach its secrets and rarities to idiots and ingrates.

To do nothing rashly without consulting a doctor, or merely in hopes of gain.

To give no medicament or purgative to invalids afflicted with a malady without first taking counsel of some learned doctor.

Not to touch the shameful and forbidden parts of women except by great necessity; i. e., when it is necessary to apply remedies thereupon.

To reveal to no one the secrets confided to me.

Never to give any person any kind of poison to drink, and never to advise any one to give it, even to his greatest enemies.

Never to administer any abortive potion.

Never to try to perform midwifery in any fashion, except by doctor's instructions.

To execute exactly the prescriptions of doctors, neither adding nor diminishing, so long as they are drawn up according to the rules of the art.

Never to use any substitute without the advice of some one wiser than myself.

To disavow and avoid like the plague itself the scandalous and totally pernicious style of practice used by charlatans, empirics and alchemic bellows-blowers to the great shame of the magistrates who tolerate them.

To give aid and assistance indifferently to all who employ me, and finally to keep no stale or bad drug in my shop.

And may God bless me always so long as I observe these promises.

PH. BRUNNER.

How is Barbers' Bay Rum made?

The following formulas are suggested:

Oil bay	6 drs.
Oil pimento	1 dr.
Oil orange peel	1 dr.
Tinct. orange peel, U. S. P.	½ oz.
White castile soap	4 drs.
Cologne spirit	12 pts.
Water	9 pts.

Dissolve the castile soap in a pint of the water by the aid of heat; dissolve the oils in the cologne spirit, gradually add the solution of soap, tincture of orange and water, let stand and filter.

Here are two others:

1 Distilled oil bay	1 oz.
Ether acetic	1 oz.
Oil pimento	½ oz.
Alcohol	1½ gals.
Water	1½ gals.

Add 1 ounce pure borax; this gives the desired color. First dissolve it in ½ gallon of the water, then filter.

2 Oil bay	½ oz.
Carbonate magnesium	1 oz.
New England rum	1 pt.
Alcohol	2 pts.
Water	2 pts.

H. W. SPARKER.

How are Harness Dressings made?

These are in many instances similar to shoe dressings and blackings, and many preparations used for the latter purpose may be used for application to harness. Here are some formulas:

Blacking.

1 Mutton suet	2 ozs.
Beeswax	6 ozs.
Melt and add	
Sugar, fine powder	6 ozs.
Soft soap	2 ozs.
Lampblack	2½ ozs.
Indigo, fine powder	⅛ oz.

When thoroughly incorporated, add turpentine, 4 ounces, and pour into tins or other receptacles.

Oil.

2 Black aniline	35 grs.
Muriatic acid	50 m.
Bone black	175 grs.
Lampblack	18 grs.
Yellow wax	2½ ozs.
Oil turpentine	22 ozs.
3 Oil turpentine	8 ozs.
Yellow wax	2 ozs.
Prussian blue	½ oz.
Lampblack	¼ oz.

Melt the wax, add the turpentine, a portion first to the finely powdered prussian blue and lampblack, and thin with neatsfoot oil. WM. MIXTON.

How is a good Toilet Lotion made?

Try a thick, almost jelly-like, infusion of flaxseed, and add to it 20 per cent. of its volume of glycerine, with which has been mixed sufficient salicylic acid to make the finished product contain 2 grs. in each fluid ounce. Perfume according to taste. You can also experiment with two others:

1. Dissolve 4 grains boracic acid in 8 ounces of water and macerate in the solution 1½ drams quince seed, bruised, for three hours. Strain and press through cloth, add two ounces glycerine, 3 ounces alcohol, 2 drams cologne water and sufficient rose water to make 1 pint. Finally add 10 grains carbolic acid and shake well.

2. Dissolve 4 grains boracic acid in 8 ounces water; macerate 1½ drams quince seed, bruised, in the solution for three hours; strain and press through cloth; add 2 ounces of glycerine, 10 grains carbolic acid, 2 ounces glycerite of starch, and mix thoroughly. Then mix 2 fluid drams of cologne water, 20 drops oil of lavender and 3 fluid ounces of alcohol; add the mucilage and again mix thoroughly. Finally make up with water to 1 pint.

THOS. WILLETTS.

How is a good Hair Tonic made?

Try this:

Carbolic acid	30 ms.
Cantharides tincture	30 ms.
Nux vomica tincture	2 drs.
Cinchona comp., tincture	1 oz.
Cologne	1 oz
Cocoanut oil, q. s. ad	4 ozs.

WM. MIXTON.

What is the best way to Fumigate a Consumptive's Room?

Prof. Loefoble gives the following formula for a liquid to be used as a disinfectant for rooms occupied by phthisical patients:

Formaldehyde sol., 40%.	60 parts.
Creosote	15 parts.
Turpentine oil	32 parts.
Menthol	1 part.

Mix. To use, let fall, drop by drop, on a hot metallic plate. About half a teaspoonful suffices for an ordinary bedroom.

H. W. SPARKER.

What is Papin's Compound Bismuth Mixture?

Dr. T. L. Papin was for many years a prominent practitioner in St. Louis. It is as follows:

Bismuth subnitrate	1 drs.
Nux vomica tincture	2 fl. drs.
Senna aromatic syrup	4 fl. ozs.
Rhamnus frangula elixir	4 fl. ozs.
Simple elixir	8 fl. ozs

Mix thoroughly. WM. MIXTON.

How is Quick Setting Putty made?

This is made by adding a certain proportion of patent dryers to ordinary putty composed of whiting, litharge and linseed oil. H. W. SPARKER.

What does Ph. G. Mean?

In Germany, Europe and the East, it is the recognized abbreviation of the official Pharmacopoeia Germanica or German Pharmacopoeia. In this country it usually means Pharmaceutical Graduate, although some good authorities contend that it originally and properly applies only to Philadelphia graduates, and that the Ph. is an abbreviation of Philadelphia. Our German friends quite naturally contend that the use of this abbreviation in America means German Pharmacy, or a place where the preparations of the German Pharmacopoeia can be had

The late Prof. Proctor, of Philadelphia, like other good Quakers, was opposed to all degrees and titles, and, in his time, it was not so considered, used or formally conferred by his college. M. BILLERE.

Registered Trade Marks.

35,502. Medicines. Bokschizky & Rotkowitz, New York, N. Y. The word, "Sila.

35,503. Medicine. E. M. Regis & Co., Haverhill, Mass. The word "Rex."

35,540. Ammonia preparations. Chemische Fabrik auf Actien, vormals E. Schering, Berlin Germany. The word "Chinotropin."

35,541. Alkamine derivatives. Chemische Fabrik auf Actieu, vormals E. Schering, Berlin, Germany. The word "Euphthalmin."

35,544. Medicines. Geo. P. Dykman, Paterson, N. Y. The letters "Klawqua."

35,545. Medicated viscous compound. Carpenter-Morton Co., Boston, Mass. The compound word, "Cow-Ease."

35,546. Salve. Sigmund Mulhauser, Cleveland, Ohio. The letters "S S S."

35,398. Medicinal preparation. Xavier Pene, New York, N. Y. The word "Baboba."

35,401. Liniment. Adolph Lagerkranz, Oakland, Neb. The hyphenated word, "Meri tum."

35,402. Laxative tablets. Romaine Pierson, Chicago, Ill. The word "Miracle."

35,403. Medicament. The Trommer Company, Fremont, Ohio. The word "Palmiferrin."

35,404. Medicament. The Trommer Company, Fremont, Ohio. The word "Palmiacol."

35,407. Medicinal preparation. Samuel O. Sterrett, Duluth, Minn. The word "Maltol."

35,409. Remedies. James F. Bahl, Philadelphia, Pa. Essential feature: The title "Twentieth Century."

35,432. Dyes. Pearl Lustre Dye Co., Sebec, Me. The words "Pearl Lustre."

35,458. Paint composition. Arthur Leffingwell Rice, Watertown, N. Y. The word "Powderpaint."

35,570. Toilet preparations. Roger & Gallet, Paris, France. The word "Leanique."

35,571. Dental compound. Charles Day, London, England. Word "Zenith."

35,572. Tonic. Henry M. Hunt, St. Paul, Minn. Compound word "Vig-o."

35,573. Certain named specific. Hunt & Hunt, St. Paul, Minn. The word "Irene."

35,574. Remedies. John S. Broas, Jersey City, N. J. The hyphenated word "Nux-Fos"

35,578. Medicine in capsule form. Grape Capsule Co., Allentown, Pa. The word "Colsathyl."

35,579 Specific in granular form. Chas. Truax, Greene & Company, Chicago, Ill. The compound word "Laxo-Lithine."

Snakes-Stones in Africa.

The snake stones which are fairly common in South Africa are made of pumice. They are described as white, porous stones, which, when applied to a snake bite, adhere until they have absorbed all the poison, when they are placed in milk, which in turn draws out the poison and renders them again fit for use. The natives firmly believe that they are bone from the head of a snake. Clay or any other absorbent is useful in snakebite if applied immediately—in default of something better.—Popular Science.

Enzymes.

According to J. Grüss, the enzyme of Penicillium glaucum possesses the property of energetically splitting up cane-sugar, but has a less powerful action on starch and reserve-cellulose; it does not act as an oxydase. Malt-diastase, on the other hand, does play the part of an oxydase; it acts energetically on starch, less powerfully on cane-sugar, and only very slowly on reserve cellulose.—Beih Central.

Registered Prints.

270. Title: "Elixir Guaiacol Co." (For a pharmaceutical preparation.) William C. Alpers, Bayonne, N. J.

Recent Patents.

662,659. Suspensory bandage. Lynn C. Thompson, Darlington, Ind.

663,224. Buuion or corn shield. John J. Georges, Washington, D. C.

Tinted Plaster Casts.

The plaster casts of fine bas reliefs that are sold on the streets all over the city lose half of their effectiveness in the glaring white of the plaster. An excellent plan is to give them an old ivory tint, which at once brings all their beauties into sight. This may be done by applying a mixture of beeswax dissolved in turpentine to the consistency of thin paste, covered with burnt amber. The solution should be applied with a brush and distributed in uneven quantities. Remove all that has not been absorbed by the plaster with a piece of soft silk.—Pract. Rev.ps.

Registered Labels.

7,900. Title: "Woman's Friend." An antiseptic. Standard Remedy Co., New York, N. Y.

7,901. Title: "Pa-kal." A medicine. Albert H. Olmstead, St. Louis, Mich.

7,918. Title: "Arm-Pit-Ease." A toilet preparation. Emma V. Pitkin, New York, N. Y.

7,920 Title: "Kill-Bug." A germicide. Mary Koch, New York, N. Y.

7,921. Title: "Kow-Kure." A veterinary medicine. Dairy Association, Lyndon, Vt.

7,943. Title: "Derma Tone." A medicine. Irwin M. Adams, New York, N. Y.

7,944. Title: "Red Cross Capillaris." A hair tonic. Red Cross Chemical Company, Boston, Mass.

7,885. Title: "Red Cross Disinfecting and Deodorizing Powder." Red Cross Chemical Company, Boston, Mass.

7,886. Title: "Red Cross Antiseptic Shampoo." Red Cross Chemical Company, Boston, Mass.

7,887. Title: "Ro-Zone Dust Bag." A medicinal compound. Tha-Mou Cure Co., Kokomo, Ind.

7,888. Title: "Cincalco Tonic." Pittsburg Homeopathic Pharmacy, Pittsburg, Pa.

7,891. Title: "Cascarine." A stomach medicine. Rea Bros. & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

7,892. Title: "Corrective Syrup. Corrective Syrup Co., Boston, Mass

7,951. Title: "Miner's Asthma Cure." E. Dean Morlan Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

7,955. Title: "Red Cross Antiseptic Dentifrice." Red Cross Chemical Company, Boston, Mass.

7,956. Title: "Erb's Never Chap." Ludwig G. B. Erb, New York, N. Y.

7,957. Title: "Roman Liniment." T. A. Farrell, Boston, Mass.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Department is open to our readers for short items of interest to the Trade.

Loder the Cutter in Trouble.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

Quite recently, Mr. Loder, one of our Philadelphia cutters, brought suit for damages against the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists. He has also brought a second suit against the resident members of the National Association of Retail Druggists, also against the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, consisting of Clayton F. Shoemaker, Meirs Busch, Horace M. Sharp, John W. Champion, Harry C. Champion and Mahlon H. Kline.

The suits are based on the assertion that members of the several associations have entered into an agreement not to sell Mr. Loder any goods because he refused to enter into an agreement to maintain a higher scale of prices that had been agreed on by them. The "boycott" as Mr. Loder calls it, went into effect November 1, and he claims that since that time no member of the allied associations would sell him goods, although the orders were accompanied with cash. The usual plea of the cutter is given, "that he has the right to sell goods at whatever price he wants to," and of course the other side of the question is overlooked, i. e., that the wholesaler has an equal right not to sell to any party that he does not want to have to deal with him. WM. PENN.

Every Disease Has Its Odor.

Dr. McCassy declares that every doctor should be able to diagnose measles, diphtheria, typhoid fever, consumption, and even epilepsy, by the smell, as every one has an especial odor when disease is present. Thus in case of favus, the patient exhales the odor of mice; in rheumatism there is an odor of acid that is very easily recognized. In cases of pyemia the breath is nauseating in its smell; in scurvy, too, there is a putrid odor. In peritonitis the odor is like musk; in case of scrofula, like sour beer. In ordinary fever there is an ammoniacal odor. In intermittent fever the odor is like that of fresh baked bread. Among hysterical women there are many delightful odors, violet and pineapple being most manifest.—Doctor's Mag.

To Keep Away Mice.

A scientist now tells us he has discovered that mice have a wonderful antipathy to peppermint oil, and that some of it placed around their haunts will successfully keep them away. There are a good many who are continually fighting these little pests, and the suggestion may be worth trying. There are many objections to the use of poisonous articles for the elimination of mice, and this discovery, if proven to be effectual, will no doubt be a boon to those who are troubled in this way.—Revue Pract.

HOW TREAT CUSTOMERS AND SELL.

BY O. B. SALISBURY.

The first and most important part of this subject is to get the customers into your store. In these times of sharp competition, when artistic window displays, advertising, discounts, bargains, etc., are employed, one has to devote a good part of his time to devising means whereby people will be attracted to and into the store.

This being done, the question then comes of how to treat customers. A good rule to begin with is to learn to treat your poorly dressed customers with as much civility as you manifest towards the richest of your patrons; the dollar you get from either is of the same value.

Be pleasant and agreeable to all, and remember that every customer that enters your store will help you if by that call he or she has acquired a favorable impression of the way you do business. Always call by name persons with whom you are acquainted, and converse on subjects which interest them. Oftentimes when a person has about given up the idea of purchasing I have changed the subject to something about themselves, family, or whatever is interesting to them, and made a sale when, if I had not talked anything else than trade I would have lost the sale, perhaps forever.

Although I believe in talking up the goods, particularly those made by yourself, it is not well to be overbearing in trying to urge goods on people, for that will sometimes do as much harm as by not saying enough Show to the public that you are trying to live up to the motto: "Not for ourselves alone." Don't be afraid to put yourself out to please your customers. It does not pay to be too independent and to convey a don't-care impression. People notice very quickly the difference between a salesman of this kind and one always pleasant and agreeable, one not afraid to show articles and willing at any time to confer some small favor.

Sometimes a lady enters your store almost tired out by shopping at other places of business, and bearing several packages to take home. It would be well to ask her to be seated and rest before trying to interest her in your goods. While she is resting, enjoying the comforts of your store, ask if it would not be more convenient to have the packages made up into one bundle. Here would be a good opportunity for using some of your advertising circulars or booklets. Then, if after she has become somewhat interested she wishes to see something in your toilet line, devote your entire attention to explaining and showing them. Try to have your customers become interested in the articles, explaining how and where they are made, the different ways of bottling and labeling goods, etc., if such can be done knowingly, as it should be done in our business especially. It is a winning point to thank a person leaving the store, even though she has made no purchase. In case of some misunderstanding, if the articles are returned in good condition, refund the money in such a pleasant and agreeable manner that the customer's face is wreathed with smiles, and she is sure to come back.

Nothing tests the good judgment of a pharmacist more than the buying of goods. A study of his trade, the wants of his customers, and the character of the demands made upon him will bring him always to one wise conclusion—to stock as many of the articles in demand as possible, but to use the greatest of care to have but very small quantities of the things rarely asked for, and as much as is needed to meet the demands for ready selling goods. A chance to buy goods cheaply or at a bargain must not be considered for a moment if they are apt to be unsaleable.

New Pomegranate Alkaloid.

A liquid alkaloid from pomegranate root bark has been isolated by A. Piccinni. In the preparation of methylgranatonine (pseudopelletierine) there remains, after crystallization from petroleum ether, an oily mass, from which the author has recovered an oily alkaloid which differs from the methylpelletierine of Tanret in that it is miscible with water. It is a tertiary alkaloid of a ketonic character, and possibly may be considered as a "nucleus homologue" of the hygrine of Liebermann and Cybulski.—Phar. Zeit.

Chinese Medicine Advertisements.

Quacks in China advertise in more beauteous language than their kind in America. One such "ad" runs:

Our recipe has come down to us from a physician of the Ming dynasty. A certain mandarin was journeying in the hill country, when he saw a woman passing southward over the mountains, as though flying. In her hand she held a stick, and she was pursuing an old fellow of a hundred years. The mandarin asked: "Why do you beat that old man?" She answered: "He is my grandson, for I am 500 years old and he 114. He will not purify himself by taking his medicine, and so I am beating him." The mandarin alighted from his horse, and knelt down and did obeisance to her, saying: "Give me, I pray you, this drug, that I may hand it down to posterity for the salvation of mankind." Hence it got its name—"Fairy Recipe for Lengthening Life." Take it for five days, and the body will feel light; take it for ten days, and your spirits will become brisk; for twenty days, and the voice will be strong and clear, and the hands and feet supple; for one year, and white hairs will become black again and you move as though flying. Take it constantly and all troubles will vanish, and you will pass a long life without growing old. Two dollars a bottle.—Pract. Rev.

A Cough What Kind

Nothing is so common in dispensary and private general practice, as for a patient to ask for a bottle of medicine for so-and-so's cough, very frequently for a child the doctor has never seen. Now, it will be our purpose to show that it is impossible to correctly prescribe and treat a cough without first examining the patient.

A cough may be due to any of the following causes:

1. Enlarged tonsils.
2. Inflamed throat.
3. Enlarged uvula tickling the back of throat by flapping.
4. Dropsy of the entrance to the windpipe.
5. Bronchitis and inflammation of the lungs.
6. Asthma.
7. Stomach disorders.
8. All febrile disorders.
9. Consumption.
10. Pleurisy.
11. Growth about the air passages.

And various other rarer causes too numerous to mention.

It is, therefore, obvious that a cough cannot be treated without knowing the cause, and we shall endeavor to make plain the different varieties of cough, and how they may be recognized, taking them seriatim.

Enlarged tonsils can be seen by telling the person to open the mouth and take a deep breath, or, if necessary, by pressing down the tongue with the handle of a tablespoon, and may further be known by a peculiar throaty voice.

Inflamed Throat. On examination in a good light, by the method indicated in last paragraph, the throat will be found reddened and swollen.

Elongated Uvula. By examination in the same manner, and observing whether it touches the back of the tongue or tonsils.

Dropsy of the Glottis. By the sudden symptoms of choking and great difficulty in breathing, and almost always occurring in women, especially at the climacteric.

Bronchitis. By the violent paroxysms of coughing, accompanied after a time by expectoration of thick, yellowish, viscid mucus.

Pneumonia. By the high state of fever and the short hacking cough, accompanied by the expectoration of rusty-colored mucus.

Asthma. By its "twangy" cough, which is periodical and severe, great difficulty in breathing, the arms generally being placed on some object to raise the shoulders in order to get a better leverage for the pectoral muscles.

Stomach disorders usually give rise to a cough which is not severe, but which obviously starts in the diaphragm or muscle that divides the chest from abdomen.

Febrile complaints give rise to a short cough not characteristic.

Consumption is accompanied by a hollow cough, and the expectoration of mucus that looks like pledgets of wool soaked in water, and frequently there is coughed up mucus mixed with bright streaks of blood and air bubbles.

Pleurisy gives occasion to a restrained cough, kept down because of the great pain it causes in the region of the inflammation.

Watch a patient as he enters the room, and several things may be noticed which will aid the diagnosis. If the lips are parted, and there is a curious vacant look about the face, it is a throat cough, probably from enlarged tonsils. If the voice is husky, most likely it is due to inflammation of the pharynx. If the cheeks are hollow, and the person is thin, and has a flush over each cheek, look out for consumption. A big, burly man or woman, with a large chest, and bluish lips, and suffused eyes, generally denotes bronchitis—the bluish, livid appearance particularly. If the hand be held to the side as the person coughs, pleurisy may be suspected, especially if there is an evident desire to repress it.

A person with dropsy of the glottis will not be able to walk to the surgery.

Children do not spit up the mucus; to distinguish throat from chest ailments in them, watch the nostrils and the rapidity of breathing. If you find the former moving rapidly, dilating and shutting, and the breathing quick, it is a chest ailment.

Croupy coughs speak for themselves, and so does whooping-cough when the whoop comes on. In the earlier stages whooping-cough is a simple cough, but croup early develops a characteristic "crowing cough."

In the cough of commencing fevers, the other obvious signs are those of heat, thirst, and constipation, and the heightened flush on the cheeks and glistening eyes. A simple cough—that is a cough due to inflamed throat—is best treated simply by glycerine slightly swallowed, or syrup of tolu, with a little paregoric, and in adults by sucking ice, or a cold water bandage to the throat externally.

It is not sufficient in these days for any person to plead ignorance of the nature of disease, and put it down to a cough, and rest on the self-satisfied assurance that they themselves have had several coughs, but they have always got well, for has it not been clearly shown that a cough proceeds from a variety of causes, some of great gravity and menacing life itself.—Health.ps.

Writing with Aluminum on Glass.

In a patent for writing on glass, the glass is first moistened with strong vinegar and the writing or other design is then made with an aluminum point. Infinitesimal particles of the soft metal are left adhering to the glass and the writing is fairly permanent.—Popular Sci. News.

Chemicals of the Tubercle Bacillus.

Drs. de Schweinitz and Dorset find that cellulose in very minute amount is present in tubercle bacilli grown upon different culture media; it is probable, therefore, that cellulose is a normal constituent. The amount of fat in the bacillus is very large, being equal to about thirty-seven per cent. of the weight of the dried germs. The fat is principally a glyceride of palmitic acid Other fats are present in small quantities. One of those, which is volatile, gives to tuberculous cultures their characteristic odor.

The large percentage of fat in the tubercle bacillus suggested the use as a staining reagent of Sudan III., which is a useful stain for fats in histological and pathological work. The result was very satisfactory, and apparently this stain is more selective than carbolfuchsine.

Smegma bacilli, which stain readily with fuchsine, do not stain with Sudan III. The mineral constituents of the tubercle bacillus include sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium. The high percentage of phosphorus pentoxide and the absence of other acid radicals were noticeable. Phosphates and cod-liver oil are two materials frequently recommended in tuberculosis. As the germs of the disease seem to demand a large quantity of food containing phosphorus and also rich in fat, it is said to be a fair supposition that in giving those drugs we are supplying to the animal body those constituents which are very important for its proper nourishment, the supply of which is constantly being drawn upon by the bacilli.—Brit. Med. Jour.

Alum for Salts.

A New Orleans pharmacist has been sued by a street car conductor of that city, who claims that the druggist dispensed powdered alum for epsom salts. The conductor took a dose, and, as a result, was obliged to pay a physician $5 for medical services, lose seven days' work at $1.65 each, and was caused suffering and fright amounting to $500. This bill the druggist refuses to pay, so the conductor has entered suit.

Antidote to Formaldehyde.

Prof. Andre reports a case of formaldehyde poisoning in which ammonium acetate solution proved an effectual antidote. A teaspoonful of 40% formaldehyde solution had been swallowed, producing a severe caustic effect. Ammonia being a theoretical antidote, from forming harmless hexamethylene amine with formaldehyde, the acetate was used as stated. About three volumes of the official solution of the acetate (spirit of mindererus) should, according to the author, be used to counteract one volume of 40% formaldehyde solution; and this should be followed by an alkaline mineral water to neutralize the acetic acid formed by the reaction.—Jour. Chem.

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & CO. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.35, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
108 Fulton St., New York

Telephone, 2277 John.
Cable Address, "Pracdrug," New York.

Practical Druggist Course.

No books or any extra expense of any kind are required in this very popular course. It is the easiest, cheapest and best. Sample lectures free. See Prospectus in another column.

An Electric Belt Fraud.

It is said that in a western city, a plausible stranger has been doing good business with an "electric belt." The wearers felt a burning sensation, but did not get the promised relief. Finally, a belt was dissected, when it was found that the "electricity" was generated from a strip of mustard plaster under a covering of thin cloth.—Popular Science News.

Phosphorus and Arsenic.

The claims of Prof. Fittler, that arsenic and phosphorus are very similar, if not the same, accounts to a certain extent for a marked resemblance in the therapeutic action of phosphorus, arsenic and antimony, which was pointed out by Hahnemann among his earlier proving of drugs, and which every careful student of materia medica has not failed to notice.—Medical Times.

Substitutes for Aristol.

The Farbenfabriken Co. report that mixtures, in part aristol, have been offered to druggists under various names, as for instance: Di-thymol-diiodide, di-iodo-thymo, iodistol, iodo-hydromol, iodothymol, iosol, iothymol, thymiode, thymiodol, thymol-iodide, thymodine, and state that these mixtures claiming to be aristol are worthless in so far as they contain matter which is not aristol and may prove highly injurious to patients using it, and as to the portion which is aristol, they infringe our patent for that product.

Explains Tarrant Explosion.

The city officials have made their reports on the Tarrant explosion, and they have been to the District Attorney, with the recommendation that he prosecute the owners of the building for criminal negligence in illegally storing chlorate of potassium and other explosives in large quantities.

Prof. Chandler in his opinion, says: "After careful consideration of the testimony of all the witnesses I have no doubt that the explosion was caused by chlorate of potassium, of which several tons were stored on the third and fourth floors. There was nothing else in the building capable of causing such an explosion. From the stories of witnesses who saw smoke coming out of the windows of the fourth story there is no doubt that the fire started there.

"Chlorate of potassium is not under ordinary circumstances an explosive. Its storage has not been regarded as extra hazardous. When it is heated by itself it melts quietly and finally boils, giving off pure oxygen gas. The liberation of this gas in a fire would undoubtedly tend to make the fire much hotter than it otherwise would be and much more violent. It is well known that mixtures of combustible matters with chlorate are explosive and also that mixtures of oxygen with combustible gases and vapors are explosive, but it was not known until recently that chlorate under any circumstances could explode by itself. This fact was established by the explosion on May 12, 1899, at the chemical works at St. Helen's, Lancashire, England. The explosion was the result of a fire, as in the Tarrant case, and, as in that case, chlorate of potassium was stored in the building. The investigation in this case also showed that a portion of the chloride stored there had become so heated by the fire, fed by the oxygen from the chlorate, that it actually exploded. It was established by the witnesses that there was nothing else in the Tarrant building to account for the explosion but the chlorate of potassium. I have not the slightest doubt but that the explosion was caused by this substance."

When the Stamp Tax is Off?

The retail trade is asking with a good deal of unanimity and insistence what the manufacturers of proprietary medicines intend to do if the stamp tax is repealed. Will those who advanced prices when the tax was imposed restore them to the original figure? The retailer has a right to ask this question, and the wise manufacturer will make the answer an affirmative one at the earliest opportunity. The retail trade are not in a humor to stand much longer the impositions practiced by some manufacturers and, what is more, they have gained sufficient power through the widespread organization which has been effected within the past two years to make it distinctly interesting for the unwise manufacturer who attempts opposition to their wishes in this matter.

We have a pretty straightforward answer to the query from one Ohio manufacturing concern, and we quote from it thus:

We did not raise our prices. We saw at a glance that the tax would either force the retailer to overcharge the customer or stand it himself. We are anxiously awaiting the repeal of the war tax, and believe that every manufacturer should put his shoulder to the wheel and help to kill it. Manufacturers, come to the front! Don't sit in the background unconcerned, refusing to say what you are going to do. Tell the retailers what you propose to do with regard to prices, should the war tax be repealed, and thereby help the dealers in their efforts to secure its repeal. We believe our customers should know exactly how we stand in this matter The retail dealers are the general distributers, and we feel it our duty to aid and assist them, not only as much as we can, but as promptly.—Era.

The Crotte Consumption Cure.

At the Columbus meeting of the Amer. Med. Ass'n. desperate efforts were made by a representative of a Frenchman, named Crotté, to have the Association endorse his electrical method of treating consumption, for which he claimed great virtues. In spite of the fact that he failed to get recognition in any of the devious ways attempted, he caused to be sent out through the press dispatches the announcement that the Association had not only endorsed his treatment, but that the members had tendered him a banquet in token of the great work he had done for suffering humanity. Through efforts made by The Journal, the same publicity was given to a general denial that had been given to the false announcements. Later, we find these people working in another way to get medical endorsement of the method. Asserting that medical men would not give the method a fair trial, and claiming that by it the results were "100 per cent. of cures in the incipient stages, 75 per cent. in the secondary stages, and 50 per cent. in the cases that would under regular treatment be considered hopeless," the St. Luke's Hospital, of New York, consented to experiment with the method. From the Medical News, of December 15, we learn with what result. In spite of the careful tests detailed, which we copy from the Medical News, the unbiased scientific opinion of all who observed them was that there is nothing in the treatment, and this opinion is most positively conveyed in a circular sent out by the hospital in answer to all inquiries, as follows:

"The treatment was given regularly and systematically. Not only were the bacteriological examinations and blood-counts made at the Hospital, but the sputum was sent to the New York City Board of

Health, where experiments were made upon guinea-pigs with the supposedly attenuated virus to see whether there was any actual lessening of virulence of the tubercle bacillus. These experiments were carried on carefully, exactly and hopefully for three months with *absolutely negative results.* None of the changes that were claimed would take place eventuated, from the bacteriological standpoint. The effect of placing the patient in front of the static machine was as ineffectual as placing him before a mirror. None of the patients of the experiment improved any more than did others of like degree of infection on the same good food, regular hours and rest."

In spite of the unfavorable verdict, the experiments at St. Luke's are, it is said, being quoted by the promoters of the scheme as evidence that the treatment has been adopted and endorsed by the authorities of this reputable institution. Reference has been made to them in medical meetings and medical literature, and always with the assumption that the test experiments were successful. It is a case of touching pitch and being defiled; denials are useless, the quack's point has been gained. It may be necessary or useful sometimes to test these exploited "cures" in hospitals, we do not say it was not so in the present case, but it has its disadvantages. Hereafter the Crotté treatment can be safely let alone, unless it should become necessary by legal proceedings to stop the misrepresentations of its promoters.—Jour. Am. Med. Ass'n.

Tarrant & Co. Found Guilty.

Thomas F. Main, President, and W. G. B. Powers, of the drug corporation of Tarrant & Co., were found guilty by a jury before Coroner Bausch recently, for the death of seven persons killed in the fire and subsequent explosions which wrecked their premises on Oct 29, 1900.

Coroner Bausch directed their counsel to bring both men before him, in order that they might be admitted to $5,000 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury. Assistant District Attorney Walsh, who has the case in charge, states that the matter will be presented to the Grand Jury at once.

H M. Kirkland, Superintendent of the firm of McKesson & Robbins, testified that his firm had stored in the Tarrant Building, 245 barrels of sulphur and 45 barrels of chlorate of potash. "Did you know that under the law only 1,000 pounds of sulphur could be stored in a building?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"I supposed Tarrant & Co. had a proper permit"

Henry S. Chatfield, of Rogers & Pyatt, said his firm had about 644 kegs of chlorate of potash, each containing 112 pounds, stored in the building at the time of the fire. Patrick Martin, the elevator man, said that he had taken 144 barrels of sulphur to the third floor several days before the fire. "Didn't you swear before the Fire Marshal that you took those barrels to the fourth floor?" asked Mr. Walsh. "No." The witness's testimony before the Marshal was read to him.

George S. Murray, Inspector of Combustibles, admitted that after a permit is secured, there is no way to prevent dealers from increasing combustible stores in their buildings. The first explosion, the Inspector thought, might have been a dust explosion, which threw the hot débris on the dry chemicals, causing the subsequent explosions.

Coroner Bausch, addressing the jury, said that it had been impossible to throw proper light on the origin of the fire, but that it had been shown to have started on the fourth floor.

Alfred Ely, counsel for Tarrant & Co., asked that the jury be charged that the death of the seven persons was not caused by an explosion of sulphur, as Inspector Murray had said it might have been caused by a "back draught." "Inspector Murray had several theories," said the Coroner.

The jury deliberated half an hour, and then handed up the following unanimous verdict:

"The said seven persons came to their death on the 29th of October, 1900, at 273 Greenwich street, by incineration caused at the time and place aforesaid, as the result of an explosion and fire. We find that the said explosion was caused by the storage of combustible chemicals in excess of the quantities permitted by law, and we hold Tarrant & Co. criminally responsible for the deaths of the deceased." Coroner Bausch said that in view of the verdict it was his duty to hold the members of the firm of Tarrant & Co., and he directed their counsel to produce Thomas F. Main, and William G. B. Powers, today, when he would accept their bail in the sum of $5,000 each. Mr. Ely said that Mr. Powers, not being actively identified with the firm, could not be held. The Coroner replied that Mr. Powers shared in the profits resulting from the illegal storage of explosives in the building, and he would therefore hold him with President Main.

Sodium Sulphate as a Laxative.

Dr. Manquat says a small dose of sodium sulphate (4 to 8 grammes) dissolved in a large glass of water 38° C., and taken in the morning, is a laxative which can be recommended for ordinary constipation, and also in patients in whom it is important to prevent any effort at emptying the bowel (piles, apoplexy, persons on whom abdominal operations have been performed, etc.). Moreover, by the regular use of the same solution it is possible to obtain a true mineral water "cure," which has given him the best results in a certain number of dyspeptics. In such cases Dr. Marquat recommends that the treatment should be suspended for ten days every month.—Brit. Med. Jour.

Recent Deaths.

Adolph E. Gebhard, New York City.
Dr. John Ignatius Gross, Baltimore, Md.
Luther L. Jenkins, Boston, Mass.
Augustus Prosperi, Annapolis, Md.
Wm. H. Van Buren, New Haven, Conn.
George B. Reynolds, Washington, D. C.
William H. Fuller, Washington, D. C.
E. Seines, Grant Fork, Ills.
W. L. Hutchinson, Rockville, Ind.
Oliver P. Morgan, Fort Wayne, Ind.
A L. Dalrymple, Monroe, Iowa.
Elisha D. Buffington, Fall River, Mass.
William A. Ferguson, Foxboro, Mass.
Chas. S. Reed, Holbrook, Mass.
John Hovey, Winchester, Mass.
Benjamin Webb, Salem, Mass
Owen G. Milliken, Vassar, Mich.
Chas. Donnor, Preston, Conn.
Geo. W. Bechel, Defiance, Ohio.
James Bruce, Cleveland, Ohio.
W. C. Band, Monroe, Ore.
Harry Morris, Woods Run, Pa.
John B. Palmer, Houston, Texas.
P. J. Madden, Orange, N. J.
L. S. Flyer, Roscoe, Ills.
George C. Chapin, Hastings, Iowa.
Charles Roe, Newton, N. J.
F. H. McGrath, Toledo, Ohio.
Edgar Pinchot, Milford, Pa.
Samuel Haas, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
B. R. Bowlby, Nez Perces, Idaho.
H. A. Moore, Monroe, Wash.
A. B. Peters, Moultrie, Ga.
C. A. Preston, Raymond, Ills.
W. A. Ferguson, Foxboro, Mass.

Stearin Paste or Steral.

This is made in exactly the same way as the wax paste, using stearic acid instead of wax.

Sulphonal Poisoning.

According to Dieterich, sulphonal is by no means so free from toxic action as is generally supposed. At least thirty cases of death from the use of the drug have been recorded in medical literature, he says. The dose which produces these harmful effects appears to be very variable. Oestreicher quotes a case in which a patient took 1,500 grams of sulphonal in six years without any ill effects. On the other hand, Schulz reports a case which ended fatally, in which only 16 grams were given in a month, and Helweg, another fatal case resulting from the administration of 90 grams in three months. Numerous similar cases have been recorded. In the majority of these, the patients were in a weakened condition, anæmic, with much impaired digestion, so that the sulphonal, which, in healthy individuals is dissociated and reabsorbed with difficulty, in these cases acquired a cumulative action which terminated disastrously. The symptoms of poisoning are intestinal pain, nausea and constipation. The urine is colored a deep cherry-red. This coloration is often the first indication of the commencement of the toxic action.—Therap. Monats.

New German Pharmacopoeia

With the 1st of January the new (fourth) edition of the German Pharmacopœia came into force. All changes in names of drugs, etc., must be made on all bottles, jars, labels, etc., by December 31, 1902, and in the case of all poisons by December 31,' 1901.

Faith-Curists Imprisoned.

Two faith curists, who pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of a child confided to their care, were recently sentenced to an imprisonment of three months in the county prison by Judge Audenried at Philadelphia.

Women Druggists in Holland.

Holland employs twice as many women in pharmacies as men, because the labor is, of course, cheaper, and the fair ones are paid about 425 francs with board and lodging, and 850 to 1,275 without; while the male assistant requires 635 with board, and from 1,000 to 1,700 without.

Witch Hazel Trust.

The formation of a combination of manufacturers of witch hazel is reported, which, though no definite statement is given out, will include, it is said, the principal witch hazel makers in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. These three states are the centre of the industry in this country. The new company is to be capitalized at $3,000,000.

The Nudity Cure.

There is a village in Austria, near the Adriatic, where the nudity cure is practiced. The debilitated, neurasthenics, the tired, etc., can go there and in the costume of Adam expose their individuals to the air, the sun's rays or the rain. Thickets are carefully arranged so as to cut off all view of the patients; a hat and short trunks only are allowed; the sexes are separated. Baths, massage, gymnastics and games are indulged in, and a strict vegetarian diet completes the treatment. —Gas. Hopitaux.

Cacodylate of Sodium.

The flood of recommendations of cacodylate of sodium as a remedy for phthisis, which has recently shown itself in the lay press, has caused Dr. Wm. Murrell to give a note of warning as to the use of such a potent remedy. Dr. Murrell goes so far as to say that cacodylate of sodium is a dangerous remedy, and gives a case that has occurred in his experience which seems to prove it. The patient after eleven 1-gr. doses, extending over four days, exhibited symptoms of arsenical poisoning, and although the garlic smell of the breath disappeared within twenty-four hours of leaving off the drug, there was left behind loss of power in the left leg and arm. The dose given was about one-third the minimum recommended by Galliard and other French physicians.—Chem. & Drug.

Mattson Rubber Co. Burnt Out.

A quite recent fire burnt out the Drug Department of the Mattson Rubber Co., at 241 Greenwich st., New York City, resulting in a total loss.

Calomel for Corrosive Sublimate.

An Ohio druggist has to pay $2,000 damages for his clerk's mistake in dispensing corrosive sublimate when calomel was ordered. He had no poison closet or other safeguards, and doubtless contended that they were unnecessary and expensive. His conversion now wont help him so much as it will others who wish to avoid and prevent such expensive and troublesome misfortune.

Roentgen Rays Restoring Hair.

At a meeting of the Vienna Society of Physicians, Dr. Kienbock, introduced a man, twenty-six years of age, whose hair had been partially restored by the application of the Roentgen rays. He had been bald for some years, and thus was the cure effected: A round patch on the scalp was subjected six times to the influence of the rays for fifteen minutes, and during the two months the treatment lasted the man regained his old thick, dark-colored hair on the parts exposed to the action. The parts not yet treated remain as before.—Popular Science News.

Danger in Henna?

An actress is suing a New York druggist for $5,000 damages for ruining her hair.

She had golden hair up to a fortnight ago, when she became partial to auburn locks and decided to transform hers accordingly. She went to the drug store for the strawberry tint, and says the druggist sold her powdered henna leaves to do the trick. The day after using the preparation she was horrified to discover that her tresses had assumed a deep sea-green tint and it wouldn't wash out. The hairdressers she called in consultation advised her to shave, she says, but she is obliged to appear in the street heavily veiled and is unable to accept any theatrical engagements, except as a museum freak, which she says is out of her line.

The druggist who sold the powdered henna leaves said "I cannot account for this woman's hair turning green. Certainly it was not the henna alone that did it. We sell lots of it for the same purpose. It's a great fad among certain women to dye their hair, but this is the first time to our knowledge that such a result has followed. She must have mixed the henna with something else if there wasn't already some chemical on her hair when she applied the henna."

[It is claimed that the use of bay rum, cologne or anything alcoholic in the infusion of henna, or on the hair at the same time or during its use, changes the dye to a permanent green. Users of Henna should be posted and cautioned.—ED. P. D.]

Practical Druggist Course.

The enrolment for January is progressing most favorably and indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to send in their matriculations soon. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, and have the long winter evenings to study and experiment.

Sample lectures and full particulars free. See announcement in another column.

Lehn & Fink Burnt Out.

At six o'clock on the evening of January 25th, a fire started in the sub-basement of Lehn & Fink's wholesale drug house on William st., New York, which spread rapidly and resulted in almost a total loss of the whole establishment. The stock was valued at about $150,000, and was fully insured. At least two thirds of it was destroyed by fire and water, principally the latter. Thurston & Braidich, dealers in gums, etc., next door, and the rear of the Upjohn Pill and Granule Co., were also slightly damaged by water and smoke, but not enough to interfere in any way with business. The cause of the fire is not as yet known. Lehn & Fink's new building is nearly ready for occupancy.

Stringtown-on-the-Pike.

John Uri Lloyd, author of the semi-scientific romance "Etidorhpa," several years ago, has now invaded the purely literary field in earnest. His Stringtown-on-the-Pike, a novel whose curtain rises in the stirring times of the civil war, has captured the popular fancy and bids fair to become the book of the year. From the opening scene on the Kentucky pike to the touching farewell of "Cupe," the story breathes a sustained interest which holds the reader's attention. This dramatic tale is told by the hero, Samuel Drew, a chemist, and is interwoven with the folk lore and superstitions of the plantation negro.

Important Medical Meetings.

For February meetings, etc., see page 10 of the January number.

Medical Society of the Missouri Valley, at Omaha, March 21st. Dr. Charles W. Fassett, Sec., St. Joseph, Mo.

Pharmaceutical Associations.

For February meetings, etc., see page 10 of the January number.

Boards of Pharmacy Meetings.

For February meetings etc., see page 10 of the January number. Applicants should write in advance for regulations, blanks, etc.

Virginia at Richmond, March 19th. E. R. Beckwith, Sec., Petersburg.

North Dakota at Fargo, March 20th. H. E. White, Sec., Jamestown.

Iowa at Des Moines, March 5th. C. W. Phillips, Sec., Des Moines.

Kansas at Wichita, March 6th. W. E. Sheriff, Sec., Ellsworth.

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most published Formulas are at their best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

Alcoholism Tonic.

In cases of chronic alcoholism, the following will be found a satisfactory substitute for the beverage:

Tinct. nucis vomicæ	4 drs.
Tinct. cinchonæ comp.	4 drs.
Tinct. capsici	1 oz.
Tinct. gent. comp., q. s. ad.	6 ozs.

M. Sig. One dessertspoonful four times a day well diluted —Gould.

Petroleum with Hypophosphites.

a Paraffin oil (liquid petrol.. 5½ ozs.
Acacia, powder ..... 2½ ozs.
Glycerin ..... 1¼ ozs.
Calcium hypophosphite .. 96 grs.
Sodium hypophosphite... 96 grs.
Water enough to make... 16 ozs.

Add the acacia to the oil and mix thoroughly (in a large mortar); then add five fluid ounces of water (all at once) and rub briskly until the emulsion is formed. Dissolve the hypophosphites in three fluid ounces of water, to which add the glycerin; then add all the emulsion and rub well together. Add enough water to make up the measure of 16 fluid ounces of finished product.

b Paraffin oil (liq. petrolat.). 4 ozs.
Oil sweet almonds ..... 2 ozs.
Acacia, powder ..... 2 ozs.
Glycerin ..... 1½ ozs.
Sodium hypophosphite ...128 grs.
Calcium hypophosphite ..128 grs.
Lime water ..... 8 ozs.

Mix all the oil and petrolatum and incorporate well with the acacia, then add three fluid ounces of the water all at once; triturate briskly until an emulsion is formed. Dissolve the hypophosphites in three fluid ounces of the lime water, mix with the preceding liquid and then add the glycerin.

Etching on Glass.

The etching of glass with a solution of an acid fluoride depends on the formation of crystals on the surface of the glass; small crystals are formed from concentrated solutions, hence the strength of the etching must be varied according to the effect desired. The vapor of hydrofluoric acid gives, as a rule, opaque markings, whereas the liquid acid makes transparent marks.

Ammonium fluoride	10 ozs.
Ammonium sulphate	1 oz.
Sulphuric acid	2½ ozs.
Water	10 ozs.

Mix.—Chem. & Drug.

Honeysuckle Perfume.

Extract tuberose	8 ozs.
Extract roses	8 ozs.
Extract violets	8 ozs.
Extract jasmine	8 ozs.
Extract vanilla	2 ozs.
Extract storax	2 ozs.
Essential oil almonds	40 dps.
Oil neroli	20 dps.

Mix.

Tooth Washes.

The following formulas yield preparations of fine appearance and delightful fragrance:

1. White castile soap ..... 3 ozs.
Glycerine ..... 5 ozs.
Filtered water ..... 20 ozs.
Alcohol ..... 30 ozs.
Oil peppermint,
Oil wintergreen,
Oil orange peel,
Oil anise,
Oil cassia, of each ..... 1 dr.

Beat up the soap with the glycerine in a mortar; dissolve the oils in the alcohol and pour upon the soap and glycerine contained in a bottle. Shake well until the soap is completely dissolved. Then color to suit with solution of carmine, N. F.

2. White castile soap ..... 4 ozs.
Neutral garantose ..... 5 grs.
Ammonia water ..... 40 m.
Oil peppermint ..... 40 m.
Oil cloves ..... 40 m.
Oil cassia ..... 20 m.
Oil gaultheria ..... 2 drs.
Alcohol ..... 32 ozs.
Water ..... 32 ozs.
Carmine solution, to color.

3. Alcohol (40 per cent.) ..... 4 ozs.
Powdered soap ..... 1½ drs.
Glycerine ..... 2 drs.
Thymol ..... 2 grs.
Oil gaultheria ..... 5 dps.
Oil rose ..... 2 dps.
Oil orange ..... 2 dps.
Oil cloves ..... 2 dps.

The soap is dissolved in part of the alcohol, using heat, if necessary; the glycerine added to the remainder, and the other ingredients dissolved in the mixture, and finally the two solutions mixed.

4. Alcohol (30 per cent.) ..... 4 ozs.
Glycerine ..... 4 drs.
Soap ..... 2 drs.
Liquefied carbolic acid .... 2 dps.
Thymol ..... 2 grs.
Oil orange ..... 3 dps.
Oil cinnamon ..... 1 dp.
Oil gaultheria ..... 5 dps.

Label Varnish.

A good label varnish may be made as follows, it is said:

Mastic	6 parts.
Oil lavender	1 part.
Alcohol	10 parts.
Benzine	8 parts.

Digest until solution is effected, and then decant.

The labels are painted with this varnish and dried; after drying they are coated with collodion diluted with half its volume of ether, and finally with a solution of 1 part gelatin in 4 parts of hot water.

Syrupus Potassii Iodidi.

Each teaspoonful contains:

Potassium iodide	10 grs.
Syr. sarsar. comp. to meas	1 dr.

Dose: One to two teaspoonfuls.

Syrupus Potassii Iodidi Compositus.

Each teaspoonful contains:

Potassium iodide	10 grs.
Mercuric chloride, corros.	1/24 gr.
Syr. sarsap. comp. to meas.	1 dr.

Dose: One to two teaspoonfuls.

Dandruff Cure.

Ac. salicylici	30 m.
Chloralis hydrat	1 dr.
Sodii sulphat	2½ drs.
Aquæ q. s. ad	4 ozs.

M. Separate hair, apply a few drops directly to scalp (a medicine-dropper will be found convenient), and rub in well; and so on until the whole scalp is treated. Do this every night for a week, then every second night for another week, when the head is to be washed with tar soap and the treatment resumed. The head should also be washed before beginning treatment.

Ague Tonic Syrup.

Cinchonidine sulphate	1 dr.
Aromatic sulphuric acid	1 dr.
Tincture chloride of iron	1 dr.
Tincture nux vomica	1 dr.
Tincture ginger	1 dr.
Fl. extract senna	2 drs.
Simple syrup suffic. to make	4 ozs.

Mix. Directions: Take a teaspoonful three or four times a day.

Tic-Mixture.

Ammonii chloridi	20 grs.
Butyl chloral hydratis	5 grs.
Glycerini	10 m.
Aquæ chloroformi q. s. ad.	4 drs.

M. Ft. haustus.

Sig.: To be taken every two hours till three doses have been taken.

Sarsaparilla Flavor.

Oil wintergreen	6 drs.
Oil sassafras	2 drs.
Oil cassia	1½ drs.
Oil clove	1½ drs.
Oil anise	1½ drs.
Alcohol	7 ozs.

Use one drachm of flavor to a quart of syrup, with caramel to color.

Show Liquids Which Will Not Freeze.

Blue.

Copper sulphate	½ oz.
Ammonia water	2 ozs.
Water	2 gals.

Dissolve the sulphate of copper in water, add ammonia until the precipitate first formed is redissolved and filter through paper.

Green.

Copper sulphate	8 ozs.
Ammonium chloride	4 ozs.
Sodium chloride	6 ozs.
Hydrochloric acid	1 oz.
Water	2 gals.

Dissolve the sulphate of copper in the water, then add the ammonium and sodium salt, add the hydrochloric acid and filter through paper.

Red.

Iodine	3 drs.
Potassium iodide	3 drs.
Hydrochloric acid	10 ozs.
Water	2 gals.

Dissolve the iodine and iodide in 8 fluid ounces of water, and add the rest to which the acid has been added and filter through paper.

To prevent these aqueous solutions from freezing, 10 to 20% of alcohol should be added. Wood alcohol will answer equally as well as grain alcohol.—Meyer's Drug.

Dental Preparations.

TOOTHACHE GUM.

Paraffine wax..... 94 grs.
Burgundy pitch.....800 grs.
Oil cloves ..... 30 ms.
Creosote..... 30 m.

Melt the first two ingredients, and when nearly cool add the rest, stirring well. The gum may be sent out in the form of small pills, cones or cylinders, wrapped in tin foil.

TOOTHACHE JELLY.

Gelatin suppository basis...½ oz.
Guaiacol .....40 dps.
Eucaine hydrochloride .....10 grs.

Melt the suppository mass on a water bath, add the other ingredients, stir until thoroughly mixed, and transfer to glass ointment jars of suitable size, or small homeo vials.

TOOTHACHE WAX.

Paraffine wax..... 4 ozs.
Petrolatum .....1½ ozs.
Oil cloves..... 1½ drs.
Creosote..... 2 drs.

To the melted wax and petrolatum add the oil of cloves and the creosote, stir till cold and then cut the mass into pieces of the desired form.

TOOTHACHE CAMPHOR.

Cocaine muriate .....1½ grs.
Camphor ..... 60 grs.
Chloral hydrate..... 66 grs.

Liquefy the camphor and chloral by trituration in a mortar and add the cocaine.

TOOTHACHE COTTON.

Spermaceti .....2 parts.
Carbolic acid, crystals....1 part.
Chloral hydrate, crystals .2 parts.
Cotton, absorbent, q. s.

Melt the spermaceti and add the carbolic acid crystals, followed by the chloral hydrate; stir until complete solution is effected, and while the liquid is still warm immerse thin layers of absorbent cotton and when sufficiently saturated remove them and allow to dry. Small pieces can be snipped off and packed in suitable containers for sale. The cotton is used by cutting off a piece of sufficient size and gently warming it, when it is ready to be inserted into the cavity.

TOOTHACHE ROSIN.

Stearin .....3 parts.
Gum kauri.....4 parts.
Talcum ....7 parts.

Melt the gum kauri and incorporate the stearin and talcum.

TOOTH CEMENTS.

The filling in most general use for ordinary plugging is composed of 5 parts of zinc oxide; silica, 2 parts; borax, 1 part, moistened with a solution of 1 part of zinc chloride in 3-4 part of water. Where it is to be used as a capping or temporary filling over freshly exposed pulps, the fluid should consist of a solution of 1 part of zinc chloride in 1 to 2 parts of water. The cavity having been cleaned, creosote should be applied to the exposed pulp, and the filling introduced in a semi-fluid state and protected by a rubber dam from the fluids of the mouth until properly hardened, half an hour usually.

Poultry Powder.

Mustard seed ..... 4 ozs.
Corn meal..... 4 ozs.
Fenugreek..... 3 ozs.
Sodium sulphate..... 2 ozs.
Sodium chloride .....½ oz.
Iron carbonate..... ½ oz.
Calcium phosphate..... ½ oz.
Sulphur .....½ oz.
Capsicum .....½ oz.
Gentian .....½ oz.

Reduce to powder and mix well.

Directions: A tablespoonful with a quart of food, to be fed three to four times a week.

Syrupus Quininæ.

Each teaspoonful contains:

Quinine hydrochlorate... 2·5 gr.
Ac. hydrochlor., dil..... 1·25 m.
Glycerin ..... 7·5 m.
Syrup..... 22·5 m.
Water, chlorof., to meas. 60 m.

Dose: One to four teaspoonfuls.

Tinctura Digitalis (Fat-free).

Each teaspoonful represents:

Powd. digitalis (fat-free)...8·5 gr.
Water, ammonia, sufficient.
Diluted alcohol, to measure. 1 dr.

Fat-free digitalis is made by exhausting the ground leaves with petroleum benzin to remove fat, etc., and drying the residue thoroughly to remove traces of benzin odor. The fat-free tincture is made from the fat-free digitalis by percolating with diluted alcohol to exhaustion and neutralizing free fatty acids in percolate with sufficient water of ammonia. Lastly, sufficient menstruum is added to percolate to make the necessary volume.

Dose: 10 to 30 minims.

Tinctura Piperis Nigri.

Each teaspoonful represents:

Powd. black pepper.....4 grs.
Alcohol, to measure.....1 dr.

Dose: 15 to 60 minims.

Unguentum Album.

Zinc oxide .....30 grs.
Alcohol..... 1 dr.
Oil, castor, to measure .... 1 oz.

Unguentum Balsami Peruviani.

Balsam, Peru.....1 dr.
Petrolatum, to make.....1 oz.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati.

Mercury, ammoniated.....48 grs.
Glycerin.....30 m.
Cerate, to make..... 1 oz.

Unguentum Ichthyol.

Ichthyol (am.) .....1 dr.
Cerate.....7 drs.

Unguentum Mauri.

Powd. rhubarb .....30 grs.
Powd. opium .....30 grs.
Oint. mercuric nitrate .... 1 dr.
Petrolatum, to make ..... 1 oz.

Unguentum Petrolati Carbolatum.

Acid, carbolic.....30 m.
Glycerin .....30 m.
Petrolatum, to make ..... 1 oz.

Unguentum Zinci Carbolatum.

Acid, carbolic.....30 m.
Glycerin... .....30 m.
Ointment, zinc oxide, make. 1 oz.

Liquid Opium.

Powdered opium..... 1 oz.
Sand, washed..... 1 oz.
Rectified spirit .....10 drs.
Distilled water,
Sherry, of each a sufficient quanity.

The opium and sand are packed in a percolator and exhausted with water. The percolate is set aside for 12 hours and then poured off, clear from any sediment, and evaporated to 10 ozs. It is then allowed to stand for another 12 hours, strained and evaporated to 5 ozs. When cool it is filtered through paper, the spirit is added, and enough sherry to make 7 fluid ozs.—Brit. & Col. Drug.

Meat and Malt Wine.

Extract beef..... 4 ozs.
Extract malt..... 8 ozs.
Port wine..... 1 gal.

Rub down the extracts with a pint of the wine, and add to the rest. Shake, set aside for fourteen days, decant, and filter the sediment.

Neuralgia Liniment.

Ichthyol .... 1 dr.
Mercurial ointment ..... 1 dr,
Chloroform ..... 6 drs.
Spirit camphor..... 6 drs.

M. Shake well before using, and rub over the affected part.

Patent Leather Varnish.

Resin ..... 30 parts.
Gum thus..... 30 parts.
Turpentine ..... 30 parts.
Sandarach ..... 60 parts.
Shellac ....120 parts.
Methylated spirit .....900 parts.
Lamp black..... 15 parts.

Dissolve the resins in the spirit and finally add the lamp black.

Remedy for Chills.

Quinine sulphate..... 2 parts.
Liquor iron oxide ..... 6 parts.
Extract conium, fluid .. 20 parts.
Bourbon whiskey, best . 24 parts.
Oil peppermint ..... 2 parts
Simple syr., q. s. make.100 parts.

Mix. The dose is 1 teaspoonful administered as follows: On chill days, a dose every two hours, commencing several hours before expected chill time. On off days take every 4 hours, commencing before breakfast. The treatment should begin with a heavy dose (7 to 10 grs.) of calomel, and the same amount of sodium bicarbonate taken the night previous to commencing with the medicine. The "liquor of iron oxide" is the liquor ferri dialysati of the Pharmacopœia.

A Good Formula for Face Powder.

Zinc oxide .....3 ozs.
Chalk, prepared.....4 ozs.
Talcum.....4 ozs.
Starch.....5 ozs.

Mix, perfume and pass through a very fine sieve.

Menthol Vinegar.

Menthol 3 parts, vinegar 97 parts. To be used with water as a gargle.

Menthol Toothache Drops.

Menthol 8 parts, chloroform 8 parts, alcohol (95 per cent.) 84 parts. Apply to the cavity of the tooth on a piece of cotton wool.

Menthol Cholera Drops.

Menthol 6 parts, tincture of ginger 8 parts, tincture of opium 10 parts, alcohol 76 parts. 10 to 15 drops every half hour.

Menthol Ice.

10 parts of spermaceti are melted with 10 parts of paraffin oil, and 10 parts of menthol added. To be rubbed on the nose for catarrh.

Menthol Oil.

16 parts of menthol are dissolved on a water-bath in 84 parts of olive oil.

Menthol Wine.

2 parts of menthol are dissolved in 6 parts of brandy, and 6 parts glycerin in 86 parts of Tokay wine are added.

Mentholin.

10 parts of menthol are dissolved in 78 parts of 95 per cent. alcohol, and 12 parts of strong ammonia water added Used as a smelling salt.

Menthol Anti-Catarrhal.

Menthol 15 parts. powdered boric acid 30 parts, ammonium chloride 55 parts.

Menthol Chloral.

Equal parts of menthol and chloral hydrate are melted together at 30° C. The resulting oily liquid is applied in cases of toothache and facial neuralgia.

Menthol Ointment.

Paraffin oil 5 parts, adeps lanæ 85 parts. To be melted together, and menthol 10 parts added. To be rubbed on the forehead for headache, hemicrania, etc.—Gior. di Farmacia.

Preparation to Prevent Scarring.

To prevent scars from surface wounds, cuts, etc., apply the following, twice every day:

Peru balsam	1 part.
Gutta percha	4 parts.
Chloroform	30 parts.

Mix and dissolve. Directions: Paint over the surface, using a camel's hair pencil, morning and night, applying each coat immediately over the foregoing,

Hog Cholera Remedy.

Wood charcoal	4 ozs.
Sodium sulphate	4 ozs.
Black antimony	4 ozs.
Sulphur	4 ozs.
Sodium hyposulphite	8 ozs.
Sodium bicarbonate	8 ozs.
Sodium chloride	8 ozs.

Reduce all to powder and mix well. Directions: A large tablespoonful for each 200 lbs. of animal. Should be given once daily with food.

Milk of Roses and Elder.

Spermaceti	24 grs.
White soap in powder	1½ drs.
White wax	1½ drs.
Almond oil	1½ ozs.
Jordan almonds	6 ozs.
Rectified spirit	4 ozs.
Distilled water	1 pt.
Otto rose	5 dps.
Oil neroli	10 dps.
Essence jasmin	1 dr.
Essence white rose	1 dr.

Blanch the almonds and beat them into a smooth paste, adding some water gradually to form a thin cream. Melt the spermaceti and almond oil together, and to this add the soap, previously rubbed down with one-half ounce of water. The oils and essences mixed with the spirit are then gradually added with portions of the water.—Brit. and Colon. Drug.

A Good Formula for Tooth Powder.

Chalk, precipitated	16 ozs.
White castile soap powder	1 oz.
Licorice root powder	1 oz.
Magnesium carbonate	2 ozs.

Mix, flavor as desired and color, if desired, with carmine.

Condition Powder.

Sodium sulphate	8 ozs.
Sulphur	4 ozs.
Fenugreek	4 ozs.
Black antimony	2 ozs.
Gentian	2 ozs.

Reduce all to powder and mix well.

Directions: A tablespoonful mixed with the food at each feeding.

Universal Cement.

Isinglass (fish-glue)	50 parts.
Gum ammoniac	4 parts.
Gum mastic	2 parts.
Alcohol, 95%	10 parts.

Let the isinglass lie in cold water until it is saturated, then decant the liquid and throw the swollen glue on a towel, and by pressure get rid of all superfluous water. Dissolve the mastic and gum ammoniac in the alcohol; melt the swollen glue in the water-bath, remove from the bath, let cool down somewhat, and add the alcoholic solution.

Witch Hazel Cream, Non-Greasy.

Crem. amygd	8 ozs.
Ol. amygd. dulc	4 ozs.
Glycerini	12 ozs.
Ol. geranii	4 drs.
Aq. lavand	2 drs.

Rub the almond cream in a mortar till pliable, add the mixed almond and geranium oils a little at a time, then the glycerin, and lastly the lavender-water.

Effervescent Artificial Carlsbad Salts.

Potass. sulph	2 drs.
Sodii chlorid	14 drs.
Sodii sulph. exsicc	34 drs.
Sodii bicarb	18½ ozs.
Ac. citric	12½ ozs.
Sacch. alb	12½ ozs.

Mix the ingredients in a mortar, transfer to an evaporating-dish, and heat on a water-bath maintained at from 140° to 160° F., constantly stirring until a pasty mass is formed, then granulate.

Ready-made Photographic Solutions.

There are many amateurs who do not care to make their own solutions, and will frequently bring their own formulæ to be made up, preferring to pay a little extra for the trouble they are saved. But there is a much larger class who will buy ready-made solutions, particularly if the strength of the principal ingredient be stated on the bottle.

Pyrogallol.

A 10 per cent. solution of this will, as a rule, sell well, and the average price may be considered to be 50 cents for the half-pint bottle. A good formula is:

Pyrogallol	1 oz.
Potassium metabisulphite	½ oz.
Distilled water to	9 ozs.

10 per cent. Pyro Solution.

Every ten minims is equal to one grain of dry pyro.

Ten per cent. solutions of potassium bromide, sodium carbonate, and stronger water of ammonia may also be made up.

Hydroquinone.

This cannot be made up in aqueous 10 per cent. solution, but the following will not only keep well, but sell well:

Hydroquinone	1 oz.
Glycerin	1 oz.
Methylated alcohol to	9 ozs.

A typical hydroquinone developer is the following:

1	Hydroquinone	154 grs.
	Sodium sulphite	308 grs.
	Sulphurous acid	60 m.
	Distilled water to	10 ozs.
2	Sodium carbonate pur.	3 ozs.
	Potassium hydrate	154 grs.
	Distilled water, to make	10 ozs

Label: For use, mix in equal parts, and add three times the quantity of water.

One-Solution Hydroquinone.

Hydroquinone	90 grs.
Sodium sulphite	2 ozs.
Sodium carbonate	2 ozs.
Eosine	1 gr.
Distilled water, to make	10 ozs.

When required for use, dilute with four parts of water.

For a dry powder developer:

1	Hydroquinone	90 grs.
	Sod. sulphite (anhydrous)	45 grs.

Mix well.

2	Sodium carbonate (exsic.)	1 oz.

Directions: Dissolve the above in 40 ounces of water. The powders should be wrapped in waxed paper and tinfoil, and may even be divided up into small powders for lesser quantities of water, or, if mixed together, they may be put up in screw-capped bottles, the cap being used as a measure.—Phar. Rev.

Essence of Apricots, Artificial.

1	Butyric ether	10 parts.
	Amylic alcohol	1 part.
	Cologne spirit, 95%	89 parts.
2	Chloroform	1 part.
	Oil bitter almond	1 part.
	Amylic alcohol	2 parts.
	Butyric ether	10 parts.
	Valerianic ether	5 parts.
	Alcohol	100 parts.

Artificial Vanilla Extract.

The following formulas are said to yield satisfactory preparations, particularly the first one:

1. Vanillin ..... 3 drs.
   Cumarin ..... 1 dr.
   Caramel ..... 2 drs
   Glycerin ..... 4 ozs.
   Alcohol ..... 2 pts.
   Water to make ..... 1 gal.

Dissolve the vanillin in the alcohol, and add 4 pints of water. Mix the caramel and the glycerin, with one pint of water, and pour it into the first solution, together with enough more water to make the tincture measure 1 gallon, and filter if necessary.

2. Peru balsam ..... 4 drs.
   Orange oil ..... 2 drs.
   Orris tincture ..... 15 ozs.
   Tonka powdered ..... 7½ ozs.
   Castor tincture ..... 1 dr.
   Cologne water ..... 30 ozs.
   Water ..... 15 ozs.
   Magnesium carbonate ... 1½ ozs.

Dissolve the oil and the balsam in the cologne water, and rub up the magnesium carbonate with the solution; then add the remaining ingredients, and let stand for four weeks in a warm place; finally, color with caramel, and filter.—Canan. Phar.

Fruit Laxative Syrup.

Many formulas for mild and pleasant laxative syrups for children are extant. To these the following may be added:

Figs chopped ..... 8 ozs.
Prunes chopped ..... 4 ozs.
Fl. ext. cascara, tasteless .. 2 ozs.
Fl. ext. senna pods ..... 10 ozs.
Sugar ..... 25 ozs.
Oil fennel ..... 10 m.
Oil cinnamon ..... 20 m.
Oil cloves ..... 20 m.
Spirit chloroform ..... 1 oz.
Water ..... sufficient.

Boil the figs and prunes for 20 minutes with 16 fluidounces of water, keeping up the quantity of water. Then strain through flannel with squeezing, and add the two fluid extracts and enough water to produce 25 fluidounces. In this dissolve the sugar with the aid of a gentle heat, and when cold add the oils and chloroform.

The syrup may be given in doses of one or two teaspoonsfuls, which may be increased for grown persons to two tablespoonsfuls.

And here is still another formula, all of the same idea:

Senna ..... 14 ozs.
Figs ..... 24 ozs.
Tamarinds ..... 18 ozs.
Cassia pulp ..... 18 ozs.
Prunes ..... 12 ozs.
Coriander ..... 6 ozs.
Ext. licorice ..... 1½ ozs.
Spir. peppermint ..... 1½ ozs.
Syrup ..... 1 gal.

Dose: One to four tablespoonfuls.—Chem. & Drug.

Syrupus Hypophosphitum Cum Ferro.

Each teaspoonful contains:

Ferrous lactate ..... 1 gr.
Acid. lactic ..... 2 m.
Syr., hypophos., to measure 1 dr.

Dose: One or more teaspoonfuls.

Theatrical Face Paints.

White.

Prepared chalk ..... 40 parts.
Zinc carbonate ..... 40 parts.
Bismuth subnitrate .... 40 parts.
Asbestos ..... 40 parts.
Expressed oil almonds. 25 parts.
Camphor ..... 1 part.
Oil peppermint ..... 5 parts.
Perfume ..... 5 parts.

Pink.

Zinc carbonate ..... 250 parts.
Bismuth subnitrate ..... 250 parts.
Asbestos ..... 250 parts.
Expressed oil almonds . 100 parts.
Camphor ..... 55 parts.
Oil peppermint ..... 55 parts.
Perfume ..... 25 parts.
Eosin ..... 1 part.

Dark Red.

Like the preceding, but colored with a solution of carmine.

Black.

Lampblack ..... 1 part.
Cacao ..... 6 parts.
Oil neroli ..... sufficient.

Melt the cacao butter, add the lampblack, and while cooling make an intimate mixture, adding the perfume toward the last.

Lampblack ..... 1 part.
Expressed oil almonds .. 1 part.
Oil cocoanut ..... 1 part.
Perfume ..... sufficient.

Beat the lampblack into a stiff paste with glycerin.

Apply with a sponge if necessary, mix a little water with it when using.

Translucent Pomade.

There are a number of such formulæ, the following being as good as any:

Spermaceti ..... 82 parts.
Castor oil ..... 80 parts
Alcohol ..... 80 parts.
Oil bergamot ..... 1 part.
Oil sweet orange ..... 1 part.

Melt the spermaceti and castor oil together, remove from the fire, and add the alcohol, in which oils have been previously dissolved, gradually, and with constant stirring. Any other perfume may be substituted for these given.

Gold Paint.

Powdered resin ..... 1 oz.
Gold bronze ..... 2 ozs.
Benzine ..... 20 ozs.

Mix.

There is difficulty with the medium, however, owing to the acidity of commercial benzine. Acid causes the bronze to turn green, and destroys the brilliancy of the resulting paint.

New and Harmless Hair Dye.

A simple and harmless substance for coloring the hair, says M. Joseph, consists of vaselin carrying from 1% to 20% of silver nitrate, the amount of the latter depending upon the depth of color required. The silver salt should be dissolved in the smallest possible amount of water before incorporating it with the vaselin. In using it the comb is lightly passed through the salve and so used that the scalp is not stained by the chemical.

White Rose Tooth Powder.

Prepared chalk ..... 2,000 parts.
Cuttle bone ..... 1,000 parts.
Orris root ..... 500 parts.
Castile soap ..... 250 parts.
Milk sugar ..... 250 parts.
Oil rose geranium .... 40 parts.
Oil patchouly ..... 10 parts.

Leather Dressing with a Glaze.

In 80 parts of boiling water dissolve 4 parts of borax, and to the solution add, a little at a time, under stirring, 10 parts of light-colored shellac. Maintain the heat and stirring until the gum is dissolved. Let boil for half an hour, then add and stir in, in the order named, 10 parts of granulated sugar, 5 parts of glycerin, and 3 parts of nigrosin, stirring until all are dissolved. Remove from the fire, let cool down to about 140° F., then add 5 parts of wood alcohol of 95 per cent. and stir in thoroughly.

Eau Dentifrice.

Tincture vanilla ..... 15 parts.
Tincture pyrethrum ... 125 parts.
Spirit peppermint ..... 30 parts.
Spirit rosemary ..... 30 parts.
Spirit rose ..... 60 parts.

Mix.

Sweating of Feet.

Pulv. aluminis (burnt) ..... 5 drs.
Acidi salicylici ..... 3 drs.
Amyli, q. s. ad ..... 2 ozs.

Mix. Sig. To be dusted in the shoes.

Or, when the perspiration is essentially offensive:

Acidi borici ..... 5 drs.
Tinct. benzoini ..... 4 drs.
Alcoholis ..... 1 pt.

Mix. Sig. Apply locally.—Ency. Med.

Soluble Antiseptic Powder.

The following acids and their alkaline salts are antiseptics, and are more or less soluble in water: Benzoic, boric, fluoric, salicylic and sulphurous acids.

New Aromatic Toilet Vinegar.

Camphor ..... 28 gms.
Acetic acid, glacial ..... 350 gms.
Oil bergamot ..... 60 dps.
Oil cloves ..... 60 dps.
Oil orange ..... 40 dps.
Oil lavender ..... 40 dps.
Oil cinnamon ..... 20 dps.
Oil rosemary ..... 20 dps.
Alcohol, sufficient to dissolve.

Dissolve the camphor in the acid, and the oils in the alcohol, and mix the solutions. Color by adding a little saffron.—Jour. de Parfum.

Freckles—Lentigo.

Hydrargyri chloridi cor ... 6 grs.
Acidi acetici diluti ..... 2 drs.
Sodii boratis ..... 11 grs.
Aquæ rosæ ..... 4 ozs.

Mix. Sig. Apply night and morning, at first gently; later, vigorously.

Hydrargyri chloridi ..... 4 grs.
Zinci sulphatis ..... ½ dr.
Plumbi acetatis ..... ½ dr.
Aquæ destil ..... 4 ozs.

Mix. Sig.: Apply two or three times daily. Discontinue for two days when irritation is produced.—Bulkley.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for that they cannot get complete information about; so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Mercuric Benzoate.

This has been brought to notice as having the advantage over many other mercury compounds of being easily soluble in boiling water.—Phar. Post.

Chtelin.

This is a toilet preparation, put up in the form of a cream, and consists mainly of extract of tulip bulb and olive oil.

Ichtoform.

This is a new antiseptic preparation to be employed in dressing wounds. It is a combination of ichthyol and formaldehyde.

Carnosin.

New organic base. According to the statements of Gulewitsch and Anuradzibi it is obtained by precipitating an aqueous solution of meat extract with phosphowolframic acid, removal of the voluminous deposit and decomposing it with baryta water. Any excess of baryta is removed by passing a stream of carbonic acid through the mass. The filtrate is then treated with nitric acid to neutralization, silver nitrate is added and the liquid again filtered off from the resulting precipitate. The filtrate is treated with baryta and silver nitrate. The resulting precipitate is thrown down by hydrogen sulphide, the liquid filtered off, neutralized with hydrochloric acid and the hydrochlorate of base is taken up from its aqueous solution by means of alcohol.

Rhamnocitrin.

By extracting the fruits of Rhamnus cathartica with water Tschirch has obtained a yellow crystalline body of the formula $C_{18}H_{10}O_5$. It is insoluble in hot water, alcohol, benzene, toluene, ether, and chloroform. It dissolves in acetone and acetic acid. The crystals, when dried at 120° C., melt at 221°, and sublime in yellow needles, so that it is not likely that the body is a glucoside.

It yields a triacetyl derivative, which forms white needles melting at 199°. It appears to be a dihydrotrioxyxanthone. A second body was also obtained which the author calls rhamnolutin. This body forms crystals melting at above 560°, with previous decomposition. It yields a tetraacetyl derivative, which forms white needles melting at 182°. It appears to be a body related to quercitrin. Rhamnochrysin was also obtained in minute quantities in orange-yellow needles melting at 225°. This body appears to be an oxidation-product of rhamnocitrin. An isomer of rhamnocitrin was found in the watery extract, and separated by shaking this with ether. It is termed *B*-rhamnocitrin, and melts at 260°. It yields a diacetyl derivative melting at 190°

Antineon Locher.

A preparation of sarsaparilla, portulacca and veronica officinalis, used in affections of the stomach and bladder.

Furunculin.

Trade name for a basic preparation derived from brewers' yeast, recommended in splenic fever, furunculosis, catarrh of the stomach and intestines, etc.

Perunol.

Trade name for a 25 per cent. solution of benzoic-acid benzyl-ester, dissolved in either olive or castor oil. Intended as a succedaneum for balsam of peru.

Silherol.

Trade name of a sulphophenylate of silver recently introduced by Zanardi. Used in the treatment of blenorrhagia, certain affections of the eye, etc.

Sapolane.

Trade name for a new preparation used in dermatology. It is of an unguentlike consistency, and consists of lanolin, soap and a naphthol derivative. It has yielded excellent results in parasitic skin troubles.

Elosine.

This is a trade name given to a resinoide substance obtained from the root of Chamadirum luteum (Gray), a Melanthacea. It has tonic, diuretic, vermifuge and emmenagogue properties.

Bromocoll.

Trade name of a compound of bromine, tannin and gelatin, carrying 20 per cent. of bromine in organic combination. It appears as a slightly yellow, odorless and tasteless powder, almost insoluble in acids but instantly soluble in alkalies and alkaline media, generally. It is recommended as a succedaneum for potassium bromide, as a vulnerary powder, and an addition to soothing ointments.

Anaesthol Spaier.

Trade name for a solution of methylen chloride in ethyl chloride. It forms a limpid, transparent, colorless, motile liquid, which, on account of its great volatility must be preserved in sealed glass tubes. It is used in the same manner and for the same purposes as ethyl chloride, and finds special use in dentistry, and in surgery of the mouth.

Chirol.

Trade name for a solution of resins in fatty oils, ether and alcohol, used as a sterilizer of the hands in surgical operations. The surgeon and attendants dip their hands in a beaker of chirol for a few moments, opening and closing them so as to insure the contact of every portion of the skin with the liquid. On withdrawal, the solvents evaporate immediately, leaving the hands protected by an impervious elastic coating. After the operation the "chirol" is removed at once by dipping the hands in alcohol.

Vioform.

Trade name for iodo-chloroxychinolin, a substitute for iodoform.

Rubin.

Trade name for an organic iron preparation, to serve as a generator of hæmatogen.

Guaiamar.

This is a glycerol ester of guaiacol obtained by the action of anhydrous glycerin on guaiacol. It forms a white crystalline powder melting at 75° C.; its solubility in water is 1:20, and it is dissolved by most solvents. It is not hygroscopic, and has a bitter, aromatic taste. It is given in doses of 20 centigrammes to 1 gm. G. Butler has employed guaiamar in twenty cases of typhoid with the best results; it appears to act as an excellent intestinal antiseptic. It has also been applied to the joints, in cases of acute articular rheumatism, in the form of an ointment composed of guaiamar, 7 to 8 gms.; lanolin, 30 gms. In cases of gonorrhoeal arthritis guaiamar, combined with belladonna ointment, or with mercurial ointment, has been serviceable. Guaiamar has also given good results in pulmonary affections, and has the advantage of acting as a digestive tonic. In the form of lotions its antiseptic properties have been shown in many directions, in the treatment of burns, ulcerations and syphilitic sores. Internally it has also been beneficial in cystitis, chronic gonorrhœa, and all kinds of gastro-intestinal affections.—Nouv. Rem.

Gonal or Gonorol.

Under the trade name of "gonal" a purified sandalwood oil is being offered, which is claimed to consist exclusively of the alcoholic constituents of the crude oil, boiling at a temperature of not less than 300° C. The oil has previously been referred to under the name of "gonorol" but the characters of the article now on the market appear to differ somewhat from those previously recorded. Gonal is obtained by saponification of the crude oil and subsequent fractional distillation in vacuo or by the aid of superheated steam. It is a colorless oil with a faint odor resembling that of the sandalwood oil, and its boiling point is between 303° and 305° C. Its specific gravity is 0.978 to 0.980, at a temperature of 15° C. It is readily soluble in three parts of 70 per cent. alcohol at a temperature of 20° C., and the solution is odorless and perfectly limpid. Those characteristics distinguish it from the ordinary commercial oil which, as is well known, is of a yellow color, has a well marked aromatic odor and does not form a clear solution with 70 per cent. alcohol unless mixed with at least five times its bulk thereof. According to Dr. Aufrecht gonal, or gonorol, contains 99.5 per cent. of pure santalol and leaves nothing to be desired in respect to purity.—Phar. Zeit.

Examination Questions, Louisiana Board of Pharmacy.

This board examines on six subjects, four written and two oral. The questions for the written examinations follow.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. What is the difference between weight, specific gravity and specific volume?

2. I have powdered opium assaying 16½ per cent. morphine; on exposure it absorbs 10 per cent. moisture. If I make tinct. opium with this moist powdered opium, what will be the percentage morphine strength of such a tincture?

3. What quantity of each ingredient should be used in making 30 grammes of ointment to contain 5 per cent. aristol, 2 per cent. cocaine, 10 per cent. lanoline and the balance vaseline?

4. How many grains of pepsin 1-1800 will equal 3 i pepsin 1-3000?

5. What is the measure of 18 avoirdupois ounces of glycerin sp. gr. 1-250 in c c.?

6. How many grammes of ether sp. gr. 0.750 will a pint bottle contain?

7. A piece of sugar weighing 150 grains was found to weigh when immersed in oil of turpentine (sp. gr. 0 87) 68.43 grains; what is its specific gravity?

8. I have two ingredients, one 70 per cent. strength and the other 24 per cent. strength. I desire to mix 5 pounds of the 70 per cent. with such a quantity of the 24 per cent. as will make a 40 per cent. mixture. How much of the 24 per cent. should I use?

9. What quantity of solution of atropine sulphate containing 1 grain to one drachm should be used in making a 12 ounce mixture containing 1-64 grain of atropine sulphate to each teaspoonful?

10. What quantity of a 20 per cent. solution should be used in making 200 grammes of a 4 per cent. solution?

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Define the following terms: (a) anodyne; (b) antacid; (c) aperient; (d) cholagogue; (e) demulcent; (f) diaphoretic; (g) emollient; (h) prophylactic; (i) rubefacient; (j) sialagogue.

2. What is aloes? (b) From what part of the plant and how is it obtained? (c) What two varieties are official? What other variety is most used in commerce? What is the dose?

3. What is turpentine? (b) How obtained? (c) What important oil is derived from it? (d) In what manner is the oil obtained? (e) What is the residue, and give its official name.

4. What part of the rhubarb is official? (b) What special variety does the U. S. P. recognize? (c) What is the botanical source? (d) What is its important constituent? (e) Give dose as a purgative and laxative.

5. What is asafœtida? (b) To what constituent does it owe its peculiar odor? c) Name and official preparation made with water? (d) One with alcohol? (e) What is a dose?

6. What is an alkaloid? (b) Outline a general method for obtaining them from the crude drug. (c) Name five official.

7. What is a glucoside? (b) How do they differ from alkaloids? (c) Name two that are official.

8. What are resins? (b) How do they differ from alkaloids and glucosides? (c) How are they prepared? (d) Name three that are official.

9. Give common name of the following: (a) Saccharum lactis; (b) sanguinaria; (c) sambucus; (d) myristica; (e) matricaria; (f) krameria; (g) juglans; (h) ichthyocolla; (i) huruda; (j) granatum.

10. Give official name of the following: (a) Sweet flag; (b) male fern; (c) quebracho; (d) Canadian hemp; (e) Roman chamomile; (f) starch; (g) lard; (h) bitter apple; (i) castor oil; (j) savine.

PHARMACY.

1. How are the titles of official substances indicated in the nomenclature of the U. S. P.? (b) Illustrate your meaning by describing the following: Alcohol, mistura, glycyrrhiza, composita.

2. Name the two principal solvents used in pharmaceutical operations. (b) When solids dissolve rapidly in liquids without chemical change, how is the temperature of the solution affected? (c) How affected if chemical action takes place?

4. Name ingredients in compound syrup of squills. (b) What is the common name? (c) What syrup contains aqua ammonia? (d) What syrup contains an official vinegar? (e) Should it be made with or without heat?

5. How would you prepare deodorized tincture opium?

6. What is styrax? (b) Describe its poysical properties. (c) Into what official preparation does it enter as an ingredient?

7. What is the common name of oleum tiglii? (b) Is it a fixed or volatile oil? (c) What is the difference between an ointment and a cerate? (d) What official ointment is made from an alkaloid? (e) What official cerate is used as a vesicant?

8. What is the difference between a precipitate and a sediment? (b) What is a precipitant? (c) What term is applied to the liquid which remains above the precipitate? (d) Name one official mercurial preparation made by precipitation.

9. What tincture is made by dissolving an extract in the menstruum? (b) What percentage of extract should the tincture contain? (c) What percentage of alkaloid should the extract contain?

10. Name tinctures, the active ingredients of which are represented by the following percentages: One 5 per cent. tincture; two 10 per cent. tinctures; two 15 and two 20 per cent. tinctures; one each 30, 40 and 50 per cent. tinctures.

CHEMISTRY.

1. What is an element? (b) A compound? (c) How would you distinguish between them?

2. What is a definite chemical compound? (b) What is a stable chemical compound? (c) Are all definite compounds staple?

3. What do you understand by allotropism? (b) Give an example. (c) By isomerism? (d) Give an example.

4. What is latent heat? (b) When is latent heat rendered sensible? (c) When is sensible heat rendered latent? (d) What is the latent heat of water?

5. What is the formula of carbon monoxide? (b) Of carbon dioxide? (c) How would you distinguish one from the other?

6. What is iodine? (b) How met with in nature? (c) To what class of elements does it belong? (d) What is the resublimed iodine? (c) How distinguish its compounds?

7. What is sulphur? (b) What is the difference between flowers of sulphur and powdered brimstone? (c) What acid does sublimed sulphur contain? (d) How may it be removed?

8. What two classes of compounds of iron are there? (b) How can their salts be distinguished physically? (c) How chemically? (d) Write the formula of both chlorides.

9. Write the formula of the following: (a) Ammonium hydrate. (b) Sodium hydrogen phosphate. (c) Magnesium sulphate. (d) Chloroform. (e) Ethyl alcohol.

10. Give tests to distinguish (a) sulphites; (b) thiosulphates; (c) nitrates; (d) lead; (e) zinc

Gisourdi, a New Milk Food.

The milk is boiled for about an hour with constant stirring until it becomes fairly thick; a small quantity of a ferment, made by soaking a dry fig in three ounces of water over night, then adding a few drops of lemon juice and a very little rennet, is added. The result is a smooth, semi-solid, easily digested milk food, of an agreeable taste and quite well borne by the most delicate stomach. This preparation, which may easily be made by the druggist, is finding much favor with physicians, it being claimed for it that it is more agreeable to the taste than either koumyss or matzoon and can be taken by the most delicate patient without disturbance of digestion. The proportion of ferment to milk is a tablespoonful to the quart, but this will vary with the quality of the milk and the desired thickness of the curd to be formed.—Med. Record.

Purifying the Air in a Room.

Prof. Clarkie says that in order to purify the atmosphere of the room inhabited by a phthisic patient the following solution may be plentifully and frequently sprayed: Guaiacol, 10 parts; eucalyptol, 8 parts; carbolic acid, 6 parts; menthol, 4 parts; thymol, 2 parts; oil of clove, 1 part; alcohol (95%), 170 parts. Mix and dissolve.—Rev. Scient.

HYGIENE IN THERAPEUTICS.

BY DR. EDWIN W. PYLE.

The subject of medicine requires historic perspective.

When seen close at hand, the mind is confused with vagueness and vastness; but from a distance the relative proportions are clearly discerned.

A perspective reveals the mistaken observations and false deductions of every period; it enables us to profit by the experience of our predecessors, and to acquire freedom from the warp of sympathy and antipathy.

Medicine has been characterized by many curious changes.

In its earlier history theories were made, and if facts did not agree with them, so much the worse for the facts.

Galen taught that the cause of disease was in the putricity of four fluids, and yet he constructed a system of medicine so artfully, as to make himself a recognized authority for more than thirteen centuries.

In our period, a devotion to technical rather than to speculative investigation, warrants the belief that we are erecting upon the basis of chemical and physiological laws, and upon pathology and bacteriology, a scientific medicine.

Ether and chloroform, therapeutic measures, revolutionized surgery fifty years ago; cocaine and antiseptics have changed its entire aspect since.

Perhaps no other branch of medical science can point to discoveries so beneficient.

The proper use of drugs for the relief and for the cure of disease is the keystone of the arch upon which all therapeutical progress rests.

While we gladly pay this tribute, clinical experience teaches that with the exception of "Isopathy," or serum-therapy, medical administrations, in the main, have not kept pace with the noticeable advancement of hygienic knowledge.

To look over the formulæ of dispensaries, the prescriptions as they appear in medical journals, and as presented to pharmacies for compounding, is to wonder at the desecration that introduces so much saccharine material into the stomachs of the sick, in direct violation of dietetic principles.

Sugar is a fermentable product which under improper uses, irritates mucous membranes, like all diffusible substances.

Magendie ascertained that dogs fed exclusively on sugar and water died within thirty-three days of muscular atrophy and intestinal manition.

At first they were active, later began to lose flesh, then became feeble, with loss of appetites and symptoms of indigestion, just as children do when their food is too much sweetened.

Under conditions of health and exercise, sugar taken proportionally with other food adds vigor, limits tissue waste and satisfies an indefinite craving

When made into good confectionery it may be given to children occasionally, after meals, without harm, and governments wisely add it to the soldier's rations.

When poor in quality and taken into empty stomachs, however, it is productive of great mischief. We veritably believe that cheap candy stores near public schools give rise to more evil consequences, in the aggregate, than neighboring saloons.

The former supply that which poisons the system against wholesome food, and thus devitalizes the strength-giving power of childhood, while the latter deal mostly with a few adult "soakes" that can't be injured.

Even under usual health conditions there are many who cannot use sugar in any form, without distress.

This is general knowledge. While in sickness, when functions are prostrated and no longer receive the stimuli of exercise and fresh air, it is the first article rejected by the digestive process, and consequently by a universality of experience, is excluded from diet lists and prohibited in most well regulated sanitariums.

To avoid starches and sugars is the general rule in prescribing for all forms of indigestion. It is particularly contra-indicated in gastralgia, in hyper-chlorhydria, auto-infection, and in continued fevers, where motor functions of the stomach are slowly and imperfectly performed.

If sugar has no place in the dietary of the sick, and in this respect the profession is unanimous in practice, should it even be administered as a vehicle?

It may disguise taste and preserve a few medicines, but this advantage is outweighed by greater considerations, and by other methods which serve an equal purpose, without injury.

Therapeutics were made for the sick, and not for the monetary interests of manufacturers.

There is a gruesomeness in the suggestion to boil down sugar to prevent oxidation of medicines on the shelves of the pharmacist, to leave nature to wrestle with the problem the best she can under prescription.

There is no hygiene in therapeutics that stops short of a consideration of what takes place in the stomach.

Syrups are made by boiling down 12 pounds of sugar in 8 pounds of water to the quantity of 10 pints. A teaspoonful of which represents more than a teaspoonful of sugar.

Although syrup administrations are no longer in accord with advance therapeutics, the average drug store deals out yearly, many barrels of this commodity, and a larger quantity on proprietary recommendations. Multiplying these amounts by the number of pharmacies in any given locality, gives an idea of the enormous quantity used in medicine, more or less sanctioned by a profession that knows the evil thereof.

The consequence of misinterpretation of natural laws is like a dark cloud through the entire history of therapeutics.

Dr. Crothers charges specifically that nervous dyspepsia, which begins soon after puberty and becomes a distressing disease in middle life, is often traceable to the free use of opiate syrups in infancy.

Few realize the injury that has been engendered by the reckless association of coughs and syrups.

In no other subject of human ailment has pathology received so little attention. Gun-shot prescriptions have been the rule, without apparent consideration of normal functions producing anorexia, constipation and malaise, worse for the system than the cough itself, and in the greater number of instances with the cause located in the upper air-passages, totally uninfluenced by any saccharine product. Fortunately, the introduction of the tablet triturate and a simplified therapeutics have modified this mode of prescribing, and reduced the flagrancy of hygienic violations. Still, there are syrupy compounds in endless variety, authorized by the pharmacopœia, taught in the colleges and produced under alluring recommendations, sufficient to cast a responsibility on the profession.

Careful study in prescribing would eliminate the unnecessary sugar element and might wisely substitute, in many instances, fresh water which is supported by every hygienic principle.

It would develop a more wholesome administration of the hypophosphites. It would obliterate the conglomerate diagnosis, as typified in cough syrups, by establishing a differentiation in causes that would lead to specific medication.

Druggists have suggested a relief in the popular elixirs, which contain only 10 per cent. sugar, and in this respect have preference; but the presence of 20 per cent. alcohol needed to preserve them is a quantity much too large for general administration, and out of it has grown an evil.

Thousands are daily calling for "Elixir of Calisaya" at soda fountains without knowing what they are taking or why they are impelled to repeat the dose, all in violation of statute laws and physiology. There is scarcely a community that does not have its "Elixir devotees."

Elixirs are administered mostly to children, and how many need alcohol? When nature alone repairs the damages of injury and disease, and when hygiene furnishes the greater part of a physician's healing outfit, it becomes unpardonable in his art to interpose a single obstacle to recovery, or one that any thoughtful parent might wisely reject.

In administering to the sick it is better to do nothing than to give the wrong thing.

When the system is burdened by disease it becomes the physician's duty to assist by an interpretation of the natural means which operate to maintain health, and

never to burden a function by an unnecessary ingredient.

Sugar is not the only element that might advantageously be eliminated.

When Dr. Holmes said "throw physic into the sea" there was a rude awakening to truth, greater than the profession was really willing to admit, or the laity to believe.

Since then practical medicine has been revolutionized.

In diphtheria, iron, potash and the long list has been discarded for alcohol and antitoxine; in the exanthemata to water and stimulants; in pneumonia from everybody's suggestion to a few simple remedies, while in diarrheas and many other affections earlier teachings are mostly set at naught, yet the pharmacopœia increases in volume, and retains the obsoletes of past periods, that serve better to introduce confusion than to advance knowledge.

Many of the same recommendations of dose and methods exist, notwithstanding the changes that practical therapeutics has wrought

It has been well demonstrated that a grain of calomel, thoroughly triturated for at least *one hour*, will produce alvine discharges greater than 10 grains of the crude drug, without their dangers and discomforts; but no mention is made of this fact in the book, which should be a work of recommendation for the best interests of human kind.

The perfection of harnessed electricity is the result of elimination.

Our present motors would be inglorious hodge-podges were their wheels clogged by the accumulations of all electrical investigations.

Inherited notions have no place in practical mechanics, but they do override in medicine.

There are many subjects that illustrate this thought, none better perhaps than iron and anemia. This has been a pet theme with the profession, and many a prescriber, after sounding the medical edict "give iron," has felt himself conscience-clear and could have accepted a pass through to "glory."

But let us analyze from a clinical basis.

Years ago anemia was treated by massive doses of iron. Later with the same degree of success by diminished doses.

Recently these have been reduced by rival introductions of the proteid compounds, and anemia responds to treatment with the same measure of success.

It has also been relieved by doses approaching the infinitesimal standard, most apparent in taking ferruginous waters.

The hygienist removes the cause and the dyscrasia without iron. The hydropathist cleanses the body, washes away the intestinal ptomaines and with proper food and rest, restores color without the chemist's art. If the premise be correct that anemia is relieved all along the line from massive doses to simple hygiene, and this is clinical experience, we fail to appreciate the wisdom, *when iron is an irritant to every tissue, of passing through the intestinal tract of a chlorotic girl, in one day, more by 30 times than her system can possibly take up, or more iron than the healthy digestion of a laborer can abstract from his food in a period of six weeks.*

And yet this is just what takes place when inorganic iron is prescribed in minimum doses, all of which is in bold opposition to hygienic therapy.

Were simple addition all that is needed in anemia, the practice of medicine could be reduced to a calculating amusement.

We may deluge the languishing plant, but the vital principle therein may not respond to drowning impulses.

Iron has no characteristics of food. It does not assimilate, and the doctor has misinterpreted the complex mechanism of digestion in jugulating with anemia more readily than he has commanded the function.

Iron has no medical properties, except that of astringency. It injures teeth, stomach, intestines and nervous system. Physiological experiments, clinical experience and the unanimous prescribing of proprietary products all over the country indicate, that our long current method of inorganic dosing has been somewhat of a farce, to which the profession is not likely to return.

With the exception of a few preparations that are valuable for astringent properties, all others, numbering some forty to fifty, might well be eliminated from the list of internal medicines to the relief of the pharmacopœia and to the well-being of the human race.

Practical therapeutics takes its character, mostly from the great middle class of doctors whose minds are slow to the evolutions of medicine.

Hughes Bennet wrote: "So persistent are the doctrines of the past that, notwithstanding the facts which were made public in 1857, and notwithstanding that an antiphlogistic practice in this country is universally abandoned, every systematic book, up to this date, 1864, still recommends blood-letting, antimony and calomel."

This is an epitome of medical history—a few leaders that point the better way, and many that apply their art with great fidelity to old customs.

The materia medica of every period has been expounded with the greatest zeal by those who were behind the times.

When we recall the drugs that have been administered and the history of their worthlessness, it is marvelous that the belief of the people in the healing art should remain so true.

The doctor's aim, however, has always been noble, and the light of these later days is defining clearly his splendid service to humanity

His greatest work is to teach the ways of correct living, to win the public mind from medical fallacies, and to demonstrate that prophylaxis is the very essence of cure.

Nature alone can heal is the great fundamental law that illuminated the teachings of Hippocrates, and was taught by Paracelsus, Sydenham, and many other illustrious men; but all through the centuries this truth has been more or less obscured by the somber shadows of false practices.

Standing in the brilliancy of latter day knowledge, we are prepared to avoid the errors of the past. Drugs that have fallen into disuse and the still greater number of unwholesome formulæ, should be expunged from our books

Physicians should concentrate energies to a clearer comprehension of fewer remedies, and to a better administration of them.

However brilliant therapeutical suggestions of the advance guard may be, it is not until they become the personal equations of the rank and file of the profession that the greatest good is done to the greatest numbers, and practical medicine is made co-equal with scientific attainments.—Medical Times.

Cats and Valerian.

It is a matter of popular knowledge that cats evince curious emotional disturbances when presented with the valerian plant, so great is their fondness for this form of inebriety; for it appears to induce in them a species of intoxication. Nor is this influence confined to cats, for rat-catchers, it is stated, employ the roots to attract rats for purposes of slaughter. In a novel which was recently published, we note a curious episode which turns on the incident of a cat having been attracted to a corner of a room where some tincture of valerian had been spilled.

Unfortunately for the probability of the author's ingenious fancy, the Galenical preparations of valerian do not possess the property of attracting cats, and the animal, if offered a sniff of the tincture in a glass, turns from it with silent contempt, when, indeed, its attitude is not suggestive of disgust. The author may be pardoned his ignorance of this peculiarity, which is doubtless shared by many persons who pride themselves on their knowledge of materia medica, but the curious inertness of pharmaceutical preparations of the plant in this direction inspire a diffidence as to their therapeutical efficacy when administered to human beings. The action of valerian in man is not one which admits of ready estimation, and we would commend this doubt to the attention of the editors of the British Pharmacopeia who may think it worth while inserting a proviso among the tests to the effect that no preparation of valerian which fails to excite the cat are to be regarded as orthodox.—Med. Press and Cir.

Incompatibilities of Heroin.

Heroin and heroin hydrochloride form an essential part of so many formulæ for the relief of cough, dyspnea, and pains in the treatment of respiratory affections, that it is important to determine in what combination they will prove most effective, and what are their incompatibilities. Owing to the insolubility of heroin in watery solutions it is necessary to add a few drops of some acid, acetic or hydrochloric, in order to effect its solution. This can be entirely obviated by using the hydrochloride, which is freely soluble. The only incompatibilities of heroin and the hydrochloride worthy of special mention are the alkalies, such as bicarbonate of sodium and carbonate of ammonium. On the other hand, salts of neutral reaction, such as iodide of potassium or chloride of ammonium may be used in the same mixture, and this also applies to acid salts, such as the hypophosphites or acid phosphates.

The vegetable expectorants, as ipecac, senega, squill, and sanguinaria, are entirely compatible with heroin and its hydrochloride. Although many physicians employ heroin without admixture, very desirable results have been reported from combinations with iodide of potassium, chloride of ammonium, and the vegetable expectorants. The large doses recommended at the time of the introduction of heroin are no longer preferred by the majority of authors, the average dose ranging from 1-24th to 1-12th grain in adults, and 1-120th to 1-60th grain in children. It is advisable not to employ larger doses until the smaller ones have been given a trial. Many physicians now resort to the hypodermic use of heroin hydrochloride in cases in which it is desirable to obtain an immediate effect, and especially in the treatment of spasmodic conditions, such as asthma, care being taken in the preparation of solutions not to add the drug until the water has partially cooled.

TROUBLESOME PRESCRIPTIONS.

BY W. G. STRATTON, L.P.S.I.

A Belfast pharmacist recently called my attention to the following prescription:

Tr. nucis vom	2 drs.
Tr. strophanthi	1½ drs.
Tr. zingib. fort	½ dr.
Tr. cardam co.	4 drs.
Spt chloroformi	4 drs.
Aq. chloroformi ad	6 ozs.

M. Ft. mist.

This he had sent out as a slightly cloudy mixture, but the patient complained that it was incorrectly dispensed, and differed from that which he had obtained at an establishment to which he had been recommended by the prescriber. The pharmacist had the mixture compounded at this establishment, and, as dispensed there, it presented a muddy appearance, and on standing a soapy looking sediment was deposited. He then referred the matter to me. I suggested that the muddy appearance and sediment were probably due to bad compounding. A few experiments were made, and it was found that if the tinctures and spirit of chloroform are mixed and then added to 4½ ozs. of chloroform water, a comparatively clear mixture is obtained, while if the tinctures and spirit are added one by one to the water, the result is a muddy mixture from which a light sediment is rapidly deposited.

The next prescription was met with in a Tunbridge Wells pharmacy:

Liq. ammon. acet	4 ozs.
Liq. plumbi subacet. dil.	4 ozs.

M et ft. lotio.

It looks simple, but on mixing the liquors the lead is completely precipitated as carbonate, because liq. ammonii acetatis, especially if freshly prepared, is strongly impregnated with carbon dioxide. For such a prescription as the above it is allowable to boil off all the gas from the solution before adding the liq. plumbi, and by this means a clear lotion may be obtained.

The third prescription is for an ointment which a well known English pharmacist was accustomed to set each new assistant to make up:

Hyd. ox. rub	20 grs.
Zinci oxidi	2 drs.
Calaminaris præparat	2 drs.
Liq. plumbi subacet	5 drs.
Creasoti	8 dps.
Vaselini ad	2 ozs.

M. et ft. ungt.

The attempts of some of the newcomers to dispense the above were ludicrous, as in no way can the liq. plumbi be incorporated, and a creamy product obtained, unless the dispenser starts by mixing the 8 drops of creosote with the vaseline. The oxide of zinc, calamine, and red oxide of mercury, all in the finest powder, should then be added, and when these are thoroughly incorporated the liq. plumbi should be stirred in in small quantities at a time, each portion being thoroughly mixed before the next portion is added. The product is a beautiful flesh colored cream. The dispenser will notice the curious property which the creosote confers on the vaseline of taking up a much larger quantity of liq. plumbi than it would unaided.—Chem. and Drug.

Detection of Salicylic Acid in Milk.

Since it has lately been pointed out by Langkopf that the presence of citric acid interferes with the color reaction between salicylic acid and ferric chlorid, Suess has investigated how far this is true in the case of milk which naturally contains 0.17 to 0.2% of citric acid. He finds that the color reaction is visible when the clear serum of the milk in question is caused to drop through a layer of ether 50 Cc. in thickness, allowing the ether, after separation, to evaporate, and then adding to the residue 1 to 2 drops of diluted ferric chlorid solution. In this manner he has clearly detected as little at 0.005 gram of salicylic acid in 100 Cc. of milk.—Phar. Centralb.

Profit in Business.

Profit in business does not consist solely in buying goods at a reasonable price and selling them at an advance. A man may do a large business and yet not make a cent of profit, though he sells nothing below the invoice price and loses nothing by bad debts or by poor-paying customers. In figuring out the profits of his business a man must take into consideration all the expenses of the business—the freight, the cartage, store rent, clerk hire, heat, light, power and other expenses connected with his business. He must take into consideration his own time and the labor performed by the other members of his family. In all branches of trade this holds good. In reaching out for more business and trying to increase the volume of trade he must take into consideration what it costs to advertise, to deliver his goods and the increase of his salary list. All these things have to be figured out when the question of profit is taken into consideration. One had better do a reasonably small business, where expense can be reduced to a minimum than to attempt to do a large business with small capital at a great additional expense.—Grocery News.

A Trick in Photography.

A college student visited a Philadelphia photographer and sat for his picture. When the plate was developed the astonished photographer saw plainly on the young man's forehead a clearly defined death's head with crossbones beneath it. Thinking it was some imperfection in the plate, the photographer arranged another sitting. Again the skull and crossbones appeared in the picture, and the mystified photograpner was fairly struck dumb with amazement. Then he noticed the smiling sitter, and finally induced him to tell the joke. The trick simply consisted of painting on the forehead the grim design with a solution of bisulphate of quinine. This is invisible to the eye, but shows pure white to the camera.—Popular Sci. News.

Take an Inventory.

Taking an inventory is far from being pleasant work for a pharmacist, he has so many small items, such a variety of broken packages which must be either weighed, measured or counted, that the very thought of the undertaking fairly staggers him. Then after each item is plainly written in the invoice book there comes that long, tedious job of calculating the cost of each item as it appears.

No matter how unpleasant, how tedious it may be, this important duty should not be overlooked. It places you in a position to tell exactly how you staud, enables you to adjust fire losses much more satisfactorily should you ever be so unfortunate as to have any. It also brings to light duplicate stock and that which is dragging. Start the year and century right, take an invoice, keep a stock book and run your store on business principles.—Rocky Mount. Drug.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best effort will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

Please give Formula for Florida Water?

The following formula is said to yield a satisfactory preparation:

Oil lavender	½ oz.
Oil bergamot	1 oz.
Oil cinnamon	1 dr.
Oil cloves	½ dr.
Oil neroli	½ dr.
Ess. moschi	½ oz.
Rectified spirit	64 ozs.
Aqua cinnamon	4 pts.

Mix in above order, let stand ten days, then filter through paper with carb. magnesia.

J. H. Corry.

How can Toilet Ammonia be Colored Green?

Use tincture of grass, green aniline or a mixture of some yellow coloring matter with blue. The following has been recommended:

Tincture saffron	6 ozs.
Glycerin	6 ozs.
Solution indigo carmine, q. s.	

Add the indigo-carmine solution gradually, with constant stirring, to the mixture of tincture and glycerin, until the desired shade is produced. If to be used immediately, the glycerine may be omitted or replaced by water.

Wm. Mixton.

Give Formula for Rubber Cement?

The following is said to produce a satisfactory article:

Glue	3 ozs.
Gelatine	3 ozs.
Acetic Acid	4 ozs.
Water	2 ozs.
Alum	½ dr.

Mix. Heat together for six hours, skim, and add rectified spirit, one ounce.

J. H. Corry.

How can I make Unfermented Ginger Wine?

An English authority says:

Oil orange	1 dr.
Tincture orange	8 ozs.
Rectified spirit	4 ozs.
Tartaric acid	8 ozs.
Salicylic acid	3 drs.
Loaf sugar	6 lbs.
Carmel	3 ozs.
Water	8 gal.

Dissolve the oil of orange in the spirit and pour upon the sugar, contained in a large funnel. Pass through this a sufficiency of the water to dissolve; add the rest of the water containing the tartaric acid, then the caramel, and finally, the tincture containing the salicylic acid. Set aside for a fortnight, and filter, if necessary.

Wm. Mixton.

What is a good Bicycle Tire Cement?

Try gutta percha 10 p., rubber 16 p., and isinglass 4 p.; allow to stand in 70 p. of carbon disulphide until a gelatinous mass results. The mass is rubbed into the well-dried cut, which is then held together by strings until hardened.

Wm. Mixton.

What is a good Mint Mouth Wash?

Try this:

Peppermint oil	30 ms.
Spearmint oil	15 ms.
Clove oil	5 ms.
Red cedar oil	60 ms.
Myrrh, tinctured	1 oz
Alcohol	1 pt.
Cochineal, tinctured, to color.	

H. W. Sparker.

What is Well's Nervine?

This was originally Well's Compound Tincture Valerian, as follows:

Valerian root	7 ozs.
Licorice root	5 ozs.
Oil anise	1 oz.
Gum camphor	1 dr.
Alcohol	1½ pts.

Macerate the solid ingredients, previously powdered, and the oil of anise in the alcohol for ten days in a warm place, frequently shaking. Dose, 1 to 3 drams.

P. H. Quinley.

Suggest a Remedy for Nervousness?

See formulas in National Formulary and these:

1.

Bromide ammonium	1¼ ozs.
Valerinate ammonium	¼ oz.
Fl. extract valerian	1 oz.
Fl. extract hyoscyamus	1 oz.
Fl. extract coca	1 oz.
Syrup	2 ozs.
Simple elixir, enough to make	1 pt.

Mix the liquids and dissolve the salts in the mixture; after standing 24 hours filter. Dose from a teaspoonful to a table spoonful, as required.

2.

Bromide potassium	640 grs.
Sulphate morphine	8 grs.
Valerianate ammonium	256 grs.
Fl. extract valerian	1 oz.
Fl. extract hops	½ oz.
Water ammonia	1 dr.
Syrup	2 ozs.
Simple syrup, enough to make	1 pt.

Dissolve the salts in the elixir and syrup; add the fluid extracts and the water of ammonia; let stand a day or two and filter. Dose, a teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful.

Wm. Mixton.

Give Formula for a Liniment that can be used Internally and Externally?

Try the following:

Ol. terebinth	1 oz.
Tr. capsici	1 oz.
Spts. camphor	5 ozs.
Arom spt. ammon	2 ozs.
Ol. sassafras	½ oz.
Spt vini rect	10 ozs.
Aqua dist.	5 ozs.

Mix and fl sol.

J. H. Corry.

Please Define the Definitions of the Different Grades of Licensee Issued by the New York all State Board of Pharmacy?

By writing the secretary, Mr. Sidney Faber, 115 West 68th street, New York City (enclosing a two-cent stamp) he will forward you a full abstract of the law which will answer all of your questions and post you thoroughly on the new law which went into effect January 1st, 1901.

J. H. Corry.

How are Multi-colors for Show Bottles made?

Perhaps one of the following will answer:

1.

Chloroform	colored with Bengal red.
Ether	1 vol } colored with
Carb disulp.	3 vols } iodine.
Water	colored with aniline blue.
Cotton-seed oil.	
Alcohol	colored with chlorophyll.

The chloroform should first be shaken up with a small quantity of water until saturated, and then colored. The layers should be introduced into the jar in the order given, carefully avoiding any mixing.

2. Sulphuric acid colored with indigo sulphate.
Chloroform.
Glycerin ....colored with carmel.
Cast. oil.colored with alkanet root.
40% alcohol. .colored with aniline green.
Cod liver oil containing 1% turpentine oil.
Alcohol. .colored with anil. violet.

L. P. Introduce them very carefully into the jar in the order named.

H. W. Sparker.

What do you suggest for Black Hair Dyes?

Experiment carefully with:

A.

Ac. pyrogallic	20 grs.
Ac. nitric dil.	5 m.
Aq. ad	2 ozs.

B.

Argent. nitrat	6 grs.
Cupri sulph	1 gr.
Liq. ammon. q. s. to diss. the ppt.	
Aq. ad	1 oz.

The hair must be freed from grease by previously washing in warm water in which a little washing-soda has been dissolved; then apply A by means of a toothbrush, followed by the use of B in like manner. Avoid touching the skin with the solutions. The dye is best applied at night.

H. W. Sparker.

Give Formula for Red Ink?

Try the following:

Carmine, No. 40	½ dr.
Aqua ammonia	½ oz.
Mucilage acacia	2 drs.
Aqua dist.	qs. ad 4 ozs.

Mix. Dissolve the carmine in the ammonia, add the mucilage and water.

J. H. Corry.

What are the Best Diluents of Ice Cream?

Pure fresh milk is the best. Some dilute this with corn starch paste, Irish moss, flour paste, or gelatin jelly, eggs, etc, either singly or in varying combination. They should be carefully cooked in a water bath, as the least suspicion of scorching destroys the whole effect.

M. Billere.

Give Formula for a Cloudy Syrup of of Hypophosphites Comp.?

Try the formula in the National Formulary and repeated in the back part of U. S. Dispensatory. Use tanuin in small quantity cautiously, to give it the cloudy appearance, if desired.

J. H. Corry.

What is Musquitolin?

This is a French mosquito preventive, composed of:

Patchouli oil	15 parts.
Cinnamon oil	15 parts.
Sandalwood oil.....	4,000 parts.
Alcohol.....	100,000 parts.

Mix and dissolve. Thos. Willetts.

How is a good Salol Dentifrice made?

The following modified salol dentifrice by Prof. Sharpnel can be tried:

Salol	1½ drs.
Saccharin.....	4 grs.
Peppermint oil.....	45 dps.
Fennel oil	5 dps.
Aniseed oil	10 dps.
Clove oil.....	10 dps.
Cinnamon oil	15 dps.
Alcohol	8 ozs.

H. W. Sparker.

How is Soluble Lemon Essence made?

The best makers do not publish the process. Experiment on these lines.

Lemon peel cut fine.....	16 ozs.
Rectified spirit.....	1 pt.
Glycerine.....	2 ozs.

Macerate 14 days and press; then add

Terpeneless lemon oil....	4 drs.
Acetic ether .....40 ms.	
Proof spirit, to produce ...40 ozs.	

Color if required with saffron.

Wm. Mixton.

Commercial Plants.

The number of plants known to commerce is placed at 4,200 and of these 420 are applied to the making of perfumes.—Popular Science News.

Recent Patents.

666,375. Truss. William R. Butler, Richmond, Va.

666,534. Refining perfumes. Jules H. Lavollay, Paris, France.

666,636. Decomposing glycerids. Jonas W. Aylsworth, East Orange, N. J.

666,711. Dessicating blood, etc. Robert Stauf, Posen, Germany.

666,933. Electric belt. John Moore, Providence, R. I.

666,980. Making silico-fluorids. William C. Sellar, London, England.

667,358. Manufacturing acetic acid. Johan Behrens, Bremen, Germany.

667,481. Respiratory mask or helmet. Charles H. Wood, Trenton, N. J.

667,491. Atomizer. Orman H. Brigman, Chatsworth, Ill.

667,518. Capsuling-machine. Eli D. Harrington, Westfield, N. Y.

667,621. Obstetrical device. Hannah C. Fleming, Falls City, Neb.

11,888. Reissue. Compound of silicon and hydrogen. Charles B. Jacobs, East Orange, N. J.

667,726. Curette. Charles W. McDabe, Faribault, Minn.

667,840. Respirator. Samuel Guthrie, San Francisco, Cal.

667,869. Surgical chair. Charles. F. Davidson, Canton, Ohio.

668,055. Disinfecting apparatus. John H. Semmes, Meridian, Miss.

Registered Trade Marks.

35,606. Tonic medicine. Charles H. Grube, New York, N. Y. The word "Vitone."

35,609. Medicated plasters. Robert Thomas, Jr., Thomasville, Ga. The word "Pinene."

35,611. Paint and varnish remover. Cellulose Products Company, Wilmington, Del. The word "Clyzol."

35,634. Remedies for diseases of the stomach. Ramon Saiz y Carlos, Madrid, Spain. The word "Stomalix."

35,639. Chemical and pharmaceutical products. Johannes Arthur Sander, Hamburg, Germany. The word "Bacillol."

35,640. Pharmaceutical remedies. Chas. W. Schroeder, Green Bay, Wis. The word "Sunrise."

35,694. Toilet cream. Henry A. Sylvester, Guilford, Maine. The word, "Elite."

35,736. Toilet articles. Allen & Hanburys, Limited, London, England. The word "Kamfolia."

35,746. Antiseptic. Sylvester L. Nidelet, St. Louis, Mo. The word "Colyticine."

35,802. Ointment. E. C. Gehrels & Company, Bethel, Conn. The word "Pop's."

35,803. Drugs and chemicals. Frank Kahlenberg, New York, N. Y. The word "Macroapiol."

35,804. Remedies. Emil Koch, New York, N. Y. The word "Uanda."

35,805. Medicine for contagious diseases. Vial, A Firm, Paris, France. The word "Cypridol."

35,806. Medicine for dyspepsia. The word "Cerevisine."

35,807. Preparation for indigestion. Edward J. Schall, St. Louis, Mo. The word "Eupepsia."

35,809. Bevarages having medicinal properties. Otto Kubin, Chicago, Ill. The word "Peptomaltene."

35,839. Perfumes. The C. B. Woodworth Sons Company, Rochester, N. Y. The name "Nina."

35,840. Eye-lotion. George Wheeler Carnrick, New York, N. Y. The word "Osmosine."

35,841. Medicinal preparations. McKesson & Robbins, New York, N. Y. The word "Emoleo."

35,864. Medicinal liquors. Josef Zwack & Co., Buda-Pesth, Austria-Hungary. The word "Unicum."

35,865. Cosmetics. Alex. C. Green, Cincinnati, Ohio. The words "Cupid's Secret."

35,866. Lotion. Sarah E. Watson, Lynn, Mass. The word "Saniderm."

35,868. Proprietary remedies. Oscar C. Carssow, St. Louis, Mo. The name "Quino Lax."

36,885. Liquid laxative compounds. California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. The word "Calafig."

35,888. Suppositories. Frank Fuller, New York, N. Y. The word "Entona."

Headache Experiment.

A physician who has been experimenting to discover, if possible, a relation between headaches and the retention of uric acid, found experimentally that he could produce a headache in himself by adopting a diet of milk and cheese—foods which are highly nitrogenous and which, in their burning up, produce a good deal of uric acid. He found in himself an excessive excretion of uric acid during a headache, which, perhaps, means that a headache is a sign of nature's effort to relieve the system of a poison that would do worse than produce headaches were it permitted to remain. Such a headachy condition is comparable to the fevers that the human system often establishes for the purpose of ridding itself of disturbing impurities.—Popular Science News.

Registered Labels.

7,967. "Hale's Ton-a-Quin for the Hair." H. R. Hale Company, Hartford, Conn.

7,968. "Oppeau's Treatment for the Hair." J. Oppeau, St. Louis, Mo.

7,969. "Seltone." A catarrh cure. Specialty Manuf'g Company, Davenport, Iowa.

7,970. "Red Raven Dentine." A tooth and mouth wash. Meyer & Gleim, Cleveland, Ohio.

7,971. "Dr. Mill's Pectoral Syrup." Ludwig G. B. Erb, New York, N. Y.

7,972. "Dreyfus' Pills." Naum Khasan, New York, N. Y.

7,973. "Kil-Kold." Abraham Meyers, New York, N. Y.

7,974. "Eddie's German Sal-Lea." Smith Brothers, Lake Nebagamon, Wis.

7,975. "Sierra Mineral Bath Crystals." Eugene Griswold, San Francisco, Cal.

8,005. "Perluxe." A lotion for the complexion. Ben. Levy & Co., Boston, Mass.

8,007. "Robbin's Fat Consumer." Fannie Robbin, New York, N. Y.

8,013. "Fig-Ine." J. W. Van Winkle, Chicago, Ill.

8,014. "Indian Cough Root." Cherokee Remedy Co., Camden, N. J.

8,015. "Jarvis' Vitality Cock-Tail." Charles E. Duck and H. C. Jarvis, Baltimore, Md.

8,016. "Boyer's Celebrated Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier." Boyer Bitters Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

8,074. "The Seaman Cure." Charles O. Seaman, Chicago, Ill.

8,075. "Pain Expeller." F. A. Richter & Co., Rudolstadt, Germany,

8,076. "Hepaticura." P. W. Smith, Pensacola, Fla.

8,078. "Dr. Mills' Liniment." Ludwig G. B. Erb, New York, N. Y.

8,079. "Olympia Liniment." Ernest W. Hjertberg, New York, N. Y.

8,080. "Freckeless." J. E. Barry & Co., Paris, Tex.

8,089. "Orrisine." William B. Stokes, Washington, D. C.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Department is open to our readers for short items of interest to the Trade.

Owl Drug Co. in Chicago.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

Another large aggressive cutter is about opening a new store in our down-town shopping district. Mr. D. H. Kirkland, President of the Owl Drug Co. of San Francisco, who are amongst the best known cutting drug houses of the country, has been here lately making arrangements, and expects to do both the wholesale and retail business. This movement is of special interest in connection with the recent combination here to oppose the Tripartite agreement. STATE STREET.

Chicago Fighting the N. A. R. D.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

A wholesale drug house in this city, in order to combat the efforts of the N. A. R. D. and the local Retail Association in their efforts to restrict the sale of proprietaries to "cutters" or houses not on the list, have secured the co-operation of some prominent down stores, including the Auditorium Pharmacy, the two Buck & Raynor stores, George R. Baker's, at Clark and Randolph streets; Dyche & Co., at State and Randolph streets; the Lexington Pharmacy, the Twentieth Century Store, the People's Stores, the Colbert Chemical Company, and the Von Herman's store, at Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street. It is understood that about fifty prominent stores have gone into the movement. STATE STREET.

Cut Rates in New York.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

The uniform minimum price schedule, based on the late plan of the N. A. R. D., known as the Tri-partite plan, went into effect in Greater New York about a month ago.

This is a combination arrangement between the Retailer, Wholesaler and Proprietor, the latter to sell only to an "approved" list of wholesalers, and they only to retailers who "keep the above prices" and are not aggressive cutters, the retailer agreeing to fill all calls without substitution and to discourage "his own" preparations and "non-secrets."

These schedule prices authorize an average of about ten to fifteen per cent. "cut" from regular rates, thus recognizing the "cutting" principle, if it can be so designated.

Strong and persistent efforts were made to get all of the retailers to agree to use the new schedule of prices, and it was claimed that over ninety per cent. of the smaller houses had so agreed. Unfortunately, however, the larger and more important retail druggists, those doing more than one-third of the business refused to join the movement, and some have put up signs "Not in the Drug Trust."

The department stores as was to have been expected, all declined to co-operate, and one of them recently advertised in the dailies:

WE REFUSED TO CHARGE BIG PRICES.

In consequence. patent medicine magnates are trying to prevent us from buying and selling their goods. There is a "combine" among local druggists to sustain the enormous-profit prices which they regularly charge. They tried to have us agree to this, but needless to say we refused to do so. We will furnish all the prominent patent medicines to you at a great saving. Our Medical Goods Department is run in the same manner as every other department in "Greater New York's Greatest Store"—many sales but the smallest margin for profit on each sale.

We quote below many of the retail druggists' prices together with our own on some of these staple articles. They are not made for this special instance, but are the all-year-round prices at which we sell the goods:

	Retail Druggists' Price.	Our Price
Lydia Pinkham's Comp....	$1.00	.69
Paine's Celery Comp.....	1.00	.72
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.....	1.00	.78
Scott's Emulsion.....	1.00	.65
Gude's Pepto-Mangan.....	1.00	.74
Pierce's Favorite Prescrip..	1.00	.78
Omega Oil.....	.50	.37
Fellows' Hypo-Phosphites..	1.25	.94
Brandreth's Pills..... ...	.25	.16
Woodbury's Facial Soap....	.25	.18
Ayer's Hair Vigor.....	1.00	.74

The success of the battle will depend on the "cutters" getting more stock when they need it. As the warning was ample most of them have already "stocked up" for a years' siege, but are claiming that they can get all the goods they want regardless of the N. A. R. D. and tripartite agreement.

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, the strongest and most popular drug journal, can afford to ignore the policy and action of its competitors in this matter, and be true to the best interest of the retailer. It is the only journal that has told the whole truth on both sides, and while you and every good retailer would like to see cutting stopped and fair prices restored, it is well to keep in view the fact that it will be a hard and long fight, and that the public—our customers and friends—are against us.

Failure in the past has been largely due to the treachery of jobbers and proprietors, but it is to be hoped that they will not again slaughter the hard-working retailer, although it is rumored that some of them are not as faithful and sincere to their pledges as they ought to be.

FOURTH AVENUE.

Ice Scare for Hiccoughs.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

A new remedy for persistent hiccoughing has been tried with success by the surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital. It involves the application of small pieces of ice to various parts of the body. Two permanent cures have recently been effected by this means.

Thomas Allen was exhausted from constant hiccoughing when he was taken to the hospital. The doctors tried ether and various other remedies without success. As a last resort they placed a piece of ice on Allen's abdomen when he did not expect it. The man was so frightened that he stopped hiccoughing at once. Mildred Seibert was cured in the same way a short time previously. It is, in plain words, the old, old cure of "scaring the hiccough away." But the application is novel.

WM. PENN.

Extending Christian Science.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

At the recent examinations at Albany, before a legislative committee, it was brought out that christian science "Healers" were getting excellent results by "treating" clocks that were out of order, in their usual way for the cure of diseases. It was also shown that these "healers" had cured Rubber plants that were drooping and drying up, although in this case, another testified that she had resumed watering the plant, not knowing that the "healing" process was being used by the christian scientist. PEARL STREET.

United States Dispensatory.

The eighteenth edition of this indispensable work of 2,000 pages, with illustrations, is thoroughly revised and largely re-written by the medical and pharmacal professors of high repute, Drs. H. C. Wood, J. P. Remington and S. P. Sadtler. It is prefaced by a glossary and a full index of diseases, with the remedies that belong to these; and it has valuable appendices of tests and tables for the working pharmacist, as well as a very full general index. The druggist and the physician will appreciate the many improvements of this standard work. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

To one who has watched this work grow through four successive decades, there is something almost awe-inspiring in the volume before us, with its two thousand pages, royal octavo, of closely-printed matter, its laborious tabulations, its voluminous and accurate indexes, etc., representing an indefinite wealth of knowledge, and an expenditure of time, labor, and money little short of prodigious.

The volume contains full and accurate information upon all the synthetical remedies that have acquired any reputation,—a fact which alone would make it welcome—as well as all the newer drugs and their proximate principles. In a word, the work has been brought down to date, and with the same accuracy of information, clearness and perspicuity of style, professional and literary excellencies of the former editions. Mechanically speaking, the book is a worthy successor to former editions. The typography is clean and bright, paper excellent, and binding well calculated to stand the wear and tear which a book of such magnitude of weight and one which is so frequently consulted demands.

PEPTONATES AND COMBINATIONS.

BY E. G. RAEUBER.

The various combinations with peptone such as the solution of peptonate of iron, peptonate of iron and manganese, and these again in combination with arsenic, quinine, strychnine, mercury, etc., enjoy a varied and extensive use in the practice of medicine.

The practice of medicine and pharmacy has kept pace with the modern advancement in all lines. It is the aim of the pharmacist to produce preparations not only elegant in appearance, but at the same time palatable and effective. The originators of the various combinations of iron and manganese with peptone claimed for them easy absorption and assimilation by the human economy on account of the predigested form of the peptone. Since the peptonates have become so important an item for the pharmacist, greater familiarity with their composition and mode of manufacture should be of interest to him. The peptones are the product of the action of a digestive ferment upon some form of an albuminoid such as egg-albumen, fibrine or casein.

This soluble peptonate is then combined with iron, manganese, etc., to form the various peptonates used in medicine. The most simple formula for, e. g., 1 liter of a solution of peptonate of iron and manganese would be: 15.5 grams of dry peptonate of iron and 0.4 grams of manganese sulphate are dissolved in water. To this solution is added a mixture of aromatic fluid extract, 2.3 grams; tincture of vanilla, 2.40 grams; oil of sweet orange, 0.06 grams; glycerine, 62.5 cc.; alcohol, 62.5 cc., and acetic ether, 0.06 grams. Sufficient water is then added to make one liter and the solution filtered. If the simple peptonate of iron is wanted, the manganese salt is omitted, otherwise the formula is the same.

These solutions form the basis for the many combinations with the peptones, the required amount of quinine, strychnine, arsenic or mercury being added as the case may call for. However, it is difficult to obtain a standard preparation of dry peptonate of iron, inasmuch as it does not appear to be a definite chemical compound. It is advisable, therefore, to make your own peptonized iron solution and then add aromatics to make it palatable. In the preparation of the peptonized iron solution, great care and attention must be paid to all details. For the preparation of five liters, the following formula may be employed. It is a slight modification of Dieterich's original formula, and is the one employed in the laboratory of the Wisconsin Pharmacal Company:

Fifty-one grams of dried egg albumen or 400.0 grams of fresh material, are dissolved in a solution of 0.5 grams pepsin and 82.0 grams hydrochloric acid in four liters of water. This solution is then kept at a temperature of 40° C., preferably on a water bath, for from twelve to twenty-four hours. The solution is tested from time to time to ascertain whether all of the albumen has been converted into peptone. This is done by adding to a small portion of the liquid a few drops of nitric acid. If the liquid remains clear and shows no cloudiness, albumen is no longer present. Allow the liquid to cool, filter and neutralize carefully with sodium hydroxide solution. To this neutral solution 586.0 cc. of solution of iron oxychloride (Ph. Ger.), previously diluted with four liters of water, are added and the resulting liquid is again neutralized very carefully with sodium hydroxide. The precipitate is now washed until free from chlorine. The magma is then placed in a porcelain dish, 7.0 grams of hydrochloric acid are added and the mixture heated on a water bath, while stirring, until the precipitate is dissolved. Then enough water is added to measure four liters, and subsequently a mixture composed of aromatic fluid extract, tincture of vanilla, oil of sweet orange, glycerin, alcohol and water enough to make five liters. Finally filter.—Phar. Rev.

The Dangers of Hypnotism.

Dr. Robert T. Morris, who has had some reputation as a user of hypnotism, gives a brief summary of his views as deduced from his experience. He says hypnotism should be employed with more caution than we observe in giving chloroform or ether; it seems to weaken the subject's resistance to external impressions for a long time—it may be permanently—and the incautious hypnotizer may be the cause of seriously impaired will-power. When he first took up the subject he found it so easy to hypnotize children and a large majority of adults that he was tempted to employ the method frequently for minor operative work, headaches, etc.

He observed later that hypnotic subjects had an uncanny tendency to react to the slightest suggestion of any one who hypnotized them, and he did not care to stand in such relation to other people. As he says, he prefers logical methods in his dealings and does not like it to be in the presence of a weak will, fearing that his influence may not be best for the individual. There are probably many conscientious physicians whose experience has been similar to that of Dr. Morris, and who have like him practically abandoned the use of hypnotism. There is a real peril in the pathologic subjection of the will by this agency; it may seriously affect the future of the patient and the chance of this, even though it may be a remote one, should be seriously considered. The possibility of inconvenience to the hypnotizer is also a real one, but is a secondary matter.

Hypnotism is, as Dr. Morris says, "a dangerous resource," and its reckless use and recommendation by enthusiasts and injudicious operators is a matter to be deplored and discouraged by the medical profession. It has really very little value in it to the medical practitioner, but it will always be a method of the charlatan and the impostor, hence its associations are neither agreeable nor beneficial. Even the legitimate use of suggestion has its possible dangers, though they are comparatively insignificant; but those of full-fledged hypnotism are real and more than merely possible, they are probable in a certain class of cases. The therapeutic value of its methods is at best limited to very special cases in which they should be employed only with the greatest circumspection. The fact that they have been used and recommended by a few high authorities does not alter the fact that the result of any extensive adoption of them would probably be only the useless production of a lot of more or less damaged brains.—Int. Jour. Surgery.

Yellow Fever and Mosquitoes.

As to the value of the experiments on the relations between yellow fever and mosquitoes, the British Medical Journal remarks: At first glance these experiments appear to show almost conclusively that the germ of yellow fever is conveyed by a special species of mosquito—Culex fasciatus, presumably—and that the insect becomes infective only after from ten to thirteen days from ingestion of the germ.

Manifest objections to the conclusion that the mosquito did convey the disease in the three cases which yielded a positive result are, first, that nine out of the twelve individuals subjected to mosquito bite did not contract yellow fever; secondly, that those individuals who did contract the disease had entered the local endemic yellow fever area about the time they were bitten; they might have contracted the disease in the ordinary way, therefore, and not from the experimental mosquitoes; thirdly, that the germ of yellow fever has been recognized neither in the mosquito nor in human blood.

The time has not been altogether thrown away if these experiments lead, as they must, to their repetition under more rigid conditions, and if it be found that yellow fever is conveyed by the mosquito, the important sanitary measures which will result from the discovery will atone, in a measure, for the sacrifice. Meanwhile the bacillus icteroides of Sanarelli is being discredited, and, like so many of its predecessors, may have to give place to some other micro-organism.

A late dispatch states that investigations of the causation of yellow fever now being carried on at Marinao have so far confirmed the report of the Surgeon-General's commission. Five soldiers who have kept themselves protected from mosquitoes have been living in infected clothes and sleeping in infected beds for twenty days and have not yet developed any symptoms of the disease.—Popular Science News.

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & CO. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.35, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
108 Fulton St., New York

Telephone, 2277 John.
Cable Address, "Pracdrug," New York.

The Vogeler Company Sold.

The good will, patents, trade marks, etc., of the Charles A. Vogeler Company, manufacturers of Saint Jacob's Oil, etc., which assigned some time ago, have now been sold by the trustees to an English syndicate for $200,000. The sale does not include the premises of the house in Baltimore.

Manufacturing Perfumers Meet.

The annual meeting of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States, was held in New York City, February 13th., 1901. The following officers were elected: James E. Davis, president; Gilbert Colgate, first vice-president; Adolph Spiehler, second vice-president; Monroe P. Lind, secretary; and Harry S. Woodworth, treasurer. The work and proceedings of the association are kept secret and for the use of the members only.

Arsenic in Beer and Syrup.

Numerous cases in England of poisoning by beer have been reported, attributed to the glucose manufactured by the use of sulphuric acid derived from arsenical pyrites. From arsenical beer to arsenical glucose and golden syrup is but a step, and cases of poisoning by the latter are reported from Birmingham.—Popular Science News.

Zinc Manufacturers Combine.

Announcement was made recently of the consolidation of the General Chemical Company and the New Jersey Zinc Company. The merging of the two interests will result in the formation of a new company with a capital of $4,000,000. Each of the companies needed the output of the other, and it is believed the business could be conducted to better advantage under one head, than by trading as formerly.

Wood Alcohol in Ginger.

Some wholesale druggists of Baltimore, it is said, will be made defendants in a prosecution that will prove of unusual interest. The charge will be the using of a dangerous substitute in the manufacture of extract Jamaica ginger, by substituting methyl or wood alcohol for ethyl or (pure) grain alcohol, and that many persons have been stricken blind by its use.

This charge may pave the way for large damage suits involving many thousands of dollars. In certain local towns of Maryland, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania, extract of Jamaica ginger is largely used by topers and victims of alcohol in lieu of whisky or other stimulants. It is always easy to buy it, and it is said its consumption has grown to alarming and very serious proportions, in view of the new and unexpected alleged results, viz.: total blindness.

Arsenic in American Beer.

Dr. Arthur C. Langmuir announced at the last meeting of the Chemical Society, that he had found arsenic in American beer. The recent excitement in England on this subject and the large number of deaths and cases of prostration arising from arsenic in English ale and beer makes the subject of serious and important interest at this time.

Prof. Langmuir said that he had made a series of careful analyses, using the Marsh and Gutzeit tests, and that he had examined many specimens of glucose furnished by American manufacturers for commercial purpases, such as is used in beer as well as in confectionery, and that he had never failed, in a single instance, to discover the presence of arsenic. In most cases, however, it was in very small quantities, and he did not wish to leave the impression that the quantity was sufficient to be of any serious danger. Further developments will be looked forward to with great interest.

This presence of arsenic is due to the fact that it is found in varying proportions in the pyrites used in making the sulphuric acid that is used in the manufacture of glucose.

Verdict against Searle & Hereth.

On the fourteenth day of December, 1900, an opinion was delivered by the United States Court, which holds that Wm. R. Warner & Co.'s trade mark "Pancreopepsine" is a valid trade mark and that the term "Pancro-Pepsin," used by the Searle & Hereth Co., of Chicago, is an infringement, and it was further directed that a decree should be prepared in accordance therewith.

On the eighteenth day of December, 1900, an injunction was issued from the said court restraining the defendants from making use of the infriuging title in connection with their products.

Warner & Co. have determined to proceed against all infringements of their preparations.

Chicago Drug Club.

This organization is making good progress and expect soon to materially increase and improve their facilities. The membership is increasing rapidly and now numbers about two hundred members.

Practical Druggist Course.

The enrolment for February is progressing most favorably and indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to send in their matriculations soon. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, and have the long winter evenings to study and experiment.

Sample lectures and full particulars free. See announcement in another column.

Arthur C. Searles a Bankrupt.

Arthur C. Searles, the well-known retail druggist, of this city, filed a petition in bankruptcy as a real estate dealer last week. Mr. Searles and his partner, E. A. Lawall were engaged in the real estate business. Liabilities, $419,336; nominal assets, $22,350, consisting of notes, $7,350, and a life insurance policy of $15,000, in force less than a year. Of the liabilities, $153,000 are secured by bond and mortgage and $160,568 are unsecured. There are also eighteen claims unsecured, the amounts of which are unknown, and $105,768 of accommodation paper. Mr. Searles was formerly president of the American Sick Benefit and Accident Association. It was stated by Mr. Lawall that the bankruptcy proceeding did not affect the drug interests of either Mr. Lawall or Mr. Searles.

The Holtin Chemical Co.

This corporation which was organized with a capital of $75,000—not all paid in, however, and which recently had offices, etc., at 93 Maiden Lane, New York City, made an assignment last month. No chemicals were manufactured, but a line of proprietary remedies were placed on the market on what is known as the "boom plan," that is, if a druggist would buy $100 worth of goods they would agree to advertise a large part of it in their local paper and put his name on as agent, etc. The business, however, seems not to have been as successful as was predicted.

Harry L. Leavitt, as assignee, has sent out circulars reporting a meeting of creditors at which "a resolution was unanimously passed that the creditors agreed the concern would be wound up by a committee of trustees who should distribute the funds as they came" The liabilities are given at $10,000 and nominal assets at $5,000. A great portion of the assets are book accounts sold in connection with a contract to advertise for one year, and the company not being able to comply with its contract, the druggist to whom the company sold declines to pay and in the majority of instances said druggist cannot be made to pay.

Dr. Squibb and the Profession.

Dr. Edward R. Squibb, the veteran manufacturer of drugs and medicines, recently deceased, has left an estate of at least a million and a half dollars, a sum that could never have been realized in the legitimate practice of medicine. There can be no doubt that Squibb's preparations have been found reliable, but always held at an unwarranted price, and this may account for the value of the estate which survives. Dr. Squibb was a leading oldcodist, although not a practitioner of medicine, and some even claimed that he used the profession to promote the "sale of his wares." It is a great question whether a man outside the profession, interested solely in the commercial side of medicine, should be allowed in the council of the active practitioners. His interests are widely different, and especially if he has never been a practitioner he cannot possibly appreciate the position of the man who is.

We do not hesitate to say that Dr. Squibb, in our opinion, has been a disturbing factor to the interests of progressive, practical ethics in the profession, and we sincerely hope no one will rise up to take his place in this respect. The profession in this State is able to take care of its ethics without the interference of commercial men.—Medical Times.

A Proprietary Mania.

The mania of Andrew Boyce, of Philadelphia, is not so remarkable in form as it is in degree. People everywhere are gulping down all sorts of patent medicines in the belief or hope that their real or imaginary ills may be cured, a fact which bears inspiring tribute to the eloquence of the "ad." writers for these marvelous cure-alls. Mr. Boyce was arrested for failing to support his family, and among other things related by his suffering wife she declared that since he began diagnosing his case several years ago he has had almost every ailment under the sun. According to her statistics he has taken the following medicines, washed down with two gallons of lithia water each week:

48 bottles.....Swamp Root.
24 bottles.....Celery Compound.
60 bottles.....Expectorant.
80 bottles.....Vermifuge.
75 bottles.....Kidney Cure.
60 bottles.....Peruna.
36 bottles.....Swayne's Specific.
57 bottles.....Omega Oil.
75 bottles.....Catarrh Remedy.
30 bottles...Munyon's Remedies.
50 bottles.....Nervura.
24 boxes.....Skin Ointment.
60 boxes. ...Magnetic Ointment.
36 boxes. Cough and Catarrh Root.
15 bottles.....Glycerine Tonic.
37 boxes.....Tar Tablets.
25 boxes.....Cold Cure Pills.

Despite poverty and protests Boyce stuck to his self-treatment and persisted in using every medicine advertised, and as a result Mrs. Boyce swore out a warrant for his arrest because of non-support.

What is Homeopathy?

Practitioners of this kind are gradually becoming more liberal and non-sectarian, and at the recent meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy, a homeopathic physician was defined as one who adds to his general knowledge of medicine a special knowledge of homeopathic therapeutics and observes the law of similia. All that pertains to medicine is his by tradition, by inheritance and by right.

The Cause of Yellow Fever.

The report of the Yellow Fever Board of the Pan-American Medical Congress at Havana, was of intetest. Two of the main conclusions were that the specific cause of the disease is unknown, and that it can only be carried by mosquitoes. Consequently the disinfection of clothing and houses is useless.

The fever can be produced by a subcutaneous injection of blood from a patient who must have had the disease for not more than two days. Mosquitoes must also bite the patient during the first two days of his illness or they cannot transmit the disease. The board kept an infected mosquito for fifty-one days, when it was allowed to bite a person who contracted the disease. The board differs from Dr. Finlay, in that the latter holds that more than one kind of mosquito can convey yellow fever. The board says there is only one kind that can do so. Dr. Finlay also says that a mosquito can transmit the disease the fourth or fifth day after biting a patient, while the board says that twelve days must intervene.

The board reported that non-immunes were allowed to sleep in infected clothing and bedding, but none contracted the disease. A member of the congress objected that these so-called non-immunes might really have been immuues. The board replied that two of these were subsequently subjected to the bites of infected mosquitoes and contracted the disease.

The moral aspect of the experiments was touched upon. It was pointed out that members of the board were themselves bitten and one of them died. Yellow fever is not due to dirt. It may occur in the cleanest localities.

Henry C. Blair.

This well-known Philadelphia druggist died recently after a lingering illness from Bright's disease, aged fifty-six years.

Mr. Blair was born in the building on Eighth and Walnut streets, where his business is now conducted. Upon his graduation from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, in 1866, he formed a partnership with his brother, which continued until 1893. The deceased continued the management of the original store at Eighth and Walnut sts., and his brother, Andrew, then opened a new store at Nineteenth and Walnut sts. He was an active member of the Princeton Presbyterian Church, and is survived by a widow and two children.

Recent Deaths.

Dr. Chas. F. Pleibel, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ernest C. Stiefel, Pittsburg, Pa.
Robert A. Moore, Pittsburg, Pa.
George L. Bimber, Pittsburg, Pa.
T. C. Drinkall, Decatur, Ills.
A. Johnson, Given, Iowa.
W. E. Johnson, New Rochelle, N. Y.
John W. Curtice, Washington, D. C.
Andrew H. Ward, Brookline, Mass.
Monson L. Wetherell, Gloucester, Mass.
George W. Ryder, Butler, Ky.
Julius E. Koch, St. Louis, Mo.
Chas. I. Eaton, Boston, Mass.
Frank T. Wilhite, Anderson, S. C.
Dr. Herman Baer, Charleston, S. C.
R. P. Braun, Chicago, Ills.
E. O. Lindholm, Clinton, Minn.
A. C. Wallace, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
L. S. Flyer, Roscoe, Ills.
Geo. C. Chapin, Hastings, Iowa.
James H. Butterworth, Newark, N. J.
Chas. Roe, Newton, N. J.
John D. Case, Somerville, N. J.
F. H. McGrath, Toledo, Ohio.
Joseph Schindler, Toledo. Ohio.
Graham Shaw, Jasper, Ala.
Walter C. Casley, Pueblo, Col.
H. S. Wilcox, Meriden, Conn.
Geo. R. Reynolds, Washington, D. C.
B. R. Bowlby, Nez Perces, Idaho.
George W. Spann, Anderson, Ind.
Omar L. Duncan, Athens, Ill.
Samuel Jones, Pocahontas, Iowa.
R. B. Baldwin, Fort Scott, Kans.
Chas. Sterretta, Hamesville, Ky.
M. D. Kearney, Lake Charles, La.
Germain Leroy, New Orleans, La.
Haley P. Thompson, Lisbon, Me.
William R. Kirkby, Racine, Wis.

Hans M. Wilder.

This well-known expert and writer for Pharmaceutical journals, etc., died Jan. 25, in Philadelphia, where he had lived for a great many years. He was born in Denmark about eighty years ago, but has lived in this country almost all his life, having been in the retail drug business for a great many years. Latterly he has spent most of his time in compiling, indexing, arranging and classifying scientific matters, and is looked upon as an expert in many departments. He was quite a linguist, and had a good knowledge of Turkish, Arabic, and six or eight other modern languages, including something of Chinese.

Mr. Wilder was one of the most practical druggists that we have had in this country, and in this connection we reproduce from our January number of 1897 what he said about this publication when it was first started.

THE RIGHT IDEA.

Benj. Lillard:—Your prospectus was carefully examined and you certainly have the right idea. For many years I have wished for an opportunity to build up a drug journal on a similar plan—and I cordially wish you great success.

Hans M. Wilder.

Thief Photographed in the Act.

A Mr. Steele, of Virginia, had missed various articles from his pantry, and his flour barrel had been the most frequently visited and the most to suffer. He tried in vain to detect the thief. Recently he fitted up a camera and placed it such a position that any one disturbing the flour would unconsciously cause the plate of the camera to be exposed and a snap shot of the thief taken. Mr. Steele discovered that the plate had been exposed and, upon developing it, recognized the thief bending over the flour barrel.—Pop. Sci. News.

Pan-American Exposition.

The rapid progress made with the work on the Pan-American Exposition structures and grounds near Buffalo, is a source of surprise and wonder to visitors and of gratification to the Exposition management. Developments on the Midway are fully as rapid as in other parts of the Exposition city. Wonders have been worked in that section during the past three months. The buildings are enclosed and many of them are covered with staff and receiving decorations. This amusement feature, which promises to be far superior to any former midway of an exposition, particularly in quality and novelty of attractions, covers more than fifty acres of ground, and has a frontage of over a mile. The arrangement provides so as to bring the various attractions within easy walking distance of one another, a foresight of the management which will be appreciated by the visitors.

Sugar in Medicines.

A very interesting article referring fully to this subject entitled Hygiene in Therapeutics, is printed in another column. The question of sugar in medicine is one of the most serious and important problems that can confront the practical druggist and manufacturer. In almost every case there are many important objections to the use of sugar in this way, and probably there is no one thing that has done so much to discourage the use of medicine by invalids, as the use of sugar in their prescriptions. In fact it might be correctly stated that sugar has done more to restrict and prevent the consumption of medicines than everything else combined.

No one can realize the importance and seriousness of this problem until they have been an invalid and have been dosed with two or three preparations a day containing sugar. If there is anything in the world that a sick person does not want or need it is cane sugar, and if there is anything that will make sickness more disagreeable, and cause the patients to give up medicine and take to the Faith Cure, or some other ridiculous thing, it is its general use in medicinal preparations.

The scientific arguments are fully elaborated in the other article referred to, and the whole is submitted for the serious consideration of the drug trade.

The Linseed Oil "Gallon."

The case of the Heath & Milligan Co. against the National Linseed Co., in which the former company sued the latter for a shortage in linseed oil, covering a period of years, and amounting to $12,000, has just been decided by the Appellate Court of Illinois in favor of the plaintiff.

It will be remembered that this suit was based on the contention that whereas a gallon of linseed oil actually weighs about 8¾ pounds, the National Linseed Oil Co. had regularly delivered to the plaintiff only 7½ pounds of oil as a gallon. The defense set up was the general custom of the trade, and the lower court held this and the concurrent facts as sufficient defense, and accordingly gave decision in favor of the defendants. The Court of Appeals, however, takes the opposite view, standing on the admitted fact that a gallon is a fixed quantity, and that 7½ lbs. of oil does not provide that quantity.

The really important result of this litigation, however, may be the abandonment of the very undesirable fiction of the gallon, and the substitution of the pound as the unit of measure for this commodity. Conforming to the natural law, linseed oil contracts with cold and expands with heat, so that a gallon of it measured in February is perceptibly heavier than a gallon measured in August. But a pound is always a pound, and purchases made under this standard are as advantageous in summer as in winter.—Paints, Oils & Drugs.

Beef Juice and the Tapeworm.

One point seems to have been usually overlooked in the administration of beef juice. It has been found that the expressed juice of fresh uncooked beef is in many cases of illness the most efficient form of nourishment. It must be always borne in mind, however, that occasionally a beef is infected with the cysticercus of the Tænia mediocanellata (or saginata), and that the expressed juice of the uncooked meat may infect a patient with tapeworm. This forms no objection to the administration of the beef juice, but necessitates simply the careful inspection of the beef that is used for the purpose.

In these days when so many people buy a meat-press and make their own juice, it is important that the physician should warn them of the danger of tapeworm. On the whole it is better to have the meat juice prepared by a competent druggist, who is well equipped for the purpose and who has been carefully posted to look out for the cysticercus. A few cases of tapeworm have occurred in Cleveland in persons whose sole indulgence in any uncooked meat-product was in the case of some home-made beef juice. While the connection is not positively proved, the presumption is sufficiently strong to demand that great care be exercised in selecting beef for the meat-press.—Cleveland Med. Jour.

Practical Druggist Course.

No books or any extra expense of any kind are required in this very popular course. It is the easiest, cheapest and best. Sample lectures free. See Prospectus in another column.

Maguire's Consumption Cure

Dr. Maguire, who, in the Harveian lecture of the Harveian Society, advocates the intra-venous injection of formaldehyde in 1 to 2,000 solution, of which 50 c.c. may be given daily. He reports 70 cases in which this treatment has been used, and showed one of the patients who was seemingly cured. Should this method prove efficient, the remedy may be applicable to all diseases of microbial origin.

Pharmaceutical Associations.

A complete list of the secretaries, with their addresses, are printed in another column, and will be repeated from time to time as revised Write for latest information, enclosing a stamp, mentioning Practical Druggist.

Boards of Pharmacy Meetings.

Applicants should write the secretaries in advance for blanks, regulations, dates, etc. A full list of the secretaries is given in another column, and will be repeated from time to time. Mention Practical Druggist when writing.

Important Medical Meetings.

For March meetings, etc., see page 26 of the February number.

Louisiana State at New Orleans, April 18, 19, 20. Dr. Hermann H. Gessner, Sec., 124 Baroune st., New Orleans.

Maryland Medical and Chirurgical at Baltimore, April 23, 24, 25. Dr. J. William Lord, Sec., 345 No. Charles st., Baltimore.

South Carolina at Florence, April 27th. Dr. T. P. Wealey, Sec., 113 Wentworth st., Charlestown.

Tennessee at Nashville, April, 9, 10, 11. Dr. W. D. Haggard, Jr., Sec., 312 No. High st., Nashville.

Texas at Galveston, April 23. Dr. H. A. West, Sec., Galveston.

Georgia at Augusta, April 17. Dr. L. H. Jones, Sec., Atlanta.

Florida at Jacksonville, April 10. Dr. J. D. Fernandez, Sec., Jacksonville.

Alabama at Selma, April 16, 17, 18, 19. Dr. G. P. Waller, Sec., Montgomery.

California at Sacramento, April 16, 17, 18. Dr. Geo. H. Evans, Sec., 807 Sutter st., San Francisco.

District Columbia, at Washington, April 12. Dr. Murray Galt Motter, sec., 2114 Connecticut ave., N. W. Washington.

Western Ophthalmological, at Cincinnati, April 11, 12. Dr. W. L. Ballenger, sec., 100 State st., Chicago.

Tri-State Medical, at Keokuk, April 2, 3. Dr. W. B. La Farce, sec., Ottumwa, Ia.

American Genito-Urinary, at Old Point Comfort, April 30. Dr. J. R. Hayden, sec., 107 West 55th st., New York.

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most published Formulas are at their best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

Superfluous Hairs—Hypertrichosis.

Superfluous hairs can be temporarily removed by the following:

Barii sulphidi .....3 drs.
Pulv. zinci oxidi
Pulv. amyli, aa .....3 drs.

M. Sig. Make into a paste with water and spread over the part.—Gould.

Coryza.

Pulv. naphthalini
Pulv. acidi borici, aa..... 6 drs.
Pulv. camphoræ
Ext. violets, aa .....15 grs.
Essentiæ rosæ .....10 grs.

M. Sig. Use as a snuff three or four times a day.

Foul Breath.

Saccharin ..... 15 gms.
Bicarbonate of sodium. 15 gms.
Salicylic acid ..... 60 gms.
Alcohol.....3000 gms.

Mix. A few drops in a tumbler of water.—L'Arte Medica.

Floor Wax.

Spermaceti .....4 ozs.
Paraffin wax.....4 ozs.
Talcum .....8 ozs.

Shave the spermaceti and paraffin quite fine, mix with the talcum, and pass through a No. 10 sieve.

II.

Stearin .....20 ozs.
Yellow wax..... 5 ozs.
Soap ..... 2 ozs.

Shave fine and mix.

Snow Drift.

Crushed fruit; pineapples, peaches or strawberries, pd. 1; simple syrup, pd. 4; water, pt. 12; juice of lemons, pd. 5; silver label gelatin, oz. 2.

Dissolve the gelatin in hot water, mix and freeze. The sweetness depends upon the weight of the syrup, which may be regulated to suit the taste.

Antiepileptic Nerve Tonic.

In Prussia proprietary medicines must bear on their labels the formula in order to be admitted to sale. The following is the composition of a prominent nerve tonic for epilepsy sold in Germany:

Potassium bromid .... 30 g.
Sodium bromid..... 30 g.
Ammonium bromid..... 10 g.
Ext. viburnum prunifolium. 10 g.
Tincture valerian.....130 g.
Glycerin ..... 30 g.
Water.....430 g.

—Phar. Zeit.

Syrup of Terpin.

Terpin ..... 2 gm.
Tincture vanilla ..... 1 gm.
Alcohol, 90 per cent.....30 gm.
Glycerin..... ...67 gm.
Syrup.....50 gm.
Honey ....50 gm.

—L'Union Pharm.

Putz Pomades.

1. Anhyd. sod. carbonate. 5 parts.
Tallow soap ..... 20 parts.
Levigated emery .....100 parts.
Water .....100 parts.

Mix, put on the water-bath and heat, under constant agitation, until a smooth homogenous paste has been obtained.

2. Jewelers' rouge ..... 1 part.
Petrolatum ..... 1 part
Oil mirbane, q. s. to perfume.

Mix intimately.

3. Oil turpentine .. .. 1 part.
Levigated emery, finest .. 1 part.
Jewelers' rouge ..... 2 parts.
Petrolatum ..... 2 parts.
Oil of mirbane, q. s.

Rub up together to a homogenous pomade.

4. Emery flour, levigated..50 parts.
Jewelers' rouge .....50 parts.
Mutton suet .....40 parts.
Oleic acid, crude.....40 parts.
Perfume, q. s.

Melt the suet and oleic acid together in the water-bath, and when thoroughly mixed remove from the fire. When cooled down, but still soft, add the powders, and rub up until they are evenly distributed throughout the mass. The perfume may be added at the same time as the powders.

5. Stearin ..... 8-9 parts.
Mutton suet..... ...32-38 parts.
Neatsfoot oil..... 2-2.5 parts.
Jewelers' rouge, levig. 20 parts.
Levigated calc. carb. .40-60 parts.

Melt the suet, stearin and oil together, and proceed as in No. 4.

6. Quartz sand, powd. and
levigated .....20 parts.
Jewelers' rouge, levig...30 parts.
Vaselin .....50 parts.

Mix. Instead of quartz sand, levigated infusorial earth may be used.—Jour. der Goldschmidt.

Photographic Developer.

The following developer is recommended by A. L. Henderson, of the London and Provincial Photographic Association:

(a) Hydroquinone .....120 grs.
Metol ..... 40 grs.
Adurol ..... 40 grs.
Water ..... 27 ozs.

(b) Sodium sulphite ..... 2 ozs.
Sodium hydrate ..... 60 grs.
Potassium carbonate..... 60 grs.
Water ..... 27 ozs.

Equal parts of these solutions are mixed as wanted for use.

As a restrainer the following may be added as required in the proportion of 1 part to 4 of the developing solution when ready for use:

Potassium cyanide..... 20 grs.
Water ..... 1 oz.

Hair Restorer.

Tincture cantharides ... 7.0 gm.
Tincture galls..... 7.0 gm.
Essence musk..... 20 dps.
Carmine ..... 0.5 gm.
Alcohol ..... 28.0 gm.
Rose water .....140.0 gm.

Artificial Mineral Waters.

Vichy.

Sodium carbonate.....4250 grs.
Sodium chloride ..... 110 grs.
Potassium chloride..... 140 grs.
Sodium bromide ..... 10 grs.
Lithium carbonate..... 10 grs.
Calcium chloride ..... 725 grs.
Magnesium chloride .... 300 grs.
Water ..... 10 gals.

Hunyadi.

Magnesium sulphate...41,200 grs.
Sodium sulphate .....41,600 grs.
Potassium sulphate.... 220 grs.
Sodium chloride..... 3135 grs.
Sodium bicarbonate... 1250 grs.
Water ..... 10 gals.

Lithia.

Lithium carbonate ..... 120 grs.
Sodium bicarbonate.....1100 grs.
Carbonated water..... 10 gals.

For "still" lithia water, substitute lithium citrate for the carbonate in the above formula.

High Rock.

Sodium carbonate.....4480 grs.
Potassium sulphate ..... 15 grs.
Sodium chloride .....2270 grs.
Potassium chloride..... 85 grs.
Sodium bromide..... 10 grs.
Calcium chloride.....1020 grs.
Magnesium chloride..... 50 grs.
Iron chloride ..... 15 grs.
Water ..... 10 gals.

Deep Rock.

Sodium chloride .....1500 grs.
Potassium chloride.....1500 grs.
Sodium silicate .....1460 grs.
Sodium carbonate..... 520 grs.
Magnesium chloride .... 100 grs.
Calcium chloride..... 200 grs.
Hydrochloric acid..... 260 grs.
Water. ..... 10 gals.

Regal Sachet.

Oil geranium. ..... 2 dps.
Oil rose ..... 2 dps.
Oil sandal..... 4 dps.
Oil lavender..... 4 dps.
Oil cloves ..... 2 dps.
Oil bergamot.....14 dps.
Oil patchouly..... 1 dp.
Tincture musk ..... 3 dps.
Tonka beans, powdered ..25 grs.
Cedar sawdust .... 1 oz.
Orris root, powdered ..... 1 oz.

Liquid Dentifrice.

Ground quillaja..... 2 ozs.
Glycerine. ..... 2 ozs.
Alcohol..... 4 ozs.
Oil bergamot ..... 30 m.
Oil wintergreen.....20 m.
Oil cloves .....10 m.
Dist. water, to make .....20 ozs.

Macerate 7 days and filter. If not clear, add some powdered pumice and again filter.

Aromatic Cachous.

Oil cinnamon..... 6 m.
Oil peppermint ..... 32 m.
Oil neroli..... 12 m.
Cloves, freshly powd..... 40 grs.
Cardamoms, " ..... 80 grs.
Vanilla, " .....120 grs.
Orris root, " .....150 grs.
Mace, " .....400 grs.
Chocolate, " ....3½ ozs.
Sugar ....300 grs.
Extract liquorice, a suffic. quantity.

Mix, and divide into cachous.

VETERINARY REMEDIES.

BY C. H. SEGUIN.

Numerous papers have been written on remedies for diseases of horses, and as the medicines are often called for, the following formulas may prove useful to the country druggist, and where there is no veterinary surgeon:

Colic Mixture (Houck).

Aromatic spirit ammonia	4 ozs.
Sulphuric ether	4 ozs.
Spirit niter	6 ozs.
Gum opium	1 oz.
Gum camphor, powder	1 oz.
Gum asafœtida, powder	1 oz.

Macerate seven days, filter. Table spoonful in half pint of water, repeated in fifteen minutes.

Colic Mixture (White).

Nutmeg, powder	30 m.
Cloves, powder	30 m.
Mustard, powder	30 m.
Gum camphor, powder	6 drs.
Tincture ginger	3 drs.
Tincture capsicum	12 drs.
Oil peppermint	30 m.
Oil sassafras	30 m.
Tincture opium	1 dr.
Tincture asafœtida	1 dr.
Hoffman's anodyne	6 drs.

Macerate seven days, filter. Two tablespoonfuls in pint of water.

Colic Mixture (Dodd).

Spirit niter	1 oz.
Tincture opium	1 oz.
Spirit peppermint	2 drs
Water	1 pt.

Mix. At one dose.

Heaves (Wickes).

Liquorice root	2 ozs.
Fenugreek	6 ozs.
Elecampane	5 ozs.
Bloodroot	4 drs.
Ginger	1 oz.
Capsicum	1 oz.
Tartar emetic	2 drs.

Mix. Tablespoonful in feed.

Heaves (Martin).

Asafœtida	1 oz.
Gum camphor	4 drs.
Rosin	1 oz.
Capsicum	4 drs.
Elecampane	1 oz.
Skunk cabbage	1 oz.
Tartar emetic	4 drs.

Mix. Two teaspoonfuls in feed.

Scratches (Bellis).

Carbolic acid	2 drs.
Lead acetate	4 drs.
Zinc sulphate	2 drs.
Water	1 pt.

Mix. Apply twice a day.

Brittle Hoof (Dodd).

Beef tallow	1 oz.
Barbadoes tar	2 ozs.
Burgundy pitch	12 drs.
Castor oil	4 drs.
Softsoap	1 oz.

Mix by aid of heat. Apply once daily Stir constantly, and when effervescence ceases, remove from fire, cool, and add:

Oil camphor	4 drs.
Oil turpentine	1 oz.
Oil thyme	2 drs.
Oil kerosene	2 ozs.

Mix. Keep in a cool place. Apply with brush.

Spavin (Wickes).

Yellow wax	1 dr.
Rosin	3 drs.
Cantharides	90 grs.
Charcoal	2 drs.
Red mercuric iodide	2 drs.
Linseed oil	4 ozs.
Lard oil	4 ozs.

Mix by aid of heat. Apply with brush.

Spavin (Baron).

Cantharides	2 drs.
Euphorbium	2 drs.
Mercury bichloride	15 grs.
Red mercuric oxide	30 grs.
Mercurial ointment	5 drs.
Tincture iodine	2 drs.
Lard	3½ ozs.

Mix by aid of heat. Apply with brush.

Bots (Houck).

Rosin	2 ozs.
Saltpetre	1 oz.
Gentian	2 ozs.
Copperas	2 ozs.
Fenugreek	4 ozs.

Mix. Tablespoonful at night.

Blind Staggers (White).

Epsom salt	8 ozs.
Water	24 ozs.

Dissolve. Give as a drench.

Hide-Bound (Bell).

Fenugreek	4 ozs.
Sublimed sulphur	2 ozs.
Cream tartar	1 oz.
Liquorice	1 oz.
Saltpetre	1 oz.
Sodium chloride	1 oz.
Black antimony sulphide	4 drs.
Gentian	2 drs.
Aniseed	2 drs.

Mix. Tablespoonful night and morning.

Hide-Bound (Pinkard).

Elecampane	2 ozs.
Liquorice root	2 ozs.
Fenugreek	2 ozs.
Rosin	2 ozs.
Copperas	4 drs.
Ginger	2 drs.
Gentian	1 dr.
Saltpetre	1 dr.
Valerian	1 dr.
Linseed meal	3 ozs.
Sublimed sulphur	1 oz.
Black antimony sulphide	4 drs.

Mix. Tablespoonful in feed, twice a day.

Worms (Biddle).

Calomel	1 dr.
Tartar emetic	20 grs.
Aloes	4 drs.
Fenugreek	4 drs.

Make into bolus. Give at night.

Founder (White).

Capsicum	30 grs.
Tincture aconite root	15 dps.
Cider vinegar	6 ozs.
Water	1 pt.

Mix. Give as a drench, and blanket the animal; after two hours give one pint of raw linseed oil.

Founder (Biddle).

Tincture aconite root	10 dps.
Tartar emetic	15 grs.
Saltpetre	1 dr.
Ginger	2 drs.
Linseed meal	1 oz.

Make into bolus. Give at once, and repeat every six hours, if required.

Ringbone (Bell).

Olive oil	1 oz.
Aqua ammonia	4 drs.
Oil origanum	1 oz.
Oil turpentine	1 oz.
Oil wormwood	2 drs.
Alcohol	4 ozs.

Mix. Apply night and morning.

Ringbone (Pinkard).

Alum	2 drs.
Verdigris	1 oz.
North Carolina wax	2 ozs.
Yellow wax	2 ozs.
Lard	4 ozs.

Mix by aid of heat. Apply twice a day.

Spavin (Millican).

Croton oil	2 ozs.
Cotton seed oil	8 ozs.

Apply heat, and gradually add:

Sulphuric acid	80 m.

Founder (Biddle).

Soap liniment	3 ozs.
Aqua ammonia	1 oz.
Spirit camphor	1 oz.
Oil turpentine	4 drs.
Oil peppermint	2 drs.
Tincture capsicum	2 drs.
Tincture opium	4 drs.
Petroleum	2 ozs.

Mix. Rub the legs well three times during the day, and at night.

Pleurisy (Vansant).

Tincture aconite root	12 dps.
Tartar emetic	30 grs.
Powdered ginger	30 grs.
Linseed meal	4 drs.

Make into bolus. Give at a dose.

Influenza (Caulk).

Ammonia muriate	12 drs.
Gum camphor	4 drs.
Potash chlorate	1 oz.
Ext. licorice, powdered	2 ozs.
Molasses, sufficient.	

Make into a mass. Dose: A tablespoonful, in form of bolus, night and morning.

Epizooty—Pinkeye (Bell).

Sublimed sulphur	4 drs.
Epsom salt	1 oz.
Charcoal	4 drs.
Licorice extract	1 oz.
Elecampane	1 oz.
Fenugreek	1½ ozs.
Gentian	4 drs.
Aniseed	2 drs.
Ginger	2 drs.
Saltpetre	4 drs.
Rosin	2 drs.
Copperas	2 drs.
Black sulphide antimony	6 drs.

Mix. Tablespoonful three times daily.

Distemper (Millican).

Arsenic	1 dr.
Sodium bicarbonate	1 oz.
Iron iodide	4 drs.
Fenugreek	2 ozs.
Ginger	2 ozs.
Elecampane	1 oz.

Make into 12 powders. One at night.

Saddle Galls (Karle).

Red lead	2 ozs.
Lead acetate	1 oz.
Beef suet	12 drs.
Linseed oil	8 ozs.

Heat, and stir constantly until it assumes a brown color. Apply once daily.

Galled Back (Martin).

Carbolic acid ..... 10 m.
Tincture aloes ..... 1 oz.
Tincture myrrh ..... 4 drs.
Tincture opium ..... 4 drs.
Witch hazel water..... 4 drs.

Mix. Bathe the part often.

Farcy (Dodd).

Saltpetre ..... 2 ozs.
Elecampane ..... 1 oz.
Sodium sulphite ..... 4 drs.
Black sulphide antimony... 1 oz.

Mix. Tablespoonful twice a day.

Nasal Gleet (Merritt).

Aloes ..... 6 drs.
Nux vomica ..... 20 grs.
Linseed meal ..... 4 drs.

Make into bolus. One every night.—Am. Drug.

Useful Photographic Formulae.

The average amateur photographer, whilst occasionally a strong disbeliever in ready-made solutions, can be induced to save himself the trouble if suitably prepared solutions are offered to him. The old style of preparation, the composition of which was in no way indicated, has gone out of fashion, and the tendency is to place on the market such things which, whilst the actual composition is not given, have at least some indication of their strength on the labels. Below we propose to suggest some preparations, and also suitable labels, and the approximate retail price.

Ten Per Cent. Pyro Solution.

Metabisulphite potash. ... ½ oz.
Pyrogallic acid ..... 1 oz.
Potassium bromide ..... 100 grs.
Distilled water, to ..... 9 ozs.

Label: Ten per cent. pyro solution. Add 30 minims of this solution to ½ ounce of solution of common washing soda, made by dissolving 2 ounces in a pint of water, and add sufficient water to make 1 ounce. This solution will keep in good condition at least six months. Price 40 cents. If desired, the soda solution may be made up, and in that case it should be made at least of 25 per cent. strength and the label altered.

Pyro-Ammonia Ten Per Cent. Solutions.

(1) Liq. ammonia (880)..... 1 oz.
Distilled water to ..... 9 ozs.

(2) Ammonium bromide ..... 1 oz.
Distilled water to ..... 9 ozs.

(3) Potass. metabisulphite ..... ½ oz.
Pyrogallic acid ..... 1 oz.
Distilled water to ..... 9 ozs.

Label: Ten per cent. pyro-ammonia developer. For use take 80 minims of No. 1, 60 minims of No. 2, and 40 minims of No. 3, and make up to 2 ounces with water. For over-exposure reduce the quantity of No. 1, and increase Nos. 2 and 3. For under-exposure reduce Nos. 2 and 3, and increase No. 1. Price 60 cents.

Ortol Developer.

(1) Potass. metabisulphite ... 40 grs.
Ortol ..... 75 grs.
Distilled water to ..... 10 ozs.

(2) Potassium cerbonate ..... 300 grs.
Sodium sulphite ..... 2 ozs.
Potassium bromide ..... 5 grs.
Sodium hyposulphite..... 1 gr.
Distilled water to ..... 10 ozs.

Label: For use, mix equal parts of No. 1, No. 2, and water. This developer does not stain, and can be used repeatedly and keeps well, and is suitable for bromide papers and lantern slides. Price 50 cents.

Pyro-Metol Developer.

(1) Metol ..... 45 grs.
Potassium metabisulphite . ½ oz.
Pyrogallic acid ..... 55 grs.
Potassium bromide ..... 20 grs.
Distilled water to ..... 10 ozs.

(2) Sodium carbonate..... 4 ozs.
Distilled water..... 10 ozs.

Label: For use mix equal parts of each and add an equal quantity of water. This developer is extremely energetic, and is especially suitable for hand camera work. For over and under exposure double the quantity of water. Price 25 cents.

Metol-Hydroquinone Developer.

(1) Metol..... 40 grs.
Hydroquinone ..... 50 grs.
Potass. metabisulphite ... 120 grs.
Potassium bromide..... 15 grs.
Distilled water to ..... 10 ozs.

(2) Potassium hydrate.....180 grs.
Distilled water to ..... 10 ozs.

Label: This developer will keep well, and is suitable for all plates and papers, and will not stain the negatives or hands. For negatives, mix ½ ounce of each and add 1 ounce of water. For papers, add 3 ounces of water. It may be used four or five times without disadvantage. Price 25 cents.

One Solution Metol Hydro Developer.

Metol ..... 50 grs.
Hydroquinone ..... 40 grs.
Sodium sulphite ....500 grs.
Potassium bromide ..... 25 grs.
Sodium carbonate.....500 grs.
Distilled water to ..... 10 ozs.

Label: This developer will keep well and will not stain hands or plates. For negative work mix an equal quantity of water; for papers add double the quantity of water. It may be used four or five times in succession. Price 25 cents.

Glycin Developer.

(1) Glycin.....200 grs.
Sodium sulphite .....2½ ozs.
Distilled water to ..... 10 ozs.

(2) Potassium carbonate..... 1 oz.
Distilled water to .....10 ozs.

Label: For use mix half an ounce of No. 1, ¾ of an ounce of No. 2, and 2 ounces of water. This developer may be used four or five times in succession, and will not stain hands or plates. It is suitable also for bromide papers. Price 35 cents.

The above may be considered as the leading developers that are likely to be useful.

The Combined Reducer and Intensifier.

Potassium bromide .....120 grs.
Cupric sulphate.....250 grs.
Distilled water to ..... 10 ozs.

Label: For intensification immerse the well-washed negative in the solution till bleached, then rinse well and re-develop. For reduction immerse the negative in the solution till bleached slightly and then refix; the longer the negative is allowed to remain in the solution the greater the reduction. Price 25 cents.

The Silver Intensifier.

(1) Mercuric chloride .....100 grs.
Ammonium chloride .....100 grs.
Distilled water to ..... 10 ozs.

(2) Silver nitrate .....100 grs.
Potass. cyanide, q. s. or..100 grs.
Distilled water to .... 10 ozs.

To make solution No. 2 dissolve the silver in half the water and the cyanide in the remainder; add the latter to the silver, gradually shaking between each addition until the white precipitate first formed is nearly all redissolved, and then make the total bulk to 10 ounces.

Label: Poison. The negative must be thoroughly freed from hypo. and then immersed in No. 1 till bleached right through, then well wash and immerse in No. 2 till blackened, and again wash. Price 60 cents.

One Solution Reducer.

Sodium sulphite .....180 grs.
Potassium ferric oxalate.. ½ oz.
Distilled water to ..... 10 ozs.

Dissolve and add

Oxalic acid (crystals). .. 30 grs.

Shake till the solutions turns green, then pour off from any undissolved acid and add

Sodium hyposulph ..½ ozs.
Water, q. s. to make.20 ozs in all.

Label: Immerse the negative in the solution and remove just before the desired reduction is obtained, and then wash thoroughly. This solution must be kept in the dark, and can be repeatedly used, or until it turns yellow. Price 25 cents.

One Solution Reducer.

Potassium iodide .....40 grs.
Sodium hyposulphite..... 2 ozs.
Distilled water to .....10 ozs.

Label: This reducer acts slowly, and may be used for plates and papers. After use the negative should be well washed. Price 25 cents.

Ordinary Negative Varnish.

Gum sandarac..... 1 oz.
Orange shellac.....½ oz.
Castor oil.....90 m.
Methyl alcohol..... 1 pt.

Allow to stand with occasional agitation till dissolved, and then filter. Label: The negative should be heated before a fire till it can be comfortably borne on the back of the hand, and then the varnish flowed over, any excess being drained off, and the negative should then be again placed near the fire to dry. Price 60 cents.

Sulphocyanide Toning Bath (Concent).

Potass. sulphocyanide..... 1 oz.
Chloride gold.....15 grs.
Distilled water to.....30 drs.

Dissolve the sulphocyanide in half the

water and the gold in the remainder. Mix the two solutions.

Label: This solution must be kept in the dark. Every 2 drams of this bath contains 1 grain of gold and should be diluted with 8 ounces of water to make a normal bath that will tone about 340 sq. in. (equal to about 12 half-plates) of P. O. P. to a warm purple. The more prints the browner the tone. Price 75 cents.

Concentrated Platinum Toner.

Potassium chloroplatinite. 15 grs.
Dilute phosphoric acid ...3½ ozs.

Label: Keep in the dark. Dilute half an ounce with half a pint of water. Immerse the prints in a 5 per cent. solution of salt and water for 5 minutes; wash for 5 minutes, and immerse in the toning bath, and then wash thoroughly and fix in

Hypo..... 3 ozs.
Sodium sulphite ..... 1 oz.
Sodium carbonate.....½ oz.
Water .....30 ozs.

For black tones omit the salt bath, wash the prints for 15 minutes, tone till brown in a borax gold bath, wash well, and then tone in the platinum bath, and fix as directed above. Price 85 cents.

Uranium Intensifier.

Potass. ferricyan. (washed) 48 grs.
Uranium nitrate .....48 grs.
Sodium acetate .....48 grs.
Glacial acetic acid..... 1 oz.
Distilled wated to.....10 ozs.

Label: Poison. Immerse the well washed negative till the desired intensification is reached, rinse for five minutes and dry. The intensifier acts very strongly and should not therefore be allowed to act too long. Price 25 cents.

Cold Varnish.

Pyroxylin .....10 grs.
Amyl alcohol ..... 1 oz.
Amyl acetate ..... 1 oz

Allow to stand, shaking frequently until dissolved. Label: The negative should be thoroughly dry before this solution is applied, which may be done either by flowing it over the solution or with a flat brush. The negative should be placed in a warm place for at least twelve hours to thoroughly dry. Price 25 cents.

Another Cold Varnish.

Japanese gold size,
Benzole .....equal parts.

Label: In applying this varnish great care should be taken not to use it near a light or open fire. It can be flowed over or brushed on the negative. Price 35 cents for 4 ounces.

Dead Black Varnish.

Borax .....30 grs.
Shellac .....60 grs.
Glycerin.....30 m.
Water ..... 2 ozs.

Boil till dissolved, filter, and add

Aniline black.....120 grs.

Label: Apply the solution with a brush, and repeat when dry if necessary. Price 25 cents.

Black Varnish.

Brunswick black .....1½ ozs.
Benzole .... 1 oz.

Label: The varnish should be applied with a brush, care being taken not to use it near a light or open fire. Price 25 cents.

Combined Toning and Fixing Bath.

Sodium hyposulphite..... 4 ozs.
Ammon. sulphocyanide ...½ oz.
Lead nitrate.....100 grs.
Alum .....200 grs.
Distilled water to ..... 10 ozs.

Dissolve the hypo. and sulphocyanide in 8 ounces of the water, then add the alum dissolved in 1 ounce of water, and then the lead dissolved in 1 ounce of water, boil for 10 minutes, alow to cool and filter, then add 7½ grains of chloride of gold. Label: Mix the requisite quantity with an equal quantity of water. The prints should be rinsed in water for five minutes before toning. Price 50 cents.

In all cases the prices suggested are approximate only, but are based on those of preparations already on the market.—Photo. Jour.

Toothache Drops.

Menthol.....2.0
Camphor 1.0
Cocaine 0.05

Anti-Neuralgic Lotion.

Menthol..... ...1.50
Cocaine mn 0.50
Choral 10.00

Chilblains.

Spir. chloroformi.....2 drs.
Linim. belladon.....4 drs.
Tinct. benzoin co .....2 drs.
Linim saparis.....3 ozs.

Apply on cloths.

Toilet Oat Meal.

Oat meal,
Almond meal, equal parts.

Perfume, at will. Mix and pass through a coarse sieve.

Pomade for Fixing the Moustache.

Gum arabic..... 4 ozs.
Yellow wax ..... 5 ozs.
Glycerin..... 5 ozs.
Soap in powder.....20 ozs.
Water .....50 ozs.
Oil neroli..... ..... 90 dps.
Oil rose .....40 dps.

Dissolve the gum and soap in the water and glycerin in a mortar, previously warmed, and into the warm fluid pour the wax, previously melted, the mixture being constantly stirred. When nearly cold, add the perfumes.

Eye Water.

Acid boric .....40 grs.
Sodii chlorid..... 6 grs.
Aquæ camphoræ
Aquæ dest aa ..... 2 ozs.

Spot Remover.

Spirit ammonia..... 3 drs.
Oil turpentine ..... 3 drs.
Ether ..... 3 drs.
Oil lavender ..... 20 m.
Alcohol, ad ..... 6 ozs.

Freezing Mixture.

Potassium nitrate .....2½ lbs.
Ammonium chlorid .....2½ lbs.
Sodium sulphate.....4 lbs.
Water .....7¼ pts.

Make a solution.—Spatula.

Snuff for Colds.

Menthol ..... 3 grs.
Boric acid ..... 1 dr.
Bismuth subcarb..... 1½ dr.
Benzoin ..... 1½ dr.
Sodium bicarbonate.....10 grs.
Magnesium carbonate...15 grs.
Powd. orris..... 1 oz.

Shaving Lotion.

Tragacanth .....10 grs.
Water, boiling.... ..... 1 pt.

Make a solution and add

Glycerin..... 2 drs.
Alcohol..... 2 ozs.
Menthol.....20 grs.

Tooth Wash.

White castile soap ..... 3 ozs.
Glycerin..... 5 ozs.
Water.....20 ozs.
Alcohol .....30 ozs.
Oil peppermint..... 1 dr.
Oil wintergreen..... ..... 1 dr.
Oil orange peel ..... 1 dr.
Oil anise..... 1 dr.
Oil cassia..... 1 dr.

Nail Polish.

Tartaric acid.... ..... 1 dr.
Tincture myrrh..... 1 dr.
Cologne water ..... 2 drs.
Water ..... 3 drs.

Dissolve the acid in the water; mix the tincture of myrrh and the cologne water and add to the acid solution.

Apply with a bit of soft leather.

Incense.

1. Cascarilla ..... 3 ozs.
Sugar ..... 4 ozs.
Storax..... 5 ozs.
Nitre ..... 6 ozs.
Benzoin .....10 ozs.
Olibanum .....18 ozs.

Crush to a coarse powder and mix.

2. Cloves in coarse powder... 2 drs.
Cinnamon in coarse powd. 4 drs.
Nitre in powder..... 1 oz.
Gum myrrh in coarse powd 2 ozs.
Cascarilla..... 4 ozs.
Gum thus. ... . 6 ozs.
Storax..... 6 ozs.
Benzoin .....12 ozs.

Mix.

White Cosmetique.

Essence musk ..... 5 dps.
Oil bitter almonds ..... 5 dps.
Oil lemon ....10 dps.
Oil bergamot.....10 dps.
Balsam Peru .....44 grs.
Suet.....1½ ozs.
Benzoated wax..... 4 ozs.

The benzoated wax is made as follows:

Siam benzoin .... 1 oz.
Cacao butter .... 4 ozs.
White wax.....20 ozs.

The wax and cacao butter are melted in a porcelain dish, and then the benzoin is added and allowed to digest, with occasional stirring, for 20 minutes. Then 5 drachms of absolute alcohol are added and allowed to evaporate, the fluid mixture being then filtered through a warm water funnel.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for that they cannot get complete information about; so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Lactolin.

Trade name for an acid potassium lactate.

Peruscabin.

Trade name for pure benzoic acid-benzyl-ester.

Ferropyrin.

Trade name for a hæmostatic, available in excessive epistaxes, gaping wounds, post-partum hæmorrhages, etc.

Cascarine Leprince.

Name for a crystalline principle obtained from Cascara sagrada. It possesses the aperient and cholagogue properties of cascara, with apparently no evil sequelæ.

Pictolin

Trade name for a liquid gas, put up in convenient packages. It is recommended as a destroyer of mice, rats, bugs, roaches, etc., on a grand scale. The localities to be freed from vermin are made as nearly air-tight as possible and the pictolin is then set free in them.

Sicco.

Trade name for a new organic iron preparation, made from fresh beef blood, by defibrination, removal of fatty substances and evaporation in vacuo. It contains 89.5% of albumen, 0.333% metallic iron, the residue being saline and fatty matter. It is said to be well borne by patients, and to be useful in anæmia, chlorosis, etc.

Jambolin.

This is recommended as a specific for diabetes. It is a dirty yellow, turbid liquid of syrupy consistence, having a salty taste and peppermint odor. According to Dr. Aufrecht, the preparation is nothing more than a decoction of linseed, containing sodium chloride and oil of peppermint.—Phar. Post.

Kaempferia Oil.

This oil has been the subject of an exhaustive research by Van Romburg, who has isolated from it a crystalline body melting at 50°, and which has the formula $C_{12}H_{14}O_5$, and which on saponification yields ethyl alcohol and methoxy-cinnamic acid. The only other constituents which could be identified were a small quantity of a terpene boiling at about 165°, and a deep-blue oil which is in all probability a esquiterpene.—Apoth. Zeit.

Propionyl-Salicylic Acid.

A new combination of salicylic acid obtained by causing it to be acted on by propionylic anhydride. It crystallizes in white leaflets, which melt at 90° C. It is readily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and benzol, but dissolves with difficulty in water.

Glycosine.

A synonym for saccharin.

Rachitol.

Trade name for a new kidney preparation (organo-therapeutics). It comes into trade in tablet form.

Ichthyodin

Trade name for a purified ichthyol, said to be free from the sulphones and the volatile oils of the latter.

Bonducin.

The bitter principle of bonduca seed. It has been found efficient, in doses of 10 to 20 cgm., in intermittent fevers.

Heiko.

Trade name for a new composite synthetic oil, used in perfumery, and consisting of a mixture of Jasmon and Indol. It is an exact reproduction of the odor of the freshly opened jasmine bloom.

Ichthargan.

Trade name for a combination of ichthyol and silver, containing 30% of silver bound up with ichtyosuphonic acid containing 15% of sulphur. It appears as a brownish, odorless powder, completely and readily soluble in water.

Actineon.

A tincture-like liquid, said to contain sarsaparilla, portulacca, etc., and used in diseases of the bladder, it is claimed, with high satisfaction. It is also recommended in certain diseased conditions of the stomach and intestines.

Resaldol.

This is the name of an acetylene compound obtained by the condensation of para-chlor-methyl-salicyl-aldehyde with resorcin. It is decidedly astringent in taste and, unlike the majority of intestinal antiseptics, has a powerful bactericidal action in alkaline media. Resaldol forms a light brown powder soluble in alcohol, acetone, acetic ether and hot glacial acetic acid. It is insoluble in water, ether, ligroin, benzol and chloroform. It decomposes at 200° C. with the evolution of gases. The solutions in alkalies and in concentrated sulphuric acid are dark red, while the solution in alcohol is brownish-red in color, with a very pronounced fluorescence.—Phar. Rend.

Tropacocaine for Optical Anesthesia.

R. Hilbert states that the hydrochloride of tropacocaine is preferable to the same salt of cocaine for use in ophthalmic work. Although it rapidly produces a strong anæsthesia, it is absolutely free from irritant action; it acts as a slight antiseptic, it is more stable in solution, does not affect the arterial pressure, and does not dilate the pupil. At the same time it is less toxic than cocaine. The solution employed consists of tropacocaine hydrochloride, 50 centigrammes; sodium chloride, 10 centigrammes; distilled water, 10 gms.—Nouv. Rem.

Damascenine.

H. Pommerehne has investigated the alkaloid damascenine, derived from Nigella damascena. It occurs in pale yellow prisms with a bluish fluorescence, melting at 26° C. A complete series of haloid and other salts of the base have been prepared, the ultimate analysis of which support the author's formula.—Archiv. de Phar.

Gadol.

Trade name for a new emulsion of cod-liver oil, carrying 50 per cent. of the oil, yet which is stable and apparently unalterable. It possesses, according to accounts, a positively agreeable taste and odor, in which there is not the least reminder of the characteristic flavor of the oil. Microscopical examination shows the oil to be in a state of extreme subdivision, the preparation resembling milk in this respect.—Revue Clin.

Luteol, a New Indicator.

Another addition has recently been made to the many indicators for use in alkalimetry. This is luteol, a derivative of phenacetine chloroxydiphenyl-quinoxaline. It crystallizes from alcohol in fine, slightly yellow needles, melting at 246° C. The indicator is prepared by dissolving 1 gm. of luteol in 500 cc. of alcohol. It is extremely sensitive toward alkalies, giving, in their presence, an intense yellow color, which disappears in the presence of free acid, by which it is at the same time precipitated.—Nouv. Rem.

Cresol-Iodo-Cinnamic Ester.

A new antiseptic, having the composition of a meta-cresol-iodo-cinnamic ester, is prepared by dissolving 27.4 parts of para-iodo cinnamic acid and 10.8 parts of meta-cresol in 180 parts of benzol and adding to this solution 8.5 parts of phosphorus oxy-chloride. The mixture is heated during 20 hours on a water-bath under a reflux condenser, then cooled and filtered to remove any uncombined iodo-cinnamic acid. After washing and drying the benzol is distilled off and a residue obtained that solidifies on cooling. Recrystallized from wood alcohol it has a melting point of 85° to 86° C.—Phar. Post.

Meconin and its Derivatives.

Emile Leroy finds that the calorimetric constants obtained by the combustion of meconin confirm the theory that it is a dimethyl-oxyphthalide. On oxidation it furnishes the acid aldehyde, opianic acid, which forms crystalline salts with alkalies, and gives two isomeric methyl esters. One of those, melting at 82°–84° C., is obtained by the action of methyl iodide on silver opianate; the other, melting at 103°–104° C., is derived by boiling a solution of opianic acid with methyl alcohol. By oxidation, opianic acid yields hemipinic acid, which, from its calorimetric constants, is shown to be a dimethoxyphthalic acid.—Comp. Rend.

Examination Questions New York City Board of Pharmacy.

PHARMACY.

1. Convert each of the following into grains: (a) 0.065 gm.; (b) 0.002 gm.; (c) 2.321 gm.; (d) .933 gm.

2. What is specific gravity? Give the gravity of each of the following: (a) Glycerin; (b) Chloroform; (c) Sulphuric acid; (d) Ether.

3. What is a precipitate? Give the titles of two official substances obtained by precipitation.

4. Among the components of a two-ounce mixture are: ⅛ grain atropine sulphate and ½ dram of Magendie's solution. What quantity of each will one teaspoonful of the mixture contain?

5. In the manufacture of diluted sulphuric acid, how should the components be added to each other? Why is this of importance?

6. Name an ointment base which is readily miscible with water. State what advantage it possesses on account of this property.

7. Name three volatile oils which are heavier than water, giving the source from which each is derived.

8. Name three official tinctures which are prepared by maceration. Why is this source preferable to percolation in such instances?

9. From what source is terebenum obtained? Name its chief impurity, and state how it may be detected.

10. What are ointments? State how Unguentum U. S. P. is prepared and how it differs from Ceratum, U. S. P.

11. How does a spirit differ from a liquid? Name an official spirit which is a solution of gas, and state what per cent. of this it contains.

12. How is Basham's Mixture prepared? What is its color? Why does the Pharmacopœia direct that it be freshly made when wanted?

13. How would you distinguish between syrup of ferrous iodide and syrup of hydriodic acid? Give tests which you would apply to establish their identity.

14. Name the official chartæ and give an outline of the method for their preparation.

15. Give the official title of each of the following: (a) Hoffman's Anodyne; (b) Sugar of Lead; (c) Borax; (d) James' Powder.

CHEMISTRY.

1. Define the following terms: (a) Matter; (b) Amorphous; (c) Isomorphous; (d) Dissociation.

2. Theoretically, how many grains of hydrogen and oxygen can be obtained from 2 kilogrammes of pure water?

3. Give the chemical title of each of the following: (a) HPO_3; (b) K_3AsO_3; (c) NCl_3; (d) SiO_2.

4. From what source is yellow or crystalline phosphorus obtained? Name a good solvent for it. What happens when it is exposed to moist air?

5. Give a characteristic test for each of the following: (a) Thiosulphates; (b) Magnesium; (c) Sulphides; (d) Aluminum.

6. How would you determine the presence of phosphorus acid in phosphoric acid? If present, how would you remove it?

7. Write the chemical formula of each of the following: (a) Wood Alcohol; (b) Auric Chloride; (c) Caustic Soda; (d) Ferric Nitrate.

8. What happens when a solution of Calcium Bicarbonate is heated to boiling? Illustrate by equation.

9. Name the compound which results when Ethyl Alcohol is partially oxidized. When completely oxidized.

10. What are the chief constituents of Crude Carbolic Acid? From what source is it obtained?

11. What compound is formed when a solution of Bichloride of Mercury is added to an excess of Caustic Soda?

12. Show by equation how Nitro-Benzol ($C_6H_5NO_2$) can be converted into Amido-Benzol ($C_6H_5NH_2$). What is the common name of the latter?

13. What is a substitution product? Show by formula what products are formed when Methane is treated with one, two and three molecules of Chlorine.

14. What classes of compounds does Mercury form? How may they be distinguished chemically? Write the formulas for the two iodides.

15. Complete the following equations: (a) $Na_2CO_3 + C =$; (b) $NaCl + NH_4HCO_3 =$; (c) $2CuCl + Ag_2S =$; (d) $Al_2Cl_6 + 3Na_2CO_3 + 3H_2O =$.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Give the botanical name and habitat of each of the following: (a) Culvers' Root; (b) Bittersweet; (c) Black Haw; (d) Wormwood.

2. Give the official names of three gum resins and three oleoresins.

3. Name four official preparations containing mercury in the metallic form. State the percentage of mercury in each.

4. From what are the following obtained: (a) Creosote; (b) Phosphorus; (c) Iodine; (d) Croton Oil.

5. Name the source of (a) Iodoform; (b) Resorcin; (c) Salophen; (d) Trional.

6. Podophyllum. Give common name, habitat, and part of plant used. Name its active principle and official preparations.

7. Name two examples of each of the following classes, and give their official titles: (a) Seeds; (b) Leaves; (c) Root; (d) Barks; (e) Flowers; (f) Animal.

8. Name three official drugs belonging to the Natural Order Coniferæ.

9. What is understood by the term "alteratives?" Describe two or more not of vegetable origin.

10. Oleum Theobromatis. Give common name. State from what and how obtained. What is its principal use in pharmacy?

11. Is Oleum Adipis a fixed or a volatile oil?

12. What is Camphor? Give botanical name of the plant from which it is obtained. In what country does it grow?

13. Jaborandi. Give the official name. Where does it grow? What part of the plant is official? Name the chief medicinal constituent.

14. Give the official name of the plant and the part from which the following are obtained: (a) Saffron; (b) Henbane; (c) Chamomile; (d) Lupuline; (e) Iris.

15. Give the common names of the following: (a) Lappa; (b) Juglans; (c) Fel Bovis; (d) Inula; (e) Triticum; (f) Phytolacca.

TOXICOLOGY AND POSOLOGY.

1. Define: dose; a poison; an antidote; a corrosive; a narcotic.

2. Name two other evidences of poisoning besides those of symptoms. Give symptoms of Belladonna poisoning.

3. Name one of the most deadly poisons, the fatal dose of it and the antidote or other emergency remedy.

4. State the best antidote for poisoning by Oxalic Acid; by Corrosive Sublimate; by Opium; by Silver Nitrate.

5. How would you detect arsenic in vomited matter, and what treatment would you give for arsenic poisoning?

6. Name three good emetics, with dose of each.

7. In poisoning, by what substances are fats and oils contra-indicated? Why?

8. Give general directions as to mode and order of procedure in the emergency treatment of poisoning cases.

9. What poisons would you register in the Poison Book? Why? How would you label the poison?

10. What emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning resulting from the inhalation of: nitrous fume; sewer gas; illuminating gas?

11. What emergency treatment would you give for poisoning by Creosote? By Phosphorus? What is the proper dose of each?

12. What is the dose of Acetanilid, Chloral, Dover's Powder, Paraldehyde, Strychnine Sulphate?

13. What is the dose of Fowler's Solution, Guaiacol Carbonate, Phenacetin, Potassium Iodide, Red Mercuric Iodide?

14. What is the dose of the extract of each of the following: Belladonna, Conium, Ergot, Digitalis, Nux Vomica?

15. What is the dose of the Tincture of each of the following: Cimicifuga, Colchicum Seed, Hyoscyamus, Opium, Physostigma?

Lawn Sand.

A sample of lawn sand consists of 65 per cent. of crude sulphate of ammonium, including a good deal of iron and organic impurity, and 35 per cent. of fine sand. It is asserted by some papers that such a mixture kills daisies and plantains, but does not permanently kill the grass of lawns.ps.

Formula for Teet Papers.

Potassium Ferricyanid and Citric Acid. These papers have the property of precipitating albumin from urine.

Wurster's Dimethyl-paraphenyldiamine Paper (Wurster's red ozone paper). Filter paper impregnated with a solution of paraphenyldiamine. Indicator of ozone, sulfuretted hydrogen, etc.

Wurster's Tetramethyl-paraphenyldiamine Paper. Filter paper impregnated with tetramethyl-paraphenyldamine. Assumes an intense bluish-violet color in the presence of traces of active oxygen in neutral or acetic acid solution. Reagent for ozone and peroxid of hydrogen.

Reagent Paper (After Geissler and Oliver) for Detecting Albumin. (a) Picric and Citric Acids: A precipitate results if a strip of paper is dipped into urine containing albumin. (b) Sodium Tungstate and Citric Acid: The presence of albumin, mucin, uric acid, peptones and creatinine is revealed by a precipitate resulting after strips of the above paper have been dipped into the urine.

Detection of Sugar in Urine. Indigo Carmine and Carbonate of Sodium Papers. These papers furnish the Mulder reaction (a successive green, red and yellow coloration) in the presence of sugar in the urine.

Griess Test Paper. Filter paper saturated with an alcoholic solution of metaphenylenediamine. Gives a yellow to brown color reaction in the presence of nitrous acid and nitrites.

Griess Red Test Paper. Filter paper saturated with an alcoholic solution of sulfanilic acid and alphanaphthylamine hydrochlorid. The presence of nitrous acid and nitrites produce a dirty red coloration of the paper.

Palladium Chlorid Paper. Swedish filter paper saturated with a solution of palladium chlorid. Reagent for coal gas, carburetted hydrogen, carbonic acid, etc., shows liberation of metallic palladium.

Phenol-Phthalein Paper. Filter paper impregnated with an alcoholic phenolphthalein solution, employed as indicator in alkalimetry.

Phloroglucin-Vanillin Papers. Filter paper saturated with alcoholic solution of phloroglucin-vanillin, employed as a reagent for detecting the free hydrochloric acid of gastric juice.

Azolitmine Paper. A reddish-violet bibulous paper impregnated with azolitmine. It is colored red by acids, blue by alkalies.

Lead Acetate Paper. Filter paper saturated with a solution of neutral lead acetate, for detecting the presence of sulfuretted hydrogen.

Lead Glazed Paper. Glazed paper impregnated with carbonate of lead, for detecting the presence of sulfuretted hydrogen.

Brasiline Papers. Filter paper impregnated with a solution of indigo carmine, for detecting oxygen.

Red Carmine Paper. Paper saturated with a solution of ammonia-carmine, as indicator of acids, giving a yellowish-red color reaction.

Curcuma Paper. Filter paper saturated with an alcoholic tincture of turmeric. Indicator of caustic alkalies and alkaline earths, giving a reddish-brown color reaction. It is colored brown by boric acid, sulfur-yellow by acids. Sensibility for KHO about 1:180,000; for NH_3, 1:35,000.

Fuchsine Paper. Paper saturated with an alcoholic fuchsine solution, employed for detecting sulfuric acid.

Dahlia Paper. Filter paper impregnated with an alcoholic solution of the coloring matter of Dahlia variabilis. Indicator of acids and alkalies.

Hematoxylin Paper. Filter paper saturated with aqueous solution of hematoxylin. Extremely sensitive indicator for ammonia, alkali, alkaline earths and certain metals.

Bilberry Paper. Paper saturated with an alcoholic or aqueous extract of bilberries. Employed as an indicator of ammonia and fixed alkalies.

Blue and Red Litmus Paper. Very sensitive indicators obtained by immersing filter paper in a neutral alcoholic litmus tincture. Sensibility of red paper for KOH 1:20,000, of blue paper for HCl, 1:50,000.

Cobalt Paper. Filter paper impregnated with cobalt chlorid and methyl-blue solution. Indicator of zinc, copper and nickel.

Congo Paper. Prepared by impregnating filter paper with a solution of Congo red. Turned blue by acids. Indicator of free acids.

Albumin Paper. Paper impregnated with an aqueous solution of lacmoid. Obtainable in red and blue, and used in the same way as litmus paper. The red lacmoid paper is greatly superior to red litmus paper as an indicator for alkalies. It should be kept in a well stoppered bottle, as it is very apt to spoil.

Methyl-Orange Paper. Filter paper saturated with an aqueous solution of methyl-orange. Employed as an indicator of acids and alkalies. The methyl-orange paper is colored deep brownish-yellow by mineral acids.

Ozone Paper. Potassium iodid starch paper. (Schoenbein's ozone paper.) Filter paper saturated with starch paste, which has previously been mixed with potassium iodid. Gives a blue reaction when ozone is present.

Thallium Paper. Filter paper saturated with thallous hydrate. Gives a brown reaction when ozone is present.

Boettger's Test Paper. Filter paper saturated with neutral gold chlorid, colored violet in the presence of ozone.

Pole Test Paper. Unsized paper saturated with an alcoholic solution of phloroglucin-vanillin. The paper, when moistened, turns red when applied to the negative pole of an electric current.

Silver Paper. Filter paper impregnated with an aqueous solution of silver nitrate. Indicator of chromic acid, arsenous acid, etc. Delicate reagent for arsenic, specially suited for toxicological examinations.

Tropæolin Paper. Filter paper impregnated with a saturated alcoholic solution of tropæolin. Gives a lilac reaction in the presence of free hydrochloric acid in gastric juice.

Potassium Mercuric Iodid and Citric Acid Paper. Albuminous urine shaken with this paper gives a voluminous precipitate.—Phar. Jour.

Wood Pulp Dressing.

It appears that wood pulp makes an excellent water-dressing for wounds, as it absorbs much water, and retains it well, evaporation being very slow. The pulp also retains heat well, so that it will serve for a hot poultice as well as a cold dressing, and it can be medicated with drugs at will without exerting any altering action upon them. Wood pulp can also be advantageously employed as a substitute for plaster of Paris for the treatment of broken limbs. It can be easily moulded when damp, and on drying becomes hard and rigid.—Popular Science News.

Keep the Windows Clean.

Keep your window clean and well filled. Study the show window. Be original if you can in dressing it. Don't be afraid to spend time and money in window decoration. Always display seasonable goods. Advertise one idea at a time and change the display at least once a week. I find it profitable to correspond with progressive druggists and exchange ideas on window displays and other advertising. Always bear in mind that psychological law that first impressions are strongest and most lasting. The public can judge you and your store from the character of your window displays.

Until the city council compelled me to remove it I used a blackboard in front of the store. This is a splendid thing. Like everything else, it must be a good one and well kept. The one I used was two boards 30 inches wide and five feet long, fastened at the top with strap hinges. This was slated with the best slating and renewed every two weeks. On this board appeared every morning by 7 o'clock the date, weather indications and a seasonable advertisement. It is a good ad, and I advise all to try it where they will allow you to have a board on the sidewalk. It takes a good deal of work and time to do it right, and do not attempt it unless you can do it right. If changed every day people will always read it.

Always speak well of your competitor and his goods if you say anything. Better, be friendly. Be charitable to him to the extent that you let him have the advertising space on programmes, hotel registers, city directories and the advertisement on the elephant.—Chas. C. Dean in the Indiana Phar. Assoc.

HANDLING OILED SILK.

BY A. B. BURROW.

Nearly every druggist in handling oiled silk keeps it in the original tube or box in which he received it. This necessitates withdrawing therefrom and unrolling when a demand occurs—usually consuming time and requiring more space while measuring than is frequently convenient.

To overcome these objections the writer finds it expedient to use a Hartshorn shade roller (those with patent clamps are preferable to the old style requiring tacks), and to roll the silk with the accompanying paper upon it, and to fasten the whole to the under side of a little shelf or any other convenient location.

Five yards can be easily accommodated on one roller, and when needed the oiled silk may be unrolled as readily as an ordinary window shade, rerolling automatically when through cutting. The advantages of this arrangement are at once apparent, and need not be enlarged upon. The silk may be unrolled, exhibited, and measured without waste of time, and is always accessible, and if further protection is desired a semi-circular piece of tin may be placed over the top of roller.—Merck's Rep.

American Illustrated Medical Dictionary.

A new and complete dictionary of the terms used in Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Chemistry and the kindred branches. Pronunciation, Derivation and Definition, including much collateral information of an encyclopædic character, together with new and elaborate Tables of Arteries, Muscles, Nerves, Veins, Etc.; of Bacilli, Bacteria, Diplococci, Streptococci, Ptomaines and Leukomaines, Weights and Measures; Eponymic Tables of Diseases, Operations, Signs and Symptoms, Stains, Tests, Methods of Treatment, Etc., with numerous illustrations and 24 colored plates. By W. A. Newman Dorland, A.M., M.D., Assistant Obstetrician to the University of Pennsylvania Hospital; Editor of the American Pocket Medical Dictionary; Fellow of American Academy of Medicine. Philadelphia and London: W. A. Saunders Co., 1900. Price, $4.50, net; with thumb index, $5.00, net.

Dorland's Medical Dictionary is new, complete and compact, with the correct pronunciation of all names and is very moderate in price.

It defines words much more fully than a pocket medical dictionary, and contains many tables and illustrations, some fine colored ones, which add much to the value of the work. Pharmacists working with the microscope will find the tables of tests, stains and staining methods especially useful.

The volume is bound in flexible leather which renders it convenient to handle. Every druggist should have a good, up-to-date pronouncing medical dictionary, and this one seems just to fit the case exactly.

Practical Microscopy.

Those who do not possess a turntable, will find a slide centerer an excellent substitute. This piece of apparatus may be prepared as follows: Rule a rectangle the size of an ordinary glass slip on a piece of stout cardboard, draw diagonal lines to locate the centre, and then draw a series of squares and circles about this centre equal to the diameters of cover-glasses most used. This will be found quite as satisfactory as the turntable for mounting purposes.

Japanese tissue paper used by dentists is excellent for wiping and cleaning lenses, oculars, and objectives.

To examine in the living state small fresh-water algæ, protozoa, small crustaceans, hydra, small worms, and other minute plants and animals, they must be mounted in some inert liquid, as water; preferably a drop of the liquid in which the organisms live and grow. Their motion may be reduced by mounting in a solution (10 per cent.) of gum arabic.

Minute objects like diatoms and the scales of insects may be arranged in geometrical figures or in some fanciful way, either for ornament or more satisfactory study. To do this the cover-glass is placed over a guide. The guide for geometrical figures may be a net-micrometer, or a series of concentric circles. In order that the objects may remain in place, however, they must be fastened to the cover-glass. As an adhesive substance, liquid gelatine thinned with an equal volume of 50 per cent. acetic acid answers well. A very thin coating of this is spread on the cover, with a needle or in some other way and allowed to dry. The objects are then placed on the gelatinized side of the cover and carefully got into position with a mechanical finger made by fastening a cat's whisker to a penholder. After the objects are arranged the operator breathes very gently on the cover-glass to soften the gelatine. On drying the objects will be firmly anchored. In mounting, one may use Canada balsam, or a dry cell.

Shellac cement is a very useful medium for sealing preparations and for making shellac cells. It may be readily prepared by half filling a bottle with scale or bleached shellac, and adding thereto sufficient of 95 per cent. alcohol to fill the bottle. The whole should be shaken occasionally, and allowed to stand until a clear stratum of liquid appears on the top. This supernatant liquid is then filtered through absorbent cotton into an open dish or wide-mouthed bottle. To every 50 cc. of this filtered shellac, 5 cc. of castor oil and 5 cc. of Venetian turpentine are added to render the shellac less brittle. The filtered shellac will be too thin, and must be allowed to evaporate till it is of the consistency of thin syrup. It is then put into a bottle and is ready for use.

The examination of living micro-organisms is, as a rule, best carried out by means of the "hanging drop." For this purpose a thick glass slide having a concave well in the middle is made use of. The "hanging drop" is made in the following manner: Place a small drop of water on a clean cover-glass on the table. The drop must be small enough so that it will not run if the cover-glass is placed on edge. The organisms are then placed in the water and a ring of vaseline is placed around the edge of the well on the upper side of the concave slide, by means of a a brush or match stick. The slide, with its ring of vaseline, is then inverted over the cover-glass and gently pressed down. The cover-glass now adheres to the slide, which is then inverted. Care should be taken to see that the ring of vaseline is continuous around the edge of the well. If such is the case no evaporation of the drop of water can take place, and hence the hanging drop can be examined at leisure without annoying currents in the liquid.

A great variety of bacteria, moulds and yeasts can be obtained by the student of bacteriology from the air. The following simple procedure, suggested by Dr. F. Nory, will enable anyone to grow these bacteria from the air, and thus obtain a variety of organisms suitable for examination in the living condition and for staining purposes. Place two or three sound potatoes and a knife in a vessel of water and boil for twenty minutes. Pour away the water, and, when cool, cut them in halves with the sterilized knife, taking care to touch neither the blade nor the potatoes with anything. Transfer the potatoes, cut side uppermost, to a piece of paper, and leave them exposed for from ten to thirty minutes. Then cover them with a glass tumbler, and at the end of about forty-eight hours they will begin to show one or more pinhead growths. These growths are due to organisms, which, floating about in the air, have dropped on the potatoes and have there found a soil congenial to their growth.—Knowledge.ps

Methyl Alcohol in Fruit Juices.

The fermented juices of black currants, plums, cherries, apples, black and white grapes and other fruits, contain, according to Jules Wolff, distinct traces of methyl alcohol. In the case of black currants minute traces were detected before fermentation, but the proportion was greatly augumented after. The proportion present varies from 2 volumes for every 100 volumes of 90 per cent. ethylic alcohol formed in the case of black currants, to 0.2 volume in the same quantity of spirit from apples, and 0.15 to 0.4 from grapes. White sugar fermented with wine ferment gave no methyl alcohol, nor was even a trace found in any grain spirits, such as whisky, nor in rum, nor in commercial spirit of wine. As previously shown by Trillat, low grade brandies distilled from marc contain a considerable quantity; the amount present in genuine cognac and brandies of high grade amounts only to a trace.—Comptes rend.

Cacodylic Acid and Cacodylates.

Dr. P. Chapelle has recently published a lengthy article on the medicinal use of cacodylic acid and the cacodylates. He recalls the discovery of the acid by Bunsen in 1843, and states that it can be prepared by hydrating oxide of cacodyl with mercuric oxide in presence of water, the reaction being thus represented: $As_2O(CH_3)_4 + 2H_3O + H_2O = 2H_8 + 2AsO.OH(CH_3)_2$

Oxide of cacodyl is made by dry distillation of a mixture of equal parts of arsenious acid and potassium acetate. The preparation of cacodylic acid requires much care, and the product should be thoroughly purified. (See "Watts' Dictionary," vol. i., page 403.)

We have on various occasions referred to the opinions of French and other physicians on the therapeutic action of cacodylic acid. It may be useful to record some of the claims put forward in regard to it. In the first place it may be noted that opinions are very varied in regard to the behavior of the acid on ingestion per rectum and per os, some stating that it invariably gives rise to an intensely disagreeable alliaceous odor, and others that this is obviated by confining the administration to hypodermic injection. It appears that the disagreeable odor referred to is, in part at least, due to the cacodylic acid or cacodylates not being thoroughly purified.

Professor Letulle has had very good results from the administration of sodium cacodylate to patients. He has given it exclusively in hypodermic injection, the dose not exceeding 5 centigrammes. He uses the formula suggested by Professor Gautier, which is as follows:

Sodium cacodylate .....6.40 gms.
Boiling distilled water.. 100 cc.
Sol. carbolic acid, 10%.. 6 dps.

Mix and dissolve. Dose, 1 to 2 cc.

This solution should, of course, be made on aseptic principles, all the vessels employed being sterilized beforehand. The injection should be made into the side of the abdomen, or into the buttock. The immediate effect of the injections is that the appetite of the patient improves and fever is abated, the weight increases, the red blood corpuscles grow apace, and the whole condition of the patient improves.

Dr. Dalche prescribed the remedy in 2½ centigramme doses in pill, once, twice, or thrice a day, but there was slight intolerance of it on the part of the patient; but Professor Grasse also used sodium cacodylate as a mixture and did not find any intolerance to it at all, nor did it give rise to the alliacious odor referred to. He recommends it to be given in moderate doses by the mouth or rectum, the medicine being given two days in succession, then stopped for two days, and proceeded with in this manner. If the patient shows intolerance to it, or if it does not produce the desired result, the hypodermic injection may be resorted to. Professor Renault, of Lyons, has obtained excellent results in the treatment of epithelioma of the tongue, and Professor Garaud, by the administration of 1 to 5 pilules, each containing 5 centigrammes of sodium cacodylate, had marked success in the case of three young girls who suffered from chorea.

Dr. Chapelle also treats of physiological experiments which have been made with cacodylates, and upon the presence of arsenic in the non-organic as well as the organic arsenates and other chemical questions bearing upon the subject. He points out that cacodylate acid may be titrated with the standardized alkali, using helianthin and phenolthalein as indicators, 1 molecule of sodium hydroxide (= 40) saturates 1 molecule cacodylic acid (= 138.)

In this connection it is instructive to note that Dr. P. Lereboullet at the International Congress of Medicine in Paris stated that cacodylate of soda is useless as a remedy for chlorosis and chloranæmia. In conjunction with Dr. Gilbert he had used in preference cacodylate of iron in the treatment of these affections, administering the drug in daily doses varying from 3 centigrammes to 10 centigrammes hypodermically, and from 5 centigrammes to 30 centigrammes by the mouth.—Chem. and Drug.

Don't Let Well Enough Alone.

There is an old time-honored proverb which has no place in your store. It is the one that says, "Let well enough alone." You don't want to let well enough alone, says an exchange. If you are not doing a good business, you can't afford to let it alone, and if you have a good business it's your business to make it better. With modern facilities for doing things and with progress in all other lines, you can't afford to allow business to run itself. Push it. Make up your mind to do more business than you did last year. If obstacles are in the way, overcome them. If conditions have changed, rise superior to these conditions. Do not let well enough alone.—Confec. Jour.

Animal Camphor.

The discovery has been recently announced that camphor, which has been known hitherto only as a vegetable product, or made synthetically by chemists, is produced also by a small animal slightly resembling a worm, though having a number of feet, and known as a diplopod, with the scientific name of polzonium rosalbium. The animal is found in Ontario County, New York, and, upon careful examination, it has been ascertained that the substance which gives the odor of camphor is a milky fluid, which is exuded from the dorsal pores. This liquid not only smells but tastes like camphor. The study of the camphor worm, which forms the subject of a paper in a recent issue of Science, presents many interesting chemic and biologic problems.

Non-poisonous Matches.

After two years of trial, the French factories find that sesquisulphide of phosphorus is a very satisfactory material for matches. There has been no case of poisoning among the 2,100 workpeople, and the frequent serious fires and explosions attending the use of white phosphorus have been avoided.ps.

Points about Thermometers.

1st. In cold weather thermometers require a longer time to register than in warm, because the mercury is at a lower temperature when placed under the tongue

2d. The mercury in a clinical thermometer cannot be shaken lower than the temperature of the room.

3d A clinical thermometer should not be subjected to a greater heat than 110° F., which is the full registering capacity. A greater heat is sure to damage the instrument.

4th. A thermometer is made self-registering by contracting the bore to such an extent that the smallest particle of mercury will not pass without being forced, the expansive force of heat drives it upward, and a downward swinging motion serves to force it back. The above conditions make it impossible to obtain absolute accuracy in a self-registering instrument, as the mercury rises in little jumps, which necessarily vary according to the conditions present in each instance. However, this variation is usually one-tenth of a degree or less and never exceeds one-fifth of a degree in a reliable instrument.

5th. The average normal temperature is 98.6° Fahrenheit or 37° Centigrade, though many persons in perfect health have abnormal or subnormal temperatures. The temperature varies about one-half of a degree in twenty-four hours, being highest just after the heaviest meal of the day. The temperature of any particular individual does not afford a satisfactory test as to the accuracy of an instrument, since uniformity cannot be depended upon in different persons.

6th. Standing with the back to the light facilitates the reading of a thermometer.

7th. Thermometer bulbs are made of very thin glass to secure the least possible shrinkage, and to obtain the quickest registration—hence are easily broken. It is a great injustice to the manufacturer to be called upon to replace instruments broken in the hands of the dealer or physician.

8th. Small bulb thermometers are much more difficult to shake down, owing to the smaller bore and lighter mercury column, but are not so apt to lose their registration.

9th. Reliability is of the utmost importance, as life is often at stake; a thermometer is not cheap at any price if it is inaccurate; economy is bad policy where quality (the vital point in a thermometer) has to be sacrificed.—Rev. Prac.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best effort will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

How should Blackheads be Treated?

They are usually punched out with a large-sized watch key, and a healing application similar to the formula "Acne Punctata," in this issue, applied at night and morning. Dieting and saline cathartics are also used when necessary. Look over our indexes for other information.

M. Billere.

How is Acne Punctata made?

Prof. Robbinsol recommends:

Borax	10 parts.
Sodium bicarbonate	10 parts.
Ether	20 parts.
Rose water	300 parts.

To be used after pressing out the contents of the follicles and in conjunction with frictions twice a day with sulphur soap and water. H. W. Sparker.

How can I make a Dark Brown Hair Dye?

Try this:

Ac. pyrogall	4 drs.
Sodii sulphit	30 grs.
Spt. vini rect	1 oz.
Aq. dest	3 drs.

Dissolve the acid in the spirit, the sodium sulphite in the water, and mix.

Look over our very complete indexes for other formulas. Wm. Mixton.

Give a few good Formulas for Horse Condition Powders?

1. Black antimony 8 ozs.
   Sulphur 7 ozs.
   Elm bark 3¼ ozs.
   Resin 1½ ozs.
   Potassium nitrate 1½ ozs.
   Anise seed ¾ oz.
2. Exsiccated iron sulphate 5 ozs.
   Cantharides 1 oz.
   Ginger 3 ozs.
   Black antimony 6 ozs.
   Potassium nitrate 5 ozs.
   Sulphur 10 ozs.
   Flaxseed 10 ozs.
   Gentian 7 ozs.
   Cream tartar 3 ozs.
   White resin 5 ozs.
   Anise seed 5 ozs.
3. Sodium sulphate 8 ozs.
   Sulphur 4 ozs.
   Fenugreek 4 ozs.
   Gentian 2 ozs.
   Black antimony 2 ozs.
4. Black antimony 1 oz.
   Resin 1 oz.
   Capsicum 1 oz.
   Gentian 2 ozs.
   Fenugreek 2 ozs.
   Sulphur 2 ozs.
   Saltpetre 2 ozs.
   Cream tartar 2 ozs.
   Ginger 2 ozs.
   Licorice 3 ozs.

In preparing all of the above, the ingredients must all be reduced to a fine powder and well mixed. The usual dose is about one tablespoonful two or three times daily. See an article in this issue on the subject. H. Thompson.

What is Nutritive Pomade?

Here is an old formula:

Eggs oil	4 ozs.
Almond oil	12 ozs.
Lard	32 ozs.
Spermaceti	2 ozs.
Wax, white	1 oz.
Bergamot oil	4 drs.
Pimenta oil	1 dr.
Cassia oil	1 dr.

Melt the fats together on the water bath, remove from the heat, and add the perfumes; stir until cold.

Wm. Mixton.

How is the "Bead Oil" or Foam given to Liquors?

Some contend that this is the result of natural old age, others that the effect may be hastened by manipulation. In the liquor trade, anything added to liquors to cause them to carry a "bead" and to hang in pearly drops about the side of the glass or bottle when poured out or shaken is called "beading," the popular notion being that liquor is better in proportion as it "beads." The object of adding a so-called "bead oil" is to impart this quality to a low-proof liquor, so that it may appear to the eye to be of the proper strength and better quality. The following formula for "bead oil" is given in the Liquor Dealers' Guide:

Sweet almond oil	1 oz.
Sulphuric acid, concentrated	1 oz.
Sugar, lump, crushed	1 oz.
Alcohol, sufficient.	

Triturate the oil and acid very carefully, together in a glass mortar, or other suitable vessel, and afterwards add by degrees the sugar. Continue trituration until the mixture becomes pasty, and then gradually add enough alcohol to render the whole perfectly fluid. Transfer to a quart bottle, and wash out the mortar twice or oftener with strong alcohol until about 20 fluid ounces in all of the latter has been used, the washings are to be added to the mixture in the bottle. Cautiously agitate the bottle, loosely corked, until admixture appears complete, and set aside in a cool place. This quantity of "oil" is supposed to be sufficient for about two barrels of liquor. The liquor treated with this "oil" is usually allowed to become clearer by simple repose.

Another formula is:

Soapwort, coarsely ground	13 ozs.
Diluted alcohol, to make	1 gal.

Extract the soapwort by maceration. This is also intended for 80 gallons of liquor, preferably adding to the latter one-half gallon of simple syrup.

The ingredients of the above formulas, according to the Manual of Beverages, are not injurious—not at least in the quantities required for "beading." It is said that beyond a certain degree of dilution of the liquor with water, these preparations fail to produce the intended effect. The addition of sugar, or glycerin increases their efficacy, and some conteud is all that is necessary for the purpose.

Wm. Mixton.

How is Nutritive Hydrastis made?

Dr. Eccles suggests the following: Sometimes known as Glycerin or Aqueous Hydrastis, as it can be diluted without precipitation.

Hydrastine hydrochlor	25 grs.
Aluminum chloride	23 grs.
Calcium chloride	20 grs.
Magnesium chloride	18 grs.
Potassium chloride	½ gr.
Dil. hydrochloric acid	10 m.
Distilled water	6 ozs.
Glycerin, enough to make	1 pt.

Dissolve all of the salts in the water after adding the acid, and then mix with the glycerin. H. Thompson.

Please give a Formula for Solution Iron Peptonate and Manganese?

The following formula contains 0.6 per cent. iron and 0.1 per cent. manganese:

Pept. iron. dry, sol	24.0 gms.
Hot distilled water	200.0 gms.
Syrup, simple	200.0 gms.
Liq. sodae (2:100)	100.0 gms.
Liq. mangani glucosit	50.0 gms.
Dist. water	320.0 gms.
Alcohol	100.0 gms.
Tr. orange	3.0 gms.
Tr. vanilla	1.5 gms.
Aceticether	0.5 gms.
Tr. aromatic	1.5 gms.
Aqua, q. s. ft	1000.0 gms.

Dissolve peptonate iron in 200 grammes of hot distilled water. When cool add the other ingredients and filter.

M. Thompson.

What is good for Mosquito Bites?

Strong ammonia water is very good; if you prefer a mixture try one of the following. They have been also used for flea, bed-bug and insect bites generally.

Oil camphor	100 gms.
Pure styrax balsam	20 gms.
Essence mint	5 gms.

Or:

Olive oil	20 gms.
Styrax ointment	25 gms.
Balsam Peru	5 gms.

Or:

Beta naphthol, 5 to	10 gms.
Ether, enough to dissolve naphthol.	
Menthol, 0.25 to	1 gm.
Vaseline	100 gms.

Wm. Mixton.

Please give Formula for a Brown Hair Dye?

Try this cautiously:

Ac. pyrogall	1 drs.
Ac. nitric. dil	10 m.
Ess. bouquet	3 drs.
Spt. tenuior ad	4 ozs.

M. This makes a brown dye; if wanted darker increase the pyrogallic acid.

H. W. Sparker.

How can Insect Bites be Prevented?

Solutions of various essential oils are used; a German formula is:

Acetic ether	5 parts.
Eucalyptol	10 parts.
Cologne water	10 parts.
Pyrethrum tincture	50 parts.

Dilute with four or five times its bulk of water, and apply as a lotion.

P. W. Lendower.

How are Liquid Preparations of Beef, Milk and Wheat made?

Beef should be used in the form of a peptone, which means lean beef artificially digested with pepsin and evaporated. With milk use only the casein and prepare in the same way. For wheat use the best gluten and digest it with diastase and papain. Some use the latter alone or in combination for all three. Use a minimum of alcohol as the preservative. No formulas of any value have yet been published, and it will doubtless require some considerable experimenting to develop a good one. Proper seasonings, not too strong, and on the line of table sauces, must also be developed and added. A formula for peptonate of iron and manganese is given in this column; others, and additional information on the above lines will be found in recent issues. Look over your back numbers carefully, and you will be surprised to see how interesting and valuable they are for reference.

M. Billere.

What is a Nice Perfume for Witch Hazel Cream?

The perfume most suitable for any preparation is the result of careful testing. We give you two formulas and suggest that you also do a little experimenting of your devising and report results to Practical Druggist for the benefit of others.

(a)

Lavender oil	1 oz.
Bergamot oil	1 oz.
Lemon oil	1 oz.
Cinnamon oil	½ dr.
Rosemary oil	1 dr.
Rose geranium oil	½ oz.
Clove oil	½ dr.
Alcohol, to	8 ozs.

(b)

Lavender oil	1 dr.
Bergamot oil	1 dr.
Lemon oil	1 dr.
Neroli oil	½ dr.
Balm oil	15 m.
Rose oil	10 m.
Cologne spirits, to	8 ozs.

Incorporate the desired quantity (very small) with the witch hazel cream.

H. W. Sparker.

An Insoluble Wax.

A process has been patented in France for making bottle-sealing wax insoluble in spirit. In it the usual colophony is replaced by resinates of the heavy metals or of the alkaline earths, to which can be added paraffins or salts of the fatty acids, and any coloring matters, also insoluble in alcohol.—Popular Science News.

A Chemical Life Preserver.

Prof. Sharpnel's plan is to inclose in an air-tight rubber vest some calcium barbid and also in a separate receptacle a little water which by a special contrivance may be liberated. Such a garment may be worn without inconvenience at all times, and in case of need it can be inflated by causing acetylene gas to be generated in its interior. Instead of a vest, rubber pockets may be disposed about the coat, or the same idea applied in other ways.—Rev. Pract.

Registered Labels.

8,141. Title: "Hav-it." (For a medicine). George N. Wanser, Cranford, N. J.

8,144. Title: "Teddy's Roach Dust." (For an insecticide). Burke Chemical Co., New York, N. Y.

8,145. Title: "Phenol oil." (For a veterinary remedy). Lewis & Tisinger, Edna, Texas.

8,148. Title: "Abilena." (For mineral waters). Abilene Drug Comp'y, Abilene, Kans.

8,157. Title: "Anti-bacilli." (For a medicinal ointment or paste). Benjamin F. Bye, Indianapolis, Ind.

8,158. Title. "Lewis' hair grower." (For a hair preparation). J. T. Lewis, Chatham, Va.

8,162. Title: "Chloride calcium water." (For mineral water). Chase City Mineral Water Co., Richmond, Va.

8,163. Title: "Chase City lithia water." (For mineral water). Chase City Mineral Water Co., Richmond, Va.

8,166. Title: "Restora." (For mineral water). E. W. Zoeller, Frankfort, Kentucky.

8,183 Title: "Yaltacure." (For a medicine). Edward F. Christian, St. Paul, Minn.

8,184. Title: "Beebe's yellow tablets." (For a medicine). Yellow Tablet Co., Elyria, Ohio.

8,185. Title: "King of all." (For a medicine). S. A. Yelmgren, Galesburg, Ill.

8,186. Title: "Dr. Brown's ruterba." (For a medicine). Dr. Brown Medical Company, Albany, N. Y.

8,195. Title: "Bismarck stomach bitters." (For bitters). C. Lange & Co., Chicago, Ill.

8,204. Title: "Bumstead's worm syrup." (For a worm syrup). Margaret W. Voorbees, Philadelphia, Pa.

8,209. Title: "Geuda mineral water." (For mineral water). Taylor & Reeves, Geuda Springs, Kans.

8,219. Title: "Minervaline." (For a hair and scalp tonic or lotion). Thomas N. Bowles, Brooklyn N. Y.

8,220. Title: "Birch cream face powder." (For a face powder). Lizzie Birch, St. Louis, Mo.

8,221. Title: "The Fenning teething and cooling powder." (For a powder). Joseph A. Wilfrid Bouvier, Fall River, Mass.

Bone Felone.

For fifteen years, Dr. Lummins says: I have never failed to abort a boil or bone felon when I saw it before suppuration set in. I accomplish this by covering the boil or finger, to the thickness of an eighth of an inch, with unguentum hydrargyrum nitratis (citrine ointment). This ointment must be held in position with some non-absorbent bandage, and should be put on fresh every eight hours until all the symptoms and signs of inflammation have disappeared.—Med. Sum.

Air Regenerated.

The method of MM. Desgrez and Balthazard of renewing the oxygen of air and removing its impurities by means of sodium binoxide in contact with water (reacting as free oxygen and soda) has been made practical by them for divers. An aluminum case, connected by pipes with the helmet, contains clock-work that releases tablets of sodium binoxide at regular intervals, and an electrical fan that keeps up a current of air. Five quarts of air and 200 grammes of the binoxide suffice for an hour.—Popular Science News.

Why Druggists Fail.

Few men come up to their highest measure of success. Some fail through timidity or lack of nerve. They are unwilling to take risks incident to life, and fail through fear in venturing on ordinary duties. They lack pluck. Others fail through imprudence, lack of discretion, care, or sound judgment. They overestimate the future and build aircastles, and venture beyond their depth, and fail and fall. Others, again, fail through lack of application and perseverance. They begin with good resolves, but soon get tired of that, and want a change, thinking they can do much better at something else. Thus they fritter life away, and succeed at nothing.

Others waste time and money and fail through ruinous habits; tobacco, whiskey and beer spoil them for business, drive their best customers from them, and scatter their prospects of success. Some fail for want of brains, education, and fitness for their calling; they lack a knowledge of human nature and the motives that actuate men. They have not qualified themselves for their occupation by practical education. Still others are unsuccessful because circumstances are against them; through no fault of theirs, death or the failure of others, causes losses and expenses which no effort on their part can make up or repair.—Great Thoughts.

Recent Patents.

668,636. Douche bench. William T. Gregg, Yonkers, N. Y.

668,647. Ecraseur. Max Jaenicke, Gorlitz, Germany.

668,762. Disinfecting appliance. Thos. N. Thomson, Scranton, Pa.

668,929. Device for treating diseases of the ear. Mike Polich, Riverside, Cal.

669,098. Inhaler. Timothy T. Overshiner, Marion, Ind.

669,243. Protective means for poison containers. Victor H. Kopold, Brooklyn, N. Y.

669,583. Breast pump. Joseph H. Hoover, Waterloo, Ia.

669,716. Topical remedy. Robert Wallace, Louisville, Ky.

669,756. Bed pan. Mary MacAdam, Lynn, Mass.

669,910. Irrigating vaginal syringe. Joseph P. Ball, Hesston, Kans.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Department is open to our readers for short items of interest to the Trade.

Cultivating the Public.

Editor Practical Druggist:

An enterprising suburban druggist is not only willing to sell stamps and car tickets and throw in a drink with each sale, but he has gone to considerable trouble and expense to make it pleasant for people to drop in and wait for a street car.

Electric cars pass his place at a rapid rate, and unless one is well outside to signal, the car is clear by before one inside the store can catch it.

This druggist from behind the counter can see the cars coming, and has had rigged up a small bell outside just over his door, and from the inside of the store presses a button which gives signal to the motorman that a passenger waits in his store. The motormen have learned this bell-signal and stop the car promptly. They appreciate the idea and do their waiting there. Motormen and conductors occasionally, when a chance offers run in for a drink of soda, and there is never any charge to them.

This is the kind of enterprise that pays. We cannot get along without the dear public and must have them as our friends.

Dudley Street.

The A. Ph. A. "Knoxed" Out.

Editor Practical Druggist:

The old and venerable American Pharmaceutical Association, just as it was getting ready to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary, has been discovered by one of our pulchritudinous young scientists to be in a very bad way. This great investigator, John Knox, has proven, to his own satisfaction, that the blood of the A. Ph. A. is thick, off color and very bad in quality. He also very clearly demonstrates that new and "good red blood" is needed very badly, and at once, and like other great patriotic scientists, offers his own for transfusion on certain conditions, viz.: that the A. Ph. A. start a journal and secure the great Knox for its editor.

This is an interesting scheme—especially as the manufacturing house at the back of Knox once had an "episode" with the A. Ph. A. that was somewhat "thick and off color." If they could now, in this way, get control of this old association and work it in their own interest, they might succeed in "Knoxing" out some of their competitors in this city and elsewhere.

Such a transparent game, will, however, not succeed, as the A. Ph. A. has too many friends, and too strong a hold on the affections of the trade. This venerable association has never been run as an "organ" or advertisement of any house, and we hope it never will be.

Fort Street.

Avoid Sneaks.

Editor Practical Druggist:

A correspondent in your last issue very properly cautions the trade aginst new things that are being pushed on what is known as the "boom plan." He might have carried the idea a little further and included pedlers, sneaks, smugglers, and others, who slip in quietly, representing unknown houses, and offer on the dead "q. t." great bargains or special offers, on their own guarantee,—which is always "n. g."

Now I have an admiration for those who walk in the front door, advertise, and show their goods openly. Such houses know that they are right, and are not afraid of honest and fair competition. It pays to always give them the preference.

Fayette Street.

To Disguise Carbolic Acid.

Editor Practical Druggist:

Carbolic acid may be disguised so perfectly that an expert would not know it, and at the same time its medical, escarotic and antiseptic properties remain unchanged. All that is necessary in order to work this miracle is to add a few drops of the oil of peppermint and let stand for twenty-four hours. when presto! our quondam opalescent liquid has changed to a beautiful light green color with a mild peppermint odor. If too little oil of peppermint is used, and it is not thoroughly shaken together with the acid, you can still smell the carbolic acid above the peppermint, but ten or fifteen drops of the oil to the ounce of acid is generally sufficient and disguises its smell and appearence perfectly. G. W. Harvey, M.D.

Cutting the Cutters.

Editor Practical Druggist:

Since my communication in your last issue, matters have progressed about as expected. The N. A. R. D. are blowing hard to keep up their courage and are ready to claim all the credit if the new plan succeeds.

It has developed that many of the biggest houses were not consulted or invited to co-operate with the N. A. R. D., and some sceptics even go so far as to hint that their efforts are not sincere, and that they do not really want the plan to succeed, and that they are being secretly backed in this move by certain proprietors and jobbers.

The cutters have organized and are to bring out a joint line of proprietaries that they will all push and work for, giving them the preference whenever they can and substitute them three times out of four, as it is believed they can easily do. This move is a very strong one and will make it much easier to get goods.

One of the most prominent retailers in this city, one who is working with the N. A. R. D., and doing all he can to make its plan succeed, admitted recently at a small friendly meeting that there was no hopes of success. He based his opinion on the theory that "money works" and is bound to get the goods. He said, "There is too much competition and treachery among proprietors and jobbers for any such plan ever to succeed."

It is very much to be regretted that we are apparently confronted by such a condition, but it is always best to know the worst, and be prepared for it. Some day the hard working retailer will find out that after all, it pays best to cultivate the public and not put too much faith in those who want to "sell" him.

Fourth Avenue.

The Boom Plan.

Editor Practical Druggist:

Hardly a day passes but what a druggist is swindled by buying quantities of worthless and unsalable proprietary remedies, with the expectation that they will be largely advertised and pushed in the neighborhood, greatly to his profit, as a sole agent, etc. This is what is known as the "Boom" plan. It rarely ever happens that a responsible house with reliable goods adopts methods of this kind, and any house making such propositions should be looked upon with suspicion.

If the retailer is careful, he will not enter into any agreement of that kind with any house, responsible or otherwise, until he has consulted with the editor of some good drug paper like Practical Druggist. In fact it is greatly to the interest of the retailer to let Practical Druggist know of everything of that kind that is going on, not only as a matter of protection to himself, but also to his innocent and often too confiding brethren in other sections. The information that I have received from Practical Druggist has always been reliable and has saved me a great deal of trouble.

Wishing your valuable paper, and its various departments all the success that they so well deserve, I trust you will publish this warning for the good of the craft, from one who came very near being victimized.

Thos. Simpson.

Snoring may be Cured?

It has come to our knowledge that a middle-aged man who for years had had a household reputation as a most sonorous snorer, began to take a preparation of the suprarenal capsule as a remedy for chronic nasal catarrh. Not only did it mitigate the supersecretion of mucus, but his snoring practically ceased. Whether or not the occurrence was anything more than a coincidence, we do not undertake to say. —N. Y. Med. Jour.

A New Fluorescent for Roentgen Rays.

Dr. Leonard Paget is said to have discovered that screens prepared with pentadecylparatolycetone fluoresce much more strongly with the Röntgen ray than do those prepared with calcium tungstate, and that the definition of the shadows is much sharper.—Rev. Scient.

Cerium is getting Serious?

There is certainly something odd about the element cerium. M. Schutzenberger, a well-known French chemist, has shown that monazite sand yields three different ceriums, agreeing in spectroscopic character and in the ordinary reactions of cerium, but not in all chemical respects, and having the respective atomic weights of 138, 148 and 157.—Progressive Age.

The Age of a Patient.

This is indicated on the prescriptions written by Dr. George Barksdale, of Richmond, Va. He has the consecutive numbers 1 to 21, and over that age, printed in the lower left-hand corner of the prescription blank, with a line stating that the number checked is the age of the person for whom the prescription is intended.—Meyer Bros. Drug.

Rattlesnake Cure for Leprosy.

Dr. De Moura, of Brazil, recently contributed a paper to the Berlin Medical Society on the result of his researches and observations on the cure of leprosy by the inoculation of rattlesnake poison. He claims that if the patient be suffering from uncomplicated leprosy the treatment is followed by excellent results; and Prof. Lewin, while he does not admit that the venom is of the nature of an antidote, acknowledges that it produced at any rate a temporary change for the better, and is, therefore, worthy of further investigation. —Med. Rev.

Danger in Worm Candy.

I had a peculiar accident happen here in our city, which might have ended fatally for two children.

A customer came into the store and asked for ten cents worth of worm candy. My clerk gave him about a dozen 1-grain santonin lozenges. The party that had bought the lozenges went home and laid them on the table. His two children, aged respectively 5 and 7 years, found and ate the lozenges. Between the two they had six grains of santonin. Now, a lethal dose for a child is four grains. Luckily, the parents of the children discovered the mishap immediately and ran for assistance. A physician was called in, who prescribed emetics in copious quantities. After several hours hard work both children were out of danger.

Santonin lozenges and so-called worm candies are retailed indiscriminately, without the danger attending their administration being brought to the attention of the purchaser. In my case the purchaser had been warned as to the nature of the remedy, hence his hasty call for help which undoubtedly saved the lives of the children. Moral: Do not sell worm candy or santonin lozenges without warning customer to keep them under lock and key, so as to be out of reach of children, they to receive the proper doses and not "ad libitum."—W. E. Eilbracht, Meyer Bros.

Atmospheric Hydrogen.

Prof. Dewar demonstrates that hydrogen exists free in the atmosphere in sensible proportion. There has been much question in the past as to its presence; indeed, the velocity of the hydrogen molecule renders it doubtful as to whether hydrogen would not escape from the earth into interplanetary space. On this basis there must be a continual accession of hydrogen to this planet from space.—Popular Science News.

Serving "Bromo."

There are so few drug clerks who know how to serve a dose of effervescing "bromo" properly, or knowing, care. Go into ten stores and call for a glass of "bromo" and the chances are that it will be served to you wrong in ten of them. This is about the way they do it: They draw a mineral water glass nearly full of carbonated water at nearly the freezing point, put in a spoonful of the effervescing salt, stir it with the spoon and pass it over the counter.

How should it be done? So: Take a dry glass, put in the granular powder, draw another glass half full of plain water from the tap, and while the customer holds the first glass in his hand pour the contents of the second glass into it. Rationale: The "bromo" dissolves better in the tap water, the effervescence is more regular and steady, the customer can drink it down at once and the latter process of manipulation looks better, and hence does the patient more good. As ten cents is usually charged, a half glass of vichy might be thrown in gratis for the customer to rinse his mouth with. Very little things influence trade, and a man would walk a block or two out of his way to get even so apparently small a thing as a dose of "bromo" served properly.—Claflin's Rep.

Registered Trade Marks.

35,917. Insecticide compound. David M. Dunne, Portland, Ore. The words "Solid Sprays."

35,918. Ointment. Henry McGruder, Goshen, Ind. The word "Ahealu."

35,920. Emulsion. W. J. F. Geary, Sacramento, Cal. The word "Lambertine."

35,921. Medical tonics. Mass & Waldstein, New York, N. Y. The word "Ironbrew."

35,931. Chemical solvents for gums and oils. George A. Alden & Co., Boston, Mass. The words "Golden Spray."

35,971. Natural mineral water. Indiana Springs Company, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind. The word "Mudlavia."

35,972. Perfumery. F. Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich. The word "Lorna."

35,974. Medicines. Martin H. Smith Co., New York, N. Y. The compound word "Glyco-Heroin."

35,977. Remedies. Kit Williams, Hammond, La. The compound word "Pa-Nol."

35,978. Medical compound. Fierheller & Tuckett, Buffalo, N. Y. The word "Ferroleum."

35,979. Medical preparations. Robert Groppler, Berlin, Germany. The word "Lysoform."

35,980. Ointment and lotion. Ulysses C. Roumillat, Charleston, S. C. The word "Tannopiline."

35,981. Chemical solvents for gums and oils. Commonwealth Manufacturing Co., Portland, Me., and Everett, Mass. The word "Eagle."

36,014. Medicinal preparations. Solway Annan Company, Washington, D. C. The word "Sangogen."

36,015. Medical compounds. Alexander Walker, New York, N. Y. The word "Regenero."

36,016. Medicines. Kit Williams, Hammond, La. The word "Royaline."

36,017. Pills. William E. Snellings, Jr., Norfolk, Va. The words "Scrub Brush."

36,018. Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Agurin."

36,019. Antiseptic. Dios Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. The word "Germiletum."

36,020. Liquid disinfectants. The Embalmers Supply Co., Westport, Conn. The word "Utopine."

36,036. Medicated bands. Henry B. Byrne, New Orleans, La. The word "Magic."

36,037. Bandages and compresses. The Stafford Hydropathic Co., Baltimore, Md. The word "Sanaqua."

36,039. Medical compounds. Vapo-Cresolene Co., Stanley, N. J., and New York, N. Y. The word "Vapo."

36,040. Medical compounds. James O'Neill Logan, Washington, D. C. The compound word "Tab-Lax."

36,041. Proprietary medicine. Khasan Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Maltphospho."

36,043. Cure for impure blood. Minnie M. Harris, Washington, D. C. The hypenated word "U-Ah-Ma."

36,044. Cure for skin diseases. Minnie M. Harris, Washington, D. C. The hyphenated word "Zema-Cura."

36,045. Medical compounds. Charles S. Archer, Portland, Oregon. The letters "Rchr."

36,046. Oleates of sodium. Zimmer & Co., Frankfort-on-the-Main. The word "Eunatrol."

36,047. Insecticides. William H. Bowker, Boston, Mass. The word "Calcide."

36,048. Insecticides. William H. Bowker, Boston, Mass. The word "Pyrox."

36,049. Dentifrices and mouth washes. Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. The word "Mentholine."

56,050. Toilet and antiseptic preparations. Nordeutsche Wollkammerel & Kammgarnspinnerei, Bremen. The word "Enweka."

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & Co. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.35, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
108 Fulton St., New York.

Telephone, 2277 John.
Cable Address, "Pracdrug," New York.

New York State Association.

The next annual meeting will be held at Buffalo, beginning June 4th, and the attendants will have an opportunity to visit the Pan-American Exposition.

Practical Druggist Course.

No books or any extra expense of any kind are required in this very popular course. It is the easiest, cheapest and best. Sample lectures free. See Prospectus in another column.

The Wholesale Drug Meeting.

The National Wholesale Druggists Association will hold their twenty-seventh annual meeting at Old Point Comfort, beginning October 14th. An interesting programme is being arranged and a large attendance is expected.

Gasoline Ignited by Friction.

A distressing and at the same time remarkable accident occurred recently, in which a woman was seriously burned about the face, hands and arms by a gasolene explosion. The remarkable part of the affair is that the gasolene was not ignited by fire and is believed to have exploded by electricity produced by friction. She went to the bathroom to clean a child's dress. A gallon of gasolene was poured into a porcelain-lined wash basin. She was rubbing the dress vigorously when suddenly there was an explosion and her hair was set on fire.

It could not have ignited, as there was no fire in the room, and the house was heated by a furnace. The woman says she did not strike a match and that she was particularly careful when using gasolene. Still the fact remains that an explosion took place and the doctor who was called in explains it by saying that it was caused by friction.

Adulterated Quinine.

The Government chemists at Washington recently rejected a very large quantity of two-grain quinine pills made by a prominent American manufacturer, who had secured the order at a very low price. Upon examination it was found that each two-grain pill contained about one grain of quinine, and one grain of a mixture of gypsum and wheat flour.

A letter to the Surgeon-General, asking for the name of the manufacturer, brings the response, "It is not deemed advisable to give the information desired." If the Government gave publicity to such matters it would be better for all. In the meantime druggists who have been buying cheap quinine pills, will do well to get out their test tubes and report to PRACTICAL DRUGGIST for the good of the craft.

The Stamp Tax Repeal.

The trade will be pleased to learn that largely through the efforts of the PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, the present obnoxious stamp tax has been repealed not only on medicines, perfumeries, toilet papers, etc., but in quite a number of other cases, as will be seen by the following list:

Certificate of damage.
Certificates of deposit.
Proprietary medicines.
Perfumery and cosmetics.
Bills of lading for export.
Power of attorney to vote.
Power of attorney to sell.
Manifest for Custom House entry.
Mortgage for conveyance in trust.
Certificates not otherwise specified.
Bonds of indemnity and bonds not otherwise specified.
Insurance —Life, marine, inland, fire, casualty, fidelity and guaranty.

Chewing gum.	Bank checks.
Commercial brokers.	Promissory notes.
Telephone messages.	Protest.
Telegraph messages.	Warehouse receipts.
Money orders.	Lease.
Express receipts.	Charter party.

This form of direct taxation is one of the most objectionable that could be devised, and as a relic of European Royalty it has no place in this or any free country. Every one will be pleased to learn that that is has been now almost entirely discontinued. The new law takes effect beginning with July 1st, 1901, and in the meantime druggists are buying as little as possible of stamped goods, where there will be a reduction in the price on account of stamps. Some prominent ones ought to come down more than the value of the stamps.

The Proprietary Association Meeting.

The Proprietary Association of America will hold its nineteenth annual meeting May 1st to 3d, in New York City, at the Murray Hill Hotel. The officers of the association desire a full attendance, as matters of great interest will be considered. The Committee on Arrangements have been instructed to provide plenty of time for the business meetings and to give members their money's worth of entertainment.

Infant Foods.

As the season approaches when this class of preparations will be greatly in demand, the careful druggist who wants to please his customer and does not see any advantage in delivering a box of worms when infant foods are called for, will do well to look over his stock, examine it carefully, and return all of it back to the manufacturer that is the least "off color," getting in exchange a fresh supply for the summer trade.

Manufacturers of these foods, which are yet in an experimental state, have been for years testing various methods to preserve them, and every season some house changes their plan and calls in all the old goods.

There is no article that needs so much care and discretion in purchasing as infant food, as if there is anything wrong about it, the retailer gets the credit for selling old and decayed goods and this is sure to seriously affect his business. It is a wise plan adopted by many conservative houses, to buy in the spring the minimum amount of the best sellers, that will carry them through the season, with the understanding that all unsold can be returned.

Caution with Benzine.

This is an admonition which should be constantly borne in mind. Every few months we hear of accidents caused by the careless handling of benzine. A Canadian exchange has a timely editorial urging its readers to warn customers of the dangerous explosive character of benzine. The liquid should never be exposed to the atmosphere near a naked flame. It is much safer and better to use it in the yard or under an open shed; never in a house or closed room.

Alcoholic Endurance.

At a recent meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine the question of alcoholism was discussed by prominent experts.

Dr. Charles L. Dana said that an estimate of 3,000 intoxications during a lifetime was about as much as nature allowed the average man. Drunkards, it was said, owed their condition in 50 per cent. of the cases to whiskey, and in 20 per cent. of the cases to beer.

Dr. Allen Starr said that the treatment in alcoholic cases ought to depend on the nature of the intoxicant that brought on the condition. He cited the irritating effect of sherry wine on the temper, the soothing effect of port, the exhilarating effect of champagne drinking, and the paralyzing effect of burgundy, and argued that the treatment ought to consist in remedies meant to suit the special case of the particular intoxicant responsible for the condition of the patient. The sole remedy for drunkenness, consisted in moral influence, religious or social, which might be brought to bear on the patient whose hope for relief from his ailment through the medium of drugs was a vain one.

Boards of Pharmacy Meetings.

Applicants should write the secretaries in advance for blanks, regulations, dates, etc. A full list of the secretaries is given in another column, and will be repeated from time to time. Mention Practical Druggist when writing.

Acetanilid Habit.

Dr. G. W. Gaines, of New Orleans, says: Some four years ago acetanilid was prescribed for a negro adult suffering from rheumatism. The man found that he was relieved by its administration, but that on leaving off the medicine for a few days the pain returned. So he began taking it constantly each day. Now he uses two ounces each week and has been doing this for some months. It is not stated whether the man suffers any ill effects from his habit.—Med. Record.

The "Doctor" Degree.

Doctor of Pharmacy is a degree granted by a number of colleges of pharmacy and objected to by various educators. The technical high schools in Germany are surprising those who feel that the degree should be limited to medicine, law and divinity. These schools have established the degree of "Doctor of Engineering" and other similar degrees. This is a recognition of the value of technical training. It is in keeping with the growth of manual training schools in America and the favor our commercial courses are receiving at the hands of colleges of pharmacy. —Chem. & Drug.

The Baking Powder War.

The war between the baking powder manufacturers seems to have been transferred to new fields, and judging from the manner in which hostilities have started, the operations are to be conducted on quite as active a basis as has hitherto characterized them. Only recently in the state of Minnesota, matters reached such a climax that the parties concerned were having their own representatives arrested in order to furnish proper subjects for test cases before the courts, and even before we are cognizant that a decision has been rendered in that state, the battle opens in Arkansas by the introduction of a bill before the Legislature, reading, in part, as follows:

"Whereas, Bitartrate of potash (cream of tartar) as used in combination with bicarbonate of soda, for ærating or leavening or preparing farinaceous foods, does, by its chemical reaction, leave in such foods 9 per cent. tartrate of potash and soda (commercial strength) in combination or in such quantities as is believed to impair and undermine the health of many people who use it; therefore,

"Be it enacted, etc., That the chemical known as bitartrate of potash (cream of tartar) shall not be sold or offered for sale either in combination with bicarbonate of soda or separately, for the purpose of ærating, leavening or preparing farinaceous foods, or used by venders of food products for ærating, leavening or preparing such food products "

A fine of $500 and six months' imprisonment is imposed for each violation.

The bill has been referred to the Medical Committee after its second reading, and opinion is freely expressed that it has good prospects of passing on the report of that body. The whole outcome seems to hinge on the question as to whether alum or cream of tartar leaves the greater or more injurious residue in leavened foods.

The cream of tartar people have, heretofore, had full swing, and have freely advertised the percentage of alum contained in other brands of baking powders, but the present proceedings of the alum manufacturers make it appear that they are prepared to fight their competitors with their own weapons, and morever run a fair chance of proving that even though they do employ alum, its injurious effect has simply been a bugaboo to hide the ingredients contained in cream of tartar powder, which, according to their claims, is more likely to be deleterious than the alum residue.

National Bureau of Standards.

Scientific men and manufacturers of scientific apparatus will be gratified to learn that after long delay the United States is to establish a National Bureau of Standards, and that a bill appropriating funds for such a purpose has just passed Congress.

Every nation of any importance recognized the necessity of such an institution decades ago, and Germany in particular has paid great attention to the subject, the result being that that country has reached a degree of perfection in this relation that will take us years to attain.

Manufacturers have been compelled, for years past, to send their finest instruments to Germany for verification as to subdivisions etc., and the expense attached, being added to the cost of production, has practically prevented the American manufacturer from competing with his foreign contemporaries.

The bill just passed appropriates $100,000 towards the erection of a building which is to cost ultimately $250,000, and allows $25,000 for a site. Equipment, salaries and general expenses are provided for by allowances of $10,000, $27,140 and $5,000 respectively. It designates the functions of the bureau to be the keeping of the Standards; comparison with those used in engineering, manufacturing, etc. and provides for construction, testing and calibration of standards and measuring apparatus.

The successful passage of the measure was due, to a great extent, to the support which it received from every scientific society of the country, and much praise is due to the members for the unanimous aid given the bill until a favorable decision was rendered.

Recent Deaths.

Harris O. Palmer, Hubbardson, Mass.
Chas. L. Eaton, Roxbury, Mass.
Ferdinand Whipple, Brockton, Mass.
Earl Dwight Sanborn, Randolph, Mass.
Fred. W. Armstrong, Chicago, Ills.
Monson L. Wetherell, Gloucester, Mass.
William W. Handy, Providence, R. I.
Chas. F. Arnold, Sioux City, Iowa.
Lebbeus Burton, Troy, N. Y.
Alex. C. Sirjacques, New Orleans, La.
Dr. C. G. Parkhurst, Monon. Ind.
Fred. C. Wills, Charlottesville, Va.
Henry H. Flint, Willimantic, Conn.
Roswell B. Smith, Toledo, Ohio.
D. C. Harrison, Clarkesville, Iowa.
Frank Tidball, Pittsburg, Pa.
William Battels, Ashtabula, Ohio.
Frank Meyer, New York City.
Dr. Chalmers, Montreal, Canada.

Dr. Richard J. Dungleson.

This prominent physician died at his home in Philadelphia recently. He was a son of Prof. Robby Dungleson and a grandson of Dr. John Leadam, a celebrated London physician. He was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1856. After devoting several years to practice he relinquished it for literary work. He was editor of "Dungleson's Medical Dictionary" and "History of Medicine." He was in the Army service from 1862 to 1865. He was assistant secretary of the International Medical Congress in 1876, and corresponding secretary of the Centennial Medical Commission, and at various times occupied important offices at medical congresses.

To Remove Permanganate Stains.

To remove stains from hands or cloth ing produced by potassium permanganate, rub with hydrogen dioxid, which is said to act like magic.—Rev. Sci.

Improved Surgical Instruction.

Surgical operations have been successfully photograpbed in series, each stage in the operation being represented by a photograph taken instantaneously and without delaying or interfering with the work.

Students of surgery find it difficult to secure satisfactory instruction, because during an operation the surgeons are too much absorbed to lecture, and afterward the opportunity is goue. By means of a special camera a series of photographs can be taken, showing all that any student can see, and with these as a basis the surgeon can give an illustrated lecture, explaining in detail the thought side. A course of illustrated lectures explanatory of all the common operations and also of the exceptional and remarkable operations that come so rarely as to make it impossible to secure clinical material for every class can be built up. Photographs from leading surgeons the world over will furnish instruction in comparative surgery, and the history of surgery from now on can be adequately preserved.

Poisoned by Mercuric Iodide.

A coroner's jury in Allegan, Mich., has found a verdict that a young man, nineteen years of age, came to his death from the effects of poisoning by red iodide of mercury applied to his body in the form of an ointment. The poisonous ointment was prescribed by a physician and put up under his personal supervision.

The Tin Box Trust.

According to the daily press, most all the tin box makers have gotten together and organized a combination. Accurate information has not yet been given out, but it is supposed that one of its principal objects will be to benefit the country and incidentally raise prices.

The Bottle Trade Demoralized.

Since the late combination "fell through" each maker has been on the still hunt for orders at redued rates. Special bargains are the order of the day, and some makers say they are willing to sell 20 per cent. below cost, rather than have the other fellow get the order.

Practical Druggist Course.

The enrolment for March is progressing most favorably and the indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to send in their matriculations soon. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, and have the long winter evenings to study and experiment.

Sample lectures and full particulars free. See announcement in another column.

The Physician-Druggist.

A Cincinnati physician applied for membership in the Academy of Medicine who was finally advised to withdraw his name for fear of unpleasant discussion and of possible refusal. The sole reason given was that the applicant owned and conducted a drug store. There is a feeling that it is not proper for a physician to conduct a drug store, as it affords too great opportunity for interference with the prescriptions and practice of other physicians. This feeling appears to be particularly strong in Cincinnati. The newspapers were, however, in error when they stated that the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association contains a clause preventing physicians who conduct drug stores from becoming members of local societies in affiliation with the association. The point is nowhere raised in the Code of Ethics. While a physician who is also a pharmacist rarely has a large practice, yet his competitors naturally feel that it is unfair of him to expect to fill their prescriptions at the same time that he is practicing medicine in his store. Few, therefore, send prescriptions to such a store. Of course, each society has a right to decide on the qualifications of its members, but in general there seems to be no reason for refusing membership to a physician-pharmacist.—Jour. Am. Med. Assn.

White Charcoal.

An English pharmacist was recently asked how charcoal could be bleached. This would make a good catch question for an examining Board.

Saunders' Pocket Medical Formulary.

With an appendix. By William M. Powell, M. D. Sixth edition. Thoroughly revised 298 pages. Morocco, flexible tuck. W. B. Saunders & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia. Price $2.00.

Containing Posological Table; Formula and Doses for Hypodermic Medication; Poisons and their Antidotes; Obstetrical Table; Diet for Invalids; Tables of Incompatibles; Weights and Measures, etc.

Some 200 new and valuable formulæ have been added to the present edition.

Pharmaceutical Associations.

A complete list of the secretaries, with their addresses, are printed in another column, and will be repeated from time to time as revised Write for latest information, enclosing a stamp, mentioning Practical Druggist.

Wood Alcohol.

Additional reports from Baltimore confirm the new and very dangerous properties of wood alcohol reported in last month's issue, and it seems that even for external purposes, it is so dangerous, that no first-class druggist can afford to have anything to do with it.

It may be all right to use wood alcohol for burning, but that demand should be supplied by the grocer. The time is coming when it will be greatly to the credit of the retailer to be able to say that he has not had a drop of wood alcohol in his shop for years. We have already learned of one very prominent jobbing house that refuses to handle it, and in case of litigation, which will be more common in the near future, there are many advantages in having a perfectly clean record on this subject.

Practical Druggist is the only drug journal that has never written up, "puffed," advocated or advertised wood alcohol. Careful and practical druggists are always right.

Important Medical Meetings.

For April meetings, etc., see page 42 of the March number.

American Dermatological Association, at Chicago, May 30, 31 and June 1st. Dr. F. H. Montgomery, Sec., 100 State st., Chicago.

American Gynecological Society, at Chicago, May 28th. Dr. J. Riddle Goffe, Sec., 22 East 35th st., New York.

American Laryngological Association, at New Haven, Conn., May 27, 28, 29th. Dr. James E. Newcomb, Sec., 118 West 69th st., New York.

American Orthopedic Association, at Niagara Falls, May 7, 8, 9th. Dr. John Ridlon, Sec., 103 State st., Chicago.

American Climatological Association, at Niagara Falls, May 30 and June 1st. Dr. Guy Hinsdale, Sec., 3943 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

American Pediatric Society, at Niagara Falls, May 27, 28, 29th. Dr. Samuel S. Adams, Sec., 1 Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C.

American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, at New York, May 30, 31, June 1st. Dr. Wendell C. Phillips, Sec., 350 Madison ave., New York.

American Surgical Association, at Baltimore, May 7, 8, 9th. Dr. Herbert L. Burrell, Sec., 22 Newberry st., Boston.

Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, at St. Paul, May 30, 31, June 1st. Lieut.-Colonel Charles Lamb, M.D., Sec., 69 State st., Chicago.

Arkansas Medical Society, at Hot Springs, May 15, 16, 17th. Dr. Frank Vinsonhaler, Sec., Little Rock.

Connecticut Medical Society, at Hartford, May 15, 16th. Dr. N. E. Worden, Sec., 174 Fairfield ave., Bridgeport.

Illinois State Medical Society, at Peoria, May 21, 22, 23d. Dr. Edmund W. Weis, Sec., Ottawa, Ill.

Indiana State Medical Society at South Bend, May 15, 16, 17th. Dr. F. C. Heath, Sec., 19 W. Ohio st., Indianapolis.

Iowa State Medical Society at Davenport, May 17th. Dr. J. W. Cokenower, Sec., Des Moines.

Kansas Medical Society at Pittsburg, Kans., May 1, 2, 3d. Dr. W. E. McVoy, Sec., Topeka.

Kentucky State Medical Society at Louisville, May 22, 23, 24th. Dr. Steele Bailey, Sec., Stanford.

Michigan State Medical Society at Battle Creek, May 15, 16th. Dr. A. Biddle, Sec., Detroit.

Mississippi State Medical Association at Jackson, May 8, 9, 10th. Dr. J. R. Tackett, Sec., Meridian.

Missouri State Medical Association at Jefferson City, May 21, 22, 23d. Dr. R. C. Hyde, Sec., Kansas City.

Montana Medical Society at Great Falls, May 15th. Dr. R. C. Broke, Sec., Helena.

New Hampshire Medical Society at Concord, May 16, 17th. Dr. G. P. Conn, Sec., Concord.

Nebraska State Medical Association at Lincoln, May 7, 8, 9th. Dr. A. D. Wilkinson, Sec., Lincoln.

North Carolina Medical Society at Durham, May 21st. Dr. G. W. Pressly, Sec., Charlotte.

New Mexico Medical Society at Alamogordo, May 15th. Dr. J. Frank McConnell, Sec., Las Cruces.

North Dakota Medical Society at Fargo, May 22, 23d. Dr. Paul Sorkness, Sec., Fargo.

Ohio State Medical Society at Cincinnati, May 8, 9, 10th. Dr. John A. Thompson, Sec., Cincinnati.

West Virginia Medical Society at Grafton, May —. Dr. G. A. Aschman, Sec., Wheeling.

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most published Formulas are at their best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

Honeysuckle Perfume.

Extract tuberose	8 ozs.
Extract rose	8 ozs.
Extract violet	8 ozs.
Extract jasmine	8 ozs.
Tincture vanilla	2 ozs.
Tincture storax	2 ozs.
Oil bitter almonds	40 dps.
Oil neroli	20 dps.

Horticultural Ink.

The following preparation is used as an ink on zinc labels for plants:

Potassium chlorate	1 dr.
Copper sulphate	2 drs.
Anilin blue	5 grs.
Acetic acid	2 drs.
Water	4 ozs.

Dissolve the chlorate and sulphate in 3 ounces of the water and the anilin blue in the remainder with the acetic acid; then mix the solutions.

Shaving Liquid.

White soap	1 lb.
Alcohol	2 pts.
Orange flower water	3 pts.

Melt the soap with some of the orange-flower water at as low a temperature as possible, and when dissolved add the rest of the orange-flower water and the alcohol.

Ylang-Ylang Sachet.

Powd. orris root	16 ozs.
Powd. benzoin	½ oz.
Civet	5 grs.
Oil ylang-ylang	20 m.
Oil bitter almond	3 m.

Pyrogallol Developer.

A.

Pyrogallic acid	2 ozs.
Potass. metasulphite	1 oz.
Distilled water to	10 ozs.

B.

Potassium bromide	1 oz.
Distilled water to	10 ozs.

C.

Ammonia (o 880)	½ oz.
Distilled water	10 ozs.

To develop, take

Solution A,	
Solution B,	
Solution C, of each	1 dr.
Distilled water to	10 ozs.

Bay Rum.

Oil bay	4 ozs.
Oil pimento	2 drs.
Oil cloves	1 dr.
Oil bergamot	2 drs.
Rectified spirit	2 gals.
Water	2 gals.

Dissolve the oils in the spirit, and add the water with which 1 oz. of magnesium carbonate has previously been mixed. Filter next day.

Artificial Strawberry Essence.

Amyl acetate	25.0 gm.
Acetic ether	2.5 gm.
Dilute alcohol	225.0 gm.
Tincture orris	750.0 gm.

Hair Oils.

This class of preparations has been much neglected by the pharmacist of late years, and the demand for French oils and vaseline pomade has increased proportionately. This should not be so in these days of close competition and small profits. To prepare fine hair oils is a simple operation, and a profitable one, and consists in the employing of a bland, non-drying oil, of which olive, benne, cotton-seed or mustard seed oils are types. The writer has preference for a sweet, bland, highly yellow colored mustard seed oil, which is obtainable in the market at from 60c. to 75c. per gallon. To perfume such an oil it is best to dissolve the essential oils in strong alcohol, one fluid ounce of the oil mixture to 15 fluid ounces of the spirit, and mix, with agitation, two fluid ounces of this perfumed spirit to fourteen fluid ounces of the vegetable oil. Allow this mixture to stand for a week with frequent shaking, and after this lapse of time, separate by decantation or otherwise, the oil from the spirit. Pass the oil through paper filter, and bottle.

If some special odor is wanted, as that of Jockey Club, Violet, White Rose, Frangipanni, etc., make use of the so-called concentrated handkerchief extract of that perfume, and proceed as stated above with the perfumed spirit. The separated extract or perfumed spirit may be employed in making another lot of the hair oil, or it may be used in preparing the class of hair oils known as "brillantine," which is a mixture of two parts of olive oil and one part of the extract.

Hair Oil Perfumes.

1.	Oil bergamot	2 ozs.
	Oil lemon	1 oz.
	Oil lavender flowers	2 drs.
	Oil cloves	1 dr.
	Oil cassia	1 dr.
	Gum benzoin	2 drs.

Reduce the gum benzoin to coarse powder and digest in the oil mixture for a week or two, with frequent shaking, and then filter through paper.

2.	Oil bergamot	2 ozs.
	Oil lemon	1 oz.
	Oil rose geranium	½ oz.
	Gum benzoin	2 drs.

Proceed as in No. 1.

3.	Oil bergamot	3 ozs.
	Oil lavender flowers	3 drs.
	Oil neroli	½ dr.
	Gum benzoin	2 drs.

Proceed as in No. 1.

4.	Oil rose	½ oz.
	Oil rose geranium	2 ozs.
	Oil bergamot	2 ozs.
	Oil lemon	2 ozs.
	Gum benzoin	2 drs.

Proceed as in No. 1.

5.	Oil bergamot	4 ozs.
	Oil sandalwood	5 drs.
	Oil cloves	2 drs.
	Oil rose	½ dr.
	Gum benzoin	2 drs.

Proceed as in No. 1.

The benzoin gum should be of the best quality, preferably that known as Siam.—Meyer's Drug.

Marking Ink.

Tartaric acid	100 grs.
Archil	½ oz.
Sugar	½ oz.
Mucilage	1½ ozs.
Bicarbonate soda	1½ ozs.
Nitrate silver	1 oz.
Strong sol. ammonia	2 ozs.

Dissolve the silver nitrate and the bicarbonate of soda separately and mix the two solutions and well stir the precipitate. Collect the precipitate, drain, rub while moist with the tartaric acid, then dissolve in the liquid ammonia. Add the sugar, archil, and mucilage, and make up to six fluid ounces with more ammonia if necessary.

Walnut Hair Dye.

Green walnut hulls	1 lb.
Alum	2 ozs.
Water	4 ozs.

Bruise the hulls with the alum and water, in a mortar, press out the liquid, and to every 3 parts add 1 part of alcohol. Let stand a few days, filter, and perfume to taste.

Walnut Hair Oil.

Green walnut hulls	4 ozs.
Powdered alum	½ oz.
Olive oil	20 ozs.

Bruise to a paste in a mortar, heat gently on a sand bath with constant stirring until the moisture has evaporated, cool, press and strain, and add perfume to taste.

Walnut Pomade.

Green walnut hulls	1 lb.
Powdered alum	2 ozs.
Olive oil	24 ozs.
Palm oil	4 ozs.
White wax	3 ozs.

Bruise, digest together on a sand bath until the moisture has evaporated, strain, and when nearly cold, add

Rose pomade	6 ozs.
Jasmine pomade	3 ozs.
Orange pomade	2 ozs.

Elixir of Terpin Hydrate.

Terpin hydrate	128 grs.
Saccharin	1 gr.
Glycerin	2 ozs.
Alcohol	6 ozs.
Simple elixir	8 ozs.

Dissolve the terpin hydrate and saccharin in the alcohol with the aid of gentle heat; add the glycerin and then the simple elixir. Let it stand over night and filter through paper.

Restoration Discolored Platinum Prints.

It is said that platinum prints in which the whites have become yellow in consequence of the whole of the iron salt not having been removed, may be restored by immersing them in a bath made by dissolving ½ ounce of sodium carbonate and 300 grains of chlorinated lime in 8 ounces of water.

Syrup of Iodine.

Iodine	1 gm.
Potassium iodide	1 gm.
Glycerin	5–10 gm.
Citric acid	15 gm.
Syrup	1000 gm.

Hawthorne Perfume.

Extract orange flower	1,000 parts.
Extract violet	1,000 parts.
Extract rose	500 parts.
Extract jasmine	500 parts.
Extract cassie	500 parts.
Tr. vanilla, 1:500	100 parts.
Tr. tolu, 1:10	30 parts.
Tr. musk, 1:50	15 parts.
Coumarin	5 parts.

Condition Powdere.

This class of remedies is usually composed of numerous substances, giving them the character of "shot-gun" prescriptions. Among the more prominent ingredients making up the composition of these powders, are: Black antimony, sulphate of sodium, nitrate of potassium, sulphur, fenugreek, gentian, asafetida and ginger. We have, in the above, alteratives, diuretics, diaphoretics, tonics, laxatives, sedatives and correctives. A fact well established is, that the commercial black antimony of the market contains no antimony, but consists principally of coal dust mixed with chalk and other inert substances; therefore, if the medicinal properties of antimony are desirable, why not use the sulphurated antimony (Kermes mineral) mixed with powdered charcoal to produce the necessary bulk and proper color?

When sulphate of sodium is an ingredient, it should be desiccated by exposure to the air, when it will effloresce, losing its water of crystallization, and fall into a fine powder. The dose of condition powders is usually a tablespoonful to a horse, cow or hog; two tablespoonfuls for an ox or mule; a teaspoonful for a good-sized calf, sheep or dog; mixed with their food night and morning for a week or two, afterwards the same dose every other day. For fowls, a small quantity of the powder is added to corn, grain or other provender that has been moistened, and fed to them for a short time. While the stock is being dosed, it should be kept under shelter and not exposed to wet and cold weather. The following table of the normal number of pulsations in a minute in various animals is here added, which may be useful to those administering medicines to animals:

Horse, 34 to 40; ox or cow, 38 to 45; mule, 48 to 54; sheep, 70 to 80; goat, 72 to 76; dog, 90 to 100; cat, 110 to 120; hen or duck, 136 to 140.

1. Sodium sulphate ..... 8 parts.
   Sulphur ..... 4 parts.
   Fenugreek ..... 4 parts.
   Gentian ..... 2 parts.
   Black antimony ..... 2 parts.

Reduce all to powder and mix well. Known as Darby's Condition Powder.

2. Potassium nitrate ..... 2 parts.
   Sulphur ..... 4 parts.
   Iron carbonate ..... 1 part.
   Ginger ..... 2 parts.
   Black antimony ..... 1 part.
   Linseed meal ..... 10 parts.

Reduce to powder and mix with the linseed meal. Known as Youatt's Powder.

3. Sulphur ..... 8 parts.
   Potassium bitartrate ..... 2 parts.
   Potassium nitrate ..... 1 part.
   Gentian ..... 2 parts.
   Fenugreek ..... 4 parts.
   Aniseed ..... 1 part
   Black antimony ..... 2 parts.

Reduce to powder and mix. Known as Taplin's Powder.

4. Gentian ..... 6 parts.
   Asafetida ..... 1 part.
   Ginger ..... 1 part.
   Licorice ..... 1 part.
   Sodium choride ..... 4 parts.
   Fenugreek ..... 6 parts.
   Resin ..... 1 part.

Reduce to powder and mix; to promote appetite. Known as Lebla's Powder.

5. Gentian ..... 8 parts.
   Bayberry ..... 4 parts.
   Turmeric ..... 4 parts.
   Myrrh ..... 2 parts.
   Bone-black ..... 2 parts.

Reduce to powder and mix. Known as "Diapente" Powder.

6. Sulphur ..... 12 parts.
   Black sulphuret mercury. 1 part.
   Rhubarb ..... 2 parts.
   Asafetida ..... 1 part.
   Aloes ..... 2 parts.
   Wormseed levant ..... 2 parts.

Reduce to powder and mix. Known as Lebla's Worm Powder.

7. Aloes ..... 5 parts.
   Senna ..... 5 parts.
   Ginger ..... 5 parts.
   Potassium bitartrate ..... 5 parts.

All in powder and well mixed; for gripes. Known as "Pulvis Santus."

8. Magnesium sulphate .... 8 parts.
   Aloes ..... 10 parts.
   Aniseed ..... 2 parts.

Reduce to powder and mix. Known as Lebla's Purgative Powder.

9. Potassium nitrate ..... 16 parts.
   Camphor ..... 2 parts.
   Tartar emetic ..... 2 parts.

All in powder; mix well. Known as White's Fever Powder.

10. White arsenic ..... 1 part.
    Cream tartar ..... 19 parts.
    Charcoal ..... 20 parts.

Mix carefully; give half a teaspoonful once a day. Known as White's Compound Arsenical Powder.

Sweet Tincture (Goldtropfen).

Solution potass. acetate	30 gm.
Spirit acetic ether	20 gm.
Spirit chloric ether	60 gm.
Tincture caramel	25 gm.
Syrup	75 gm.
Alcohol, 95 per cent	400 gm.

Cosmetic Water.

Sol. potassium carbonate,	
Tincture benzoin, of each.	15 gm.
Spirit camphor	3 gm.
Cologne	820 gm.
Distilled water	150 gm.

Mix and filter. Add one teaspoonful to wash water.

Acid Dentrifice Powder.

Cream tartar,	
Sugar of milk, each	200.0 gm.
Carmine	0.4 gm.
Oil peppeamint	1.0 gm.

PERFUMERY FOR THE PHARMACIST.

BY C. H. SEGUIN.

Like a good many other things once cultivated by the pharmacist, the preparation of handkerchief extracts does not occupy the place it once held. The demand for bulk perfume has fallen off greatly of late and the neat packages of special odors which are attractively labeled and advertised are much more salable. The pharmacist can, however, build up a demand for a special odor of his own by adopting a special formula and pushing the merits of the odor selected, which must bear a distinctive name. The formulas here given will appeal to the business pharmacist because of their practical form and the fact that the products yielded by them are relatively inexpensive:

Cubana Bouquet.

Oil clove	10 gtt.
Oil anise	5 gtt.
Oil lavender	20 gtt.
Oil bergamot	1 dr.
Extract musk	2 drs.
Spirit tolu	2 drs.
Spirit orris	2 drs.
Benzoic acid	24 grs.
Bitter almond water	1 oz.
Spirit tonka	1 oz.
Alcohol, deodorized	12 ozs.

Orinoco Bouquet.

Extract musk	4 drs.
Oil jasmin	4 drs.
Oil rose geranium	2 drs.
Spirit civet	1 oz.
Spirit orris	2 ozs.
Spirit neroli	1 oz.
Cumarin	6 grs.
Alcohol, deodorized	10 ozs.
Rose water	1 oz.

Manila Bouquet.

Oil citronella	8 gtt.
Oil cinnamon	8 gtt.
Oil coriander	12 gtt.
Oil neroli	16 gtt.
Oil rosemary	30 gtt.
Oil nutmeg	5 gtt.
Oil clove	10 gtt.
Oil lavender	1 dr.
Oil bergamot	3 drs.
Spirit lemon	2 ozs.
Cumarin	10 grs.
Alcohol, deodorized	16 ozs.
Rose water	2 ozs.

Arinita Water.

Oil lemon	2 drs.
Oil bergamot	3 drs.
Oil rosemary	1 dr.
Oil orange	2 drs.
Oil neroli	35 gtt.
Oil clove	15 gtt.
Oil sassafras	8 gtt.
Oil cardamon	20 gtt.
Tonquin musk	2 grs.
Benzoic acid	28 grs.
Alcohol, deodorized	14 ozs.
Anise water	2 ozs.

Nanette Bouquet.

Oil bergamot	5 drs
Oil neroli	30 gtt.
Oil lavender	30 gtt.
Oil cinnamon	10 gtt.
Oil jasmin	1 dr.
Oil rose	2 gtt.
Extract musk	2 drs.
Spirit benzoin	4 drs.
Spirit vanilla	3 drs.
Alcohol, deodorized	15 ozs.

Alaska Water.

Oil neroli.....30 gtt.
Oil lavender.....30 gtt.
Oil jasmin..... 1 dr.
Oil bergamot..... 2 drs.
Oil cinnamon..... 4 gtt.
Spirit benzoin..... 3 drs.
Spirit musk..... 4 drs.
Alcohol, deodorized.....14 ozs.
Rose water..... 1 oz.

Cayuga Water.

Oil cinnamon..... 6 gtt.
Oil citronella.....20 gtt.
Oil lemon..... 1 dr.
Oil rosemary.....½ dr.
Oil bergamot..... 2 drs.
Oil lavender.....1½ drs.
Benzoic acid.....32 grs.
Alcohol, deodorized.....16 ozs.
Camphor water..... 2 ozs.

Oneida Water.

Oil jasmin..... 1 dr.
Oil patchouly.....½ dr.
Oil rhodium.....15 gtt.
Oil rose geranium.....30 gtt.
Oil citronella.....20 gtt.
Oil orange.....15 gtt.
Oil bergamot..... 1 dr.
Oil nutmeg..... 6 gtt.
Oil bitter almond..... 2 gtt.
Oil caraway..... 2 gtt.
Benzoic acid.....32 grs.
Alcohol, deodorized.....18 ozs.

Extract Ealauda.

Oil asarum.....40 gtt.
Oil lemon..... 2 drs.
Spirit Peru balsam..... 1 oz.
Oil jasmin..... 5 drs.
Civet.....30 grs.
Oil musk..... 1 dr.
Oil lavender..... 3 drs.
Oil neroli.....30 gtt.
Benzoic acid.....36 grs.
Alcohol, deodorized.....18 ozs.
Rose water..... 2 ozs.

Edithia Bouquet.

Oil rhodium.....30 gtt.
Oil verbena.....30 gtt.
Oil jasmin..... 1 oz.
Spirit ambrette..... 3 ozs.
Spirit orris..... 2 ozs.
Benzoic acid.....20 grs.
Cumarin.....15 grs.
Alcohol, deodorized.....12 ozs.
Cinnamon water..... 2 ozs.

Licola Bouquet.

Oil limet..... 3 drs.
Oil citronella.....½ dr.
Oil patchouly..... 1 dr.
Oil verbena.....40 gtt.
Oil rose geranium..... 2 drs.
Oil asarum..... 1 dr.
Oil balm..... 2 drs.
Oil rhodium.....½ dr.
Spirit vanilla..... 1 oz.
Extract musk..... 1 oz.
Spirit orris.....14 ozs.

Extract Bronta.

Mace.....4 grs.
Cardamon..... 6 grs.
Oil orange..... 1 dr.
Oil bergamot.....½ dr.
Oil neroli..... 2 drs.
Oil jasmin..... 3 drs.
Spirit musk..... 1 oz.
Spirit angelica..... 2 ozs.
Benzoic acid.....26 grs.
Cumarin..... 8 grs.
Alcohol, deodorized.....13 ozs.
Rose water..... 1 oz.

Carlotte Bouquet.

Oil rose geranium..... 1 dr.
Oil sandalwood.....½ dr.
Oil jasmin..... 1 oz.
Spirit angelica..... 2 drs.
Spirit musk..... 6 drs.
Aromatic spirit orris..... 6 ozs.
Benzoic acid.....16 grs.
Alcohol, deodorized.....10 ozs.

Flarzora Bouquet.

Oil bitter almond..... 10 gtt.
Oil rose.....20 gtt.
Oil neroli.....30 gtt.
Oil sandalwood.....25 gtt.
Oil lavender..... 3 drs.
Oil bergamot..... 3 drs.
Spirit civet..... 2 drs.
Spirit ambergris..... 2 drs.
Oil jasmin..... 4 ozs.
Spirit orris.....11 ozs.

Olympia Bouquet.

Oil musk..... 4 drs.
Oil vanilla..... 1 dr.
Oil sandalwood.....20 gtt.
Oil cedrat..... 2 drs.
Oil lavender..... 1 oz.
Oil bergamot..... 3 drs.
Oil jasmin..... 4 drs.
Spirit orris.....12 ozs.

Extract Aurora.

Oil verbena.....20 gtt.
Oil cedrat.....30 gtt.
Oil rhodium..... 1 dr.
Oil bergamot.....1½ dr.
Oil jasmin..... 1 oz.
Compound spirit vanilla...½ oz.
Spirit ambrette..... 1 oz.
Spirit orris..... 1 oz.
Benzoic acid.....24 grs.
Alcohol, deodorized.....12 ozs.
Orange flower water..... 1 oz.

—West. Drug.

Kamala Tablets.

Kamala.....25.0 gm.
Sugar, powdered.....30.0 gm.
Acacia, powdered
Chocolate, of each.....10.0 gm.
Dist. water (q. s. or)..... 1.5 gm.

Make into a mass and divide into 100 lozenges.

Wine of Creosote.

Creosote..... 10 parts.
Tincture gentian..... 25 parts.
Alcohol, 90 per cent... 250 parts.
Sherry wine, q.s. make 1000 parts.

Violet Extract.

I.

Oil orris..... 5 dps.
Dilute alcohol.....250 gm.

II.

Ionone sol. (Schimmel's). 4 dps.
Orange extract..... 10 gm.
Triple extract jasmine ... 10 gm.
Alcohol, 95 per cent..... 80 gm.

III.

Orris root.....200 gm.
Alcohol, 80 per cent.....850 gm.

Mix, macerate for three days, filter and add:

Oil orris.....	0.5 gm.
Oil bergamot.....	2.5 gm.
Oil rose geraniuum.....	2.5 gm.
Oil bitter almond.....	5 dps.
Tincture musk	2.5 gm.
Tincture vanilla.....	5.0 gm.
Essence jasmine	250.0 gm.
Alcohol, to make.....1000.0 gm.	

Colored Fires.

The growing popularity of the custom of celebrating the Fourth of July by pyrotechnic displays gives room for some special activity on the part of retail druggists in the preparation and sale of colored fires. This business, however, must be carried on with the greatest possible attention to detail in the preparation and handling of the colored fires, since many frightful accidents have occurred during the course of their manufacture. The necessity of such a precaution can be very readily appreciated by the pharmacist who bears in mind the fact that the essential ingredients in a colored fire are a readily oxidizable substance, an agent rich in oxygen and some coloring agents. The most important fact to be borne in mind in the preparation of these powders is never to submit the mixed ingredients to pressure, as would be done in grinding or triturating them in a mortar. They should only be mixed by stirring with a spatula, great care being taken to avoid pressure. The second essential point is to dry each of the ingredients thoroughly before mixing them. When prepared the powder should, of course, be kept in a dry place, and protected from atmospheric moisture, if possible, by being kept in sealed packages. It is dangerous to keep them in stock, already made, as they sometimes ignite spontaneously.

White Fire.

Nitre.....16 ozs.
Mealed powder..... 4 ozs.
Sulphur..... 8 ozs.

Yellow Fire.

I.

Nitre..... 2 ozs.
Sulphur..... 4 ozs.
Nitrate soda.....20 ozs.
Lampblack..... 1 oz.

II.

Sodium nitrate.....3 parts.
Potassium chlorate.....1 part.
Shellac.....1 part.

Red Fire.

I.

Nitre..... 5 ozs.
Sulphur..... 6 ozs.
Nitrate strontia.....20 ozs.
Lampblack..... 1 oz.

II.

Strontium nitrate.....3 parts.
Potassium chlorate.....1 part.
Shellac, in coarse powder.1 part.

Violet Fire.

Calcium carbonate.....2 parts.
Malachite.....2 parts.
Sulphur..... .2 parts.
Potassium chlorate.....6 parts.

Purple Fire.

Copper sulphide..... 1 part.
Strontium nitrate.....14 parts.
Calomel..... ..14 parts.
Potassium chlorate.....15 parts.
Shellac..... 5 parts.

On account of the calomel, this must not be burned indoors.

Blue Fire.

I.

Common ammon. sulph ..3 parts.
Potassium chlorate.....1 part.
Shellac .....1 part.

II.

Nitre .....8 ozs.
Sulphur .....2 ozs.
Sulphate copper.....4 ozs.

Green Fire.

I.

Barium nitrate.....3 parts.
Potassium chlorate.....1 parts.
Shellac .....1 part.

Mix.

II.

Nitre .....24 ozs.
Sulphur .....16 ozs.
Nitrate baryta .....48 ozs.
Lampblack ..... 1 oz.

Bengal Fire.

Sulphur ..... 4 ozs.
Mealed powder ..... 4 ozs.
Antimony ..... 2 ozs.
Lampblack ..... 16 ozs.

Bengal Lights for Indoor Use.

Red.

Shellac ..... 1 part.
Strontium nitrate ..... 3 parts.
or lycopodium ..... 1 part.
Potassium nitrate.....12 parts.

Green.

Barium nitrate.....2 parts.
Milk sugar.....2 parts.
Potassium chlorate.....4 parts.

Yellow.

Sodium oxalate ..... 9 parts.
Shellac .....10 parts.
Potassium nitrate .....11 parts.

Blue.

Shellac .....2 parts.
Potassium chlorate.....4 parts.
Cuproammonium sulph...5 parts.

White.

Stearin ..... 1 part.
Barium carbonate..... 1 part.
Milk sugar..... 1 part.
Potassium nitrate..... 4 parts.
Potassium chlorate.....12 parts.

A New Anti-Fat.

Dr. Brodnax says: Last summer I was up in the mountains and met a reverend gentleman, and noted that he was getting very fat and so short-winded that he panted on the least exertion. I told him what I knew about Epsom salts, and directed that he sponge his whole body night and morning with Epsom salts one part, and water sixteen parts. I also told him to take a teaspoonful of the same three times a day. His weight then was 238 pounds. I saw him about the middle of the following May, and his weight was 178 (60 pounds reduction in nine months), his normal weight. He is strong and active, feeling well every way. He said he followed the directions very carefully and felt very much better and healthier in every way from the start.—Med. Summary.

Oil of Akee.

Oil of akee is a yellow butter-like fat with a peculiar faint odor and an oily unpleasant taste. It is obtained from the arillus of the akee plant, Blighia sapida, a native of the west coast of Africa. The bland properties of the oil suggests its use in pharmacy. In general properties it appears similar to palm oil.

Cereal Tooth Powder.

Dr. Fletcher, in an article on interstitial gingivitis, supports the theory that the exciting cause of this disease is generally local, due to the failure to clean the teeth, the use of soft brushes and inefficient dentifrices and the omission of toothpicks. In cleaning the teeth the approximal surfaces, and especially the necks, should have special care, since these localities are usually first attacked. A dentifrice should not be used as an abrasive; the enamel requires no polishing. It should be coarse enough to remove foreign matter. The author therefore condemns the use of chalk, sea-shell or pumice stone and recommends a powdered cereal made from the hard parts of rice or Indian corn as the base of his dentifrice. The grit in this powder does the work most thoroughly, without the least injury or wear, as must be self evident. Pulverized cereal has been objected to on the ground that it ferments in the mouth. This is wrong, however, for only hydrated starches ferment, and to hydrate it requires boiling, the action of caustic alkalies, or long continued action of bacteria.

With this pulverized cereal is incorporated 25 per cent. of soluble ingredients for sterilizing the mouth and neutralizing its acids. These ingredients are sodium borate, potassium chlorate, and potassium nitrate in some cases. The formula mostly used is as follows: R. pulverized cereal, 75 parts; sodium borate, 18 parts; potassium chlorate, 7 parts. Sweeten with saccharin and flavor to taste.

As a dentifrice this cereal powder does no possible injury, even by excessive use. It may be used freely and often enough to prevent any accumulations whatever on any surface accessible to a good brush. By the use of this powder the accumulations are not only kept away, but the surface of saw-toothed abrasions at the necks of the teeth become dark and lose their sensitiveness, showing that the abrasion has ceased.—Jour. A. M. A.

Compound Syrup of Walnut.

Extract walnut leaves.. 20 parts.
Extract cinchona..... 10 parts.
Alcohol..... 20 parts.
Sherry wine ..... 30 parts.
Potassium iodide..... 5 parts.
Oil sugar (anise)..... 15 parts.
Syrup .....900 parts.

Dorn's Dandruff Eradicator.

Formaldehyde sol .....2 drs.
Glycerin.....4 drs.
Cologne,
Alcohol ....aa.4 ozs.

Military Shaving Soap.

Palm oil soap ..... 5 lbs.
Oil cinnamon ..... 10 drs.
Oil caraway..... .. 2 drs.
Oil lavender ..... 2 drs.
Oil thyme.....1¼ drs.
Oil peppermint..... 45 dps.
Oil bergamot.....2½ drs.

Melt the soap, color if desired and incorporate the oils.

Arsenic in Thyroid Gland.

M. Gautier as a result of late experiments, reports that arsenic is present in the normal thyroid gland (¾ of a milligramme for each 100 grammes of thyroid body). Arsenic is also found in the skin, in the hair, in the mammary glands, in the milk, in bone and brain tissue. No arsenic was found in the following organs: The liver, the kidney, the muscles, the testes, and seminiferous tubules, the mucous membrane, the uterus and blood.—Rev. Pract.

Antipyrin and Aq. Cinnamoni.

At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Association, a member presented the following prescription for criticism:

Antipyrin .....80 grs.
Quin. sulph.....10 grs.
Acid. sulph. dil ..... 1 dr.
Syr. aurant..... 4 drs.
Aq. cinnamon. ad..... 8 ozs.

When sent out it was clear. On the bottle being returned to be refilled he was surprised to find a thick white precipitate deposited upon the sides and bottom of the bottle. He had found a note in the Phar. Jour., 1889, page 61, stating that cinchona alkaloids and antipyrin were incompatible. But he found that if made up with aq dest., instead of aq. cinnamon., there was no cloudiness and no precipitate, even on standing several days. The antipyrin or the quinine made up with aq. cinnamon. alone yielded a clear mixture. It appeared, therefore, that the aq. cinnamon. had some action upon the quinine and antipyrin when together. He filtered the precipitate from the mixture made up as ordered, and found both antipyrin and quinine in the filtrate. He had also noted that, on adding a little acid sulph dil., B. P., to the deposit, a distinct pink coloration took place, although little, if any, of the deposit was dissolved.

Mr Wokes thought that if the cinnamon-water used was made by shaking up the oil, and filtering through magnesia, such a precipitate as described might be produced. Or it might be that the cinnamic aldehyde in the cinnamon-water had decomposed, and a precipitate of quinine or antipyrin cinnamate formed.

H. Wyatt, Jr., had noticed, in acid mixtures containing quinine and aq. cinnamon., that a flocculent formation was caused similar to that produced in like mixtures containing tr. chlorof. co., tr. cinnamon. co., or tr. card. co., though with these tinctures the cause might be traced to the tannin in the cinnamon-bark.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for that they cannot get complete information about; so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Musin.

A purgative evacuant from tamarinds.

Losophan.

Triiodkresol; a substitute for iodoform. Used in eczema.

Lupetazin.

Dimethylpiperazin (dipropylendiamen). Similar to piperazin in action and application.

Tortoine.

This name is applied to a product resulting from the action of formaldehyde on cotoine. It occurs in small, yellow, tasteless crystals, having a faint cinnamon odor. It is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol and ether, but readily dissolved by chloroform, acetone, glacial acetic acid, and alkalies. It is given in doses of 25 centigrammes three times in 24 hours.—Journ. de Pharm.

Roborat.

This is an albuminous dietetic preparation made from corn. It is a whitish powder, free from smell, and almost tasteless. The percentage of albumin calculated from the amount of nitrogen is about 95 per cent.; substance soluble in ether, 2 per cent.; ash, 1-6 per cent.; starch and dextrin, 1 per cent. When mixed with water it swells up, forming an homogeneous liquid mass, without sediment, and can be used as food in that state.—Phar. Rund.

Hedonal.

Trade name for a new hypnotic—chemically, methylpropylcarbinol urethan. It is said to be a pure hypnotic, with no evil sequelæ. The dose is about one-half that of chloral hydrate, the remedy being administered as a dry powder to be held on the tongue until it dissolves. Sleep ensues in from 20 to 30 minutes. Hedonal appears as minute, colorless crystals, entirely soluble in boiling water, but less soluble in cold water. Its taste is very similar to that of peppermint.

Ixodin.

Prof. Sabbatini suspects that all blood-sucking insects possess a secretion which is similar to that of leeches, and which prevents coagulation of blood. The extract obtained, for instance from the wood-tick, by means of physiological-salt solution, retarded or prevented blood coagulation. The active substance in the extract causing this was found by the author to be a species of ferment, which he named "ixodon." This substance injected intravenously in large quantities reduces the blood pressure and soon arrests cardiac action, and slowing up and final suspension of respiration.—Ph. Cent.

Lippia Dulcis Var. Mexicana.

A Mexican verbena. Anticatarrhal. Dose, 2 to 4 cc. of the tincture.

Liquor Anthracis.

An alcoholic tincture of coal tar with tincture of quillaja. Disinfectant. Used in the treatment of eczema.

Iodolene.

Trade name for a new iodine and albumen compound. Its base is iodol. It appears, in trade, as a yellow granular powder, of somewhat large grains. It is dry, not balling together under pressure, and is entirely odorless and tasteless. The iodine content is put at 36%. It is almost insoluble in all the usual solvents, dissolving but slowly in hot alkaline media.—Rev. Pract.

Akakia.

David Hooper brings the knowledge of the ancient eastern medicine, "akakia," up to date. This substance has been used in the east, especially among the Mohammedan community, as a panacea. The drug is an astringent extract of an acacia and is imported into India via Bombay from the Red Sea ports and the Persian Gulf. As sold by the native apothecary the drug is unsatisfactory owing to its variability.—Rev. Pract.

Fersan.

Trade name of a new iron and phosphorus compound. It is prepared from the red-blood corpuscles of beef, which, by a new process, are split up into two bodies, one of which (that used in Fersan) contains all the iron and phosphorus-containing albuminoids of the blood. It is soluble in water, does not coagulate on the application of heat, and passes through the stomach unaltered, being taken up in the intestines. Fersan is administered in milk, chocolate or water, and is said to be palatable and very nourishing. — Rev. Scient.

Hurin.

J. J Surie has succeeded in isolating the toxic principle of the milky fluid of hura crepitans in the form of a volatile colorless fluid, which he calls hurin. It has a sharp burning taste, is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether and chloroform. It is not identical with cardol, but appears to be closely related to the acid of croton oil. Although volatile, hurin cannot be isolated by distillation, as it undergoes decomposition. To obtain it, the juice was extracted with ether, the ether extract purified with alcohol and lead hydroxide, from the filtrate of which impure hurin was separated, and subsequently purified by further treatment with ether. In addition to this body, the juice contains a considerable amount of caoutchouc. The watery portion of the juice, after coagulation and filtration, is free from toxic properties.—Phar. Tijdsch.

Crurin.

Trade name given by Edinger to a bismuth and chinolin sulphocyanide. It appears as a granular, orange-red body, having a slightly piquante odor, and but little taste. It is insoluble in water, alcohol and ether. Its action is said to be distinctly regenerative of the epidermis, and it has been found valuable in old, deep, sloughing ulcers, especially of the leg.—Pract. Rev.

Ferratogen, or Ferric Neuclein.

This is prepared by a Basle chemist by cultivating yeast on a medium impregnated with iron. The iron nuclein thus formed is isolated, diluted with gastric juice and washed with water acidulated with hydrochloric acid until the iron reaction disappears. The compound is yellowish-gray in appearance and insoluble in water. It passes practically unchanged through the stomach and is gradually absorbed by the intestines. It is highly recommended by Dr. Cloetta in the treatment of chlorosis. The preparation contains 1 per cent. of metallic iron.—Phar. Post.

Chirol.

This is a new preparation made by Rudel, of Germany, and which is recommended as a disinfectant for the hands in surgery and obstetrics. It is said to consist of a solution of certain resins and fatty oils in a mixture of ethers and alcohols of low boiling points. It is a clear liquid of a slightly yellowish tinge. The hands are first sterilized in the usual manner and then plunged into the liquid and moved about, so as to acquire a complete coating of the liquid, and then dried by waving in the air. This leaves a complete, impervious, elastic and antiseptic coating on the hands, which not only protects the patient but also the physician.—Chir. Cent.

Cuprene: A New Hydrocarbon.

By passing a current of pure acetylene gas over reduced copper or bright copper filings, in a tube heated at first to about 180° C., after a time the metal is observed to swell, and eventually to entirely fill the tube; if a little of this substance be spread in a thin layer in a tube and again heated to 170°–250° C. in a current of acetylene, a further great increase of volume takes place, a yellow bulky solid is formed, consisting of matted filaments resembling amadou in appearance. This is the new hydrocarbon, which, according to Paul Sabatier and J. B. Senderens, has the empirical formula C_7H_8 and has been named cuprene. It is practically non-volatile, decomposes above 400° C., yielding empyreumatic products, and leaving a solid carbonaceous residue. Cuprene is insoluble in all solvents; sulphuric acid is without action upon it in the cold, nitric acid slowly attacks it, forming nitro-compounds —Comp. rend.

Examination Questions Mississippi Board of Pharmacy.

APPLIED PHARMACY, POSOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY.

1. Give common names of the following: Phenol, phenylic alcohol, sodium chloride, hydrogen protoxide, hydrargyrum ammoniatum, calx chlorata, calcium sulphate, liquor ferri subsulphatis, liquor iodi co., syrupi scillæ co.

2. Give official title of the following: Glauber salts, blue stone, sugar of lead, citrine ointment, blisterine liquid, gray powder, blue ointment, Lugol's solution, Carron oil, Basham's mixture.

3. Name ten powerful poisons and state antidote for each.

4. Criticise the following:

Quin. sulph	16 grs.
Ac. sulph. arom	q. s.
Potass. iod	20 grs.
Aqua ad	2 f. ozs.

M.

Strych. sul	1 gr.
Hyg. chl. corros	2 grs.
Kali iod	2 drs.
Tr. cinch co., ad	4 f. ozs.

5. Criticise the following:

Tr. nuc. vom	4 f. drs.
Chloroform	2 f. drs.
Tr. gent. co	1 f. dr.
Elix. arom	q. s. 4 f. drs.

M.

Kali iod	1 dr.
Syr. scillæ	4 f. drs.
Sy. aeth. nit	2 f. drs.
Aqua	q. s. 2 f. ozs.

M.

6. State the amount (in Troy weight) of each ingredient in each dose of the following prescriptions:

Strych. sulph	.01
Ferri. reduct	.4.
Acidi arseniosi	.0075
Quin. sulph	.8.

M ft. pil. LXS. one pill t. i. d.

Podophylla	¼ gr.
Pv. rhei	2 grs.
Pv. ii ecac	½ gr.
Ext. nuc. vom	⅛ gr.
Ft. pil. mitte. tales	XII.

7. State what is meant by the following abbreviations. Write in full and translate:

℞ ft.; M.; aa.; ad.; t.i.d.; coch.; parv.; mitte.; tales; q. s.

8. Give ordinary adult dose of the following: Fowler's solution; Donovan's solution; Lugol's solution; spiritus mindererus; carbolic acid; tr. hyosciamus; wine opium; tr. belladonna; strychnine.

9. Give dose and medical properties of the following: Acetanilid, sulfonal, phenacetine; antifebrine, antipyrine, resorcin, gallic acid, tannin, zinc sulphate, bismuth subgallate.

10. State relative doses for children and adults.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. What is Kino? How obtained? Principal constituent. Effect of acid on its solution; effect of alkali on its solution; effect of age on its tincture; official preparation; medicinal properties; doses.

2. Arnica—Botanical name; part of plant used; country from which obtained; medical properties; effect of overdose; official preparations.

3. Creasota—How obtained? Appearance. Form best for medicinal use; effect of acid on it; with what sometimes adulterated, and how detected; medicinal properties; dose.

4. Glycerin — What is it? How prepared; appearance; specific gravity; some official preparations it enters into; medicinal properties.

5. Carbolic Acid—From what obtained; how; appearance; melting point; does it unite with water; effect of pure acid on the skin; how distinguished from creosote; medical properties; dose; antidote.

6. Tannic Acid—From what obtained? How? How detected in solution; effect on solutions of starch, albumen and gelatin; medical properties; official preparations; doses of each.

7. Anisum—Part of plant used; description of it; principal constitnent; how obtained; important tincture it enters into; medical properties; dose.

8. Give mode of preparing and doses and strength of the following preparations: Aqueous ext. opium, tincture opium, tincture opium deod., tincture opium camph., acetum opii, vinim opii, morphine. Give antidote for opium poisoning.

9. Name several medicinal plants found in Mississippi; state properties, doses and official preparations of each.

10. State sources, official preparations and properties of each of the following: Cantharides, musk, inspissated galls, pepsin, pancreatin.

PHARMACY.

1. What branches of science constitute a knowledge of pharmacy? Briefly outline laws governing the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in Mississippi. What book is the standard of quality for drugs and medicinal preparations?

2. What is weight? What is the relative weight of substances compared with a given standard termed? What is this standard for liquids and solids? What systems of weights are commonly used by druggists? What in filling prescriptions? In buying and selling? What is recognized by the U. S. P.?

3. How many grains in an avoirdupois pound? In one gram? How many cubic centimeters in 14 fl. ounces? What is the supposed capacity of the following: Teaspoonful, dessertspoonful, tablespoonful, wineglassful, teacupful. Is the measuring of liquids by drops accurate? State relative value of drops in some different liquids.

4. What is meant by solution? Name classes of official solutions. Name an alcoholic solution. An aqueous solution. Are any tinctures simple solutions? Name them.

5. Define the following terms: Tincture, fluid extracts, spirits, aqua, ointment, cerate, glycerite infusion, decoction, oleate.

6. Briefly describe the following processes: Percolation, infusion, crystallization, emulsification, filtration.

7. What is meant by solubility? State the amount of each of the following, soluble in a fluid ounce of water: Potass. acet., potass. iod., potass. bromid., potass. chlorate.

8. State ingredients and mode of preparing the following: Pulv. creta, co., pulv. ipecac. co., pulv. jalap co., lotio nigra, linimentum calcis.

9. How is the measure of temperature reckoned? What is the freezing point of the Fahrenheit scale? The boiling point? What is the unit of the Centigrade scale? The boiling point?

10. Outline process for preparing deodorized tincture opium. State object of each procedure. What is the percentage of opium in this preparation? How does it compare in strength with tincture opium? Why is it supposed to be superior?

CHEMISTRY.

1. Define chemistry. Define an element. An atom. A molecule.

2. What are chemical symbols? What do the figures written before the letters of the symbols indicate? What the figures to the right and below?

3. Define the theory of atomic weight.

4. What is the definition of an acid? What is an alkali?

5. Give the distinguishing difference between metals and non-metals.

6. What is nitrogen? Give its properties, source and the process for obtaining it.

7. Give formula and process for manufacture of sulphuric acid.

8. Give symbol for arsenic. Name preparations in common use. Give antidote and tests for same.

9. Define the difference between organic and inorganic compounds.

10. What is alcohol? How is it made? Describe its properties and its effect on the human system.

Lotus Poison.

Profs. Dunstan and Henry have recently read a paper before the Royal Society, London, Eng., treating of the nature and origin of the poison of the Lotus arabicus. This is a small leguminous plant, indigenous in Egypt and the north of Africa. It grows abundantly in Nubia and especially along the borders of the Nile, from Luxor to Wadi-Halfa. It is known to the inhabitants under the name of "Khuther;" the plants whose grains are ripe serve as fodder, but at certain epochs of its growth the plant is quite poisonous for horses, sheep and goats; the poisonous properties are most strongly marked in the young plant and continue up to the time that the grains appear. As this plant has caused considerable trouble to the civil and military authorities of Egypt, a complete study of it has been made.—Rev. Pract.

An Undulatory Theory of Odor.

The efforts of physicists to bring the phenomena of smell into line with those of the other senses have so far met with little success. The fact that the eye and ear perceive objects at great distances led to a close investigation of the mechanism of the propagation of light and sound, and thus was laid the foundation of the undulatory theories that form so large a part of the teachings of modern science. But the mechanism by which we smell at a distance is still in doubt, although it has usually been held that this sense is essentially one with that of taste and that both require actual contact between the sense-organ and the object smelled or tasted. The apparent propagation of smell to a distance would then be due to the fact that all odorous substances are more or less volatile, and that their material particles, in the form of dust or vapor, are wafted to the nostrils through the air. But there are many who are not satisfied with this explanation, and from time to time efforts are made to bring the phenomena of odor into line with those of radiant forms of energy. The latest of these, made by Messrs. Vaschide and Van Melle, is described in the Revue Scientifique. The writer of the notice calls our attention to the fact that we have not advanced beyond the ancient Greek philosophers in our conception of an odor. He says:

"The classic view of odor is that held by the ancient Greek physicists. It asserts that the essential condition is that the particles of odoriferous substances shall become detached, and, floating about in the air, shall come into close contact with the mucous membrane of the nose. Physics has long since replaced theories of emission by those of undulation in the domains of hearing and vision; but with smell we are still of the opinion of Democritus.

"The hypothesis of emission is based experimentally only on inductions whose legitimacy is far from being established . . . and the nature of odors has never been definitely defined. The arguments that seem to be in favor of this hypothesis can be summed up under two heads as follows:

"1. Odors are carried by the air, and to smell it is necessary to introduce into the nostril the air that bears the odoriferous affluvium; that is, the air must be snuffed up. 2. If we shut up odoriferous substances in a hermetically sealed box, their odors can no longer be perceived.

"To these arguments the authors reply as follows:

"1. Sound is also carried by the wind, and so is heat under certain conditions; but we do not consider them as due to detached particles, but rather as forms of energy that may be displaced under certain circumstances.

"2. If we shut up a source of light in an opaque box, the sensation is intercepted. Substances transparent to light may be less so to heat and still less so for Roentgen rays. It would then be natural to suppose that substances opaque to light would also intercept the hypothetical radiations of odor.

"The authors' hypothesis may be formulated thus: Odor does not proceed from direct contact between detached particles of the odoriferous body and the nerve-terminals, but indirectly, by means of rays of short wave-length analogous but not similar to those now regarded as the cause of light, radiant heat, the Roentgen phenomena, etc. The chief presumptions in favor of this view are as follows:

"1. The history of science shows us that we have gradually come to recognize the fact that our sensations come, not directly from bodies, but rather from the surrounding medium.

"2. The olfactory nerves have the same cerebral origin as the optic nerves, and this special condition distinguishes them from the other sensory nerves. . . . It is very probable that their functions are also similar.

"3. Odoriferous chemical substances, belonging to the same group, produce absorption bands in the spectrum, that approach nearer to the end of the spectrum as their specific gravity increases. At the same time, the odors of the substances occupy the same order of succession as the absorption bands.

"4. Odors have the power of absorbing radiant heat, which shows that there is a close relation between them.

"5. Odorous substances lose neither weight nor volume, or in any case such loss is insignificant, unless the substance is volatile.

"6. There are many bodies whose particles detach themselves, or which, in other words, vaporize easily, and yet have no odor; and there are other bodies that have powerful odors and yet, so far as we can see, send out no detached particles.

"7. There are substances each of which, taken separately, gives out a considerable odor, but which, mixed together, without forming any new chemical compound, neutralize each other's odors completely; for instance, coffee and iodoform. This phenomenon presents an analogy with what takes place when a cold and a hot substance are mixed; they neutralize, in a certain sense, the sensations due to each when they act separately.

"8. The colors of substances have been studied with the view of investigating the so-called odoriferous effluvia, and it has been found that the absorption of the odors varies with the colors.

"9 Fatigue may take place for a single odor, while the sense of smell remains intact for all other odors; just as the eye may be fatigued for the red rays, while it is still very sensitive to the other rays.

"10. The air is not the sole carrier of odors, for investigations made by Messrs. Vaschide and Toulouse show that one may plainly perceive an odor when the nostrils are filled with an odoriferous solution. . . . . .

"Such is the new hypothesis, which seems to be in line with all the data of modern science. Waether, at the beginning of the century (1808), vaguely agitated the possibility of a dynamic theory of odors and inclined to believe that they were propagated in a mannner similar to light, heat, sound, etc., but he was still ignorant of the nature of all these phenomena.

"This hypothesis opens up new possibilities, and the existence of an olfactive wave brings odor into the universal system of undulation and vibration, which is an essential form of life."—Translated for Literary Digest.

A Wonderful Air Purifier.

It appears that the French chemists, Drs. Desgrez and Balthazard, have accidentally discovered that bioxide of sodium has such an avidity for carbon that it breaks up carbonic gas as quickly as it is formed, combining with its carbon and setting free oxygen. Animals have been enabled to live 6 and 8 times beyond the atmospheric limits in hermetically sealed receptacles because of the presence of a block of sodium dioxide in the same chamber with them. Men have been lowered into the water encased with diver's helmets lined with sodium dioxide, and have been able to stay below with perfect comfort several times longer than would otherwise be possible. So long as any of this substance remains, the air is sure to remain pure.

If these claims should prove to be true, they will revolutionize many things that at first seem to be unaffected by it. Many a mine horror could be averted if each worker carried with him some of this substance. The purification of the air in dwellings, public institutions and conveyances, and under all circumstances of human crowding, would always be assured if sodium bioxide were kept on hand. It would be to respiration what the X ray is to sight.—Med. Council.

Practical Sun Motor.

A machine of this kind is now in daily operation on the ostrich farm at South Pasadena, Cal. The machine consists of a huge reflector for concentrating the heat of the sun's rays, a boiler for utilizing that heat in making steam, and an ordinary steam engine. The reflector is circular and concave, 33½ feet in diameter and made of 1,788 small mirrors, all set so as to reflect the rays to a common focal point. The boiler, holding 100 gallons, is located at the focus. About 10 horse power has been developed by the engine. The reflector has to be constantly turned in order to face the sun, and this is accomplished automatically by clockwork. The engine is used for pumping water for irrigation. —Popular Science News.

PROFITABLE SIDE LINES.

BY S. R. CRABTREE.

When we speak of side lines, we enter a field limitless in extent and replete with resources. In the good old days, long since gone by, there was no demand nor necessity for such innovations; but as the exploiters of our profession multiplied and competition increased it became necessary for additions to the regular line of stock to be made in order that the traditional "two ends" might not become estranged. Those whom we call pioneers in the profession tell us that cigars and choice tobaccos were one of the first additions to be made. But now these articles are considered an essential and not an auxiliary. So intimately associated with the business have they become, in fact, that it has taken a judge of the Supreme Court of one of our New England States to decide that cigars are not drugs. Toilet articles and sick-room requisites come next in order of succession, no doubt, and they, with the soda fountain, have also from long association come to be regarded as indispensables. High grade confectionery, paints, oils and stationery have also won a stable position as necessary adjuncts.

Among the more recent acquisitions are optical goods, wall paper, photographic supplies, fishing tackle, athletic goods, insecticides, plants and flowers; yes, and in isolated cases, light lunch counters in connection with the soda fountain. Of these, the old stand-bys (cigars, toilet articles, sick-room requisites, confectionery, stationery, paints and oils) are expected to be kept in every drug store and hence do not require the attention in our advertising that should be bestowed on the newer additions. However, these stocks should be kept fresh and should be displayed at as good advantage as possible at all times, as stale, out-of-date goods in an unkempt condition are sure to direct trade to your competitor Your friends will stand by you only so long as you use them as well or a little better than the other fellow does.

In agricultural districts there is a large and increasing demand for insecticides of various kinds, ranging from Paris green to Bordeaux mixture. There are standard formulæ for the more common sprays and mixtures, and a few carefully conducted experiments will enable one to evolve others; then by doing a little judicious missionary work among the farmers, explaining to them the merits of each kind for particular insects, a profitable trade may be worked up. This class of goods can be handled more intelligently by the druggist than by general dealers, but if the druggist is not willing to anticipate the wants of the farmer in this direction and attempts to overcharge for what preparations he does keep, he cannot justly complain if the trade is gradually absorbed by other lines of business conducted by men of better judgment and business discretion. Favorable legislation gave druggists an appreciable advantage by charging excessive prices that they have lost nearly all this business since "the bars were let down." It pays to be just, even if you do have a corner in the market.

An ingenious method of advertising stationery and wall paper is to make up a quantity of envelopes from wall paper and have a neat, catchy advertisement printed either on wall paper or some special brand of stationery you wish to call attention to, and mail it to your customers. A mailed circular will receive careful attention where an "under-the-door" variety is never noticed.

Many pharmacists perfect themselves in fitting glasses, and find the investment of labor and time incurred a profitable one. This branch should be given more attention than it receives, especially from country druggists, whose customers live remote from regular oculists and opticians.

Photographic supplies are undoubtedly becoming the most popular side line of the day. The camera "fiend" is everywhere present and must needs indulge in all the fads pertaining to the business, and to whom shall he turn for supplies but to the ever accommodating knight of the pestle and postage stamp? The chemicals required in making the various baths and solutions are a part of our legitimate stock, anyway, and the mechanical supplies can be readily classed with stationery and like goods; and besides, many of us belong to the aforesaid class of "fiends" and hence are in a position to give valuable advice to the uninitiated, those usually referred to as amateurs.

It is not an infrequent occurrence to see dark rooms in connection with the store, where developing may be done either by the proprietor for profit, or it may be maintained for the convenience of patrons as a feeder for business. The idea is worth considering, anyway.

Athletic and sporting goods are carried by nearly all country druggists and by many town druggists; they are convenient lines to handle, as they hold sway only for a short season and the demand for them is usually brisk. A limited space display in one of your windows is generally all that is needed in the way of advertising, using a liberal supply of price cards if the competition be sharp.

As for plants and flowers, they speak for themselves; and while not yielding a great profit, they are very useful for decorating purposes and attract attention and trade from a class of customers not reached in other ways.

I have no sympathy with the theory advanced and practiced by some, who convert their places of business into miniature department stores, dabbling in miscellaneous notions and succeeding in nothing, thereby lowering their professional standing without adding to their commercial prestige.

In general, only those side lines should be handled that do not encroach on your neighbor's business. If your brother druggist is supplying all the needs of the neighborhood with a certain line, better let him continue and thrive and yourself launch out in a field not already occupied, where you may also thrive, than to inaugurate an opposition to him in which you are sure to have a price war and finally get the trade in such a condition that there is nothing in it for either of you.

Wars of conquest are no longer tolerated among the enlightened nations of the earth; neither should unjust competition exist among the members of a profession supposed to be actuated by a high sense of honor, justice and consideration for the rights of others.—Maine Phar. Ass'n.

Never Fear Competition.

Of course, its a good thing if you've got the only article of the kind in the world and everybody must possess one or more of these articles and nobody else on earth can supply the demand. But don't expect to step into anything of this kind when you go into business. Competition won't hurt you, provided you handle the right kind of goods and treat your trade fairly and honestly. The friends of Benjamin Franklin tried to dissuade him from starting a newspaper because there were two other papers in America.—Indicator.

Chemistry of Life.

Briefly stated, the germ theory of animal life and death is that it is a fermentation and a putrefaction. Expressed in terms of mineral or inorganic chemistry, this fermentation is in its different degrees an oxidation, or rusting, or burning. In inorganic chemistry the slow combustion of a substance with oxygen is rusting or oxidation; the rapid combustion is what we name burning. By analogy, it may be losely said that putrefaction is to fermentation what burning is to rusting. Human life is sustained by a process which may be called oxidation, or, speaking very broadly, fermentation. To arrest this process or to hasten it too much is to cause death. To live at all, we must burn, oxidize, or ferment slowly by the combination of the substances of our bodies with the oxygen of the air.

Certain substances tend to arrest this process; others to hasten it. Some chemists believe that certain vegetables, such as mate or Paraguay tea, contain substances that have this effect of temporarily checking oxidization in the body; that is, that they enable men to use their muscles for a time without wasting them. This is not proven, but it has been demonstrated that the continued use of those alkaloids which seem to check the fermentation or oxidization or slow burning going on in the body tend to produce death. On the other hand, nothing is better known than that whatever hastens the process tends to death. The poison of a rattlesnake has this effect in a high degree.—Health.ps.

Business Side of Insecticides.

It would be a mistaken policy and a course of action not warranted by the history of the development of his business if the druggist were in present circumstances quietly to accept that strict confinement of his sphere to the dispensing of medicines which some people would impose upon him. The history of his calling in the past and the opportunities of to-day show that that part of the system of public business in which he is concerned has never provided and does not now provide sufficient occupation for the druggist in the dispensing of prescriptions only. Consequently, he must maintain his hold upon the branches of trade with which he is at present associated, and must be ever on the lookout for further developments which may conveniently be assimilated in his business. Thus it is that we oppose any suggestion that it is foreign to the nature of a druggist's business to sell poisonous preparations for technical or agricultural purposes. Whilst taking this view, however, we must not forget that it is almost as much his duty to take care that the public suffers no unnecessary inconvenience through handing over the sale of poisons to his charge as it is to see that its safety is fully protected by the intelligent carrying out of the pharmacy laws He should always make it his business to be acquainted with the uses to which these poisons may legitimately be put, and with the combinations which are daily being advised for their employment.

It is obviously an opportune moment to apply what has just been said to the class of preparations known as insecticides, and we take as illustration of our remarks some suggestions on these preparations that have appeared in a bulletin issued by the United States Agricultural Department. The Americans are, of course, extensive agriculturists, and have thoroughly gone into this subject. For the purpose of dealing with insects which are noxious, the Agricultural Department divides these into the following six classes: (1) External feeders, (a) biting insects, (b) sucking insects; (2) internal feeders; (3) subterranean feeders; (4) insects affecting stored products; (5) household insects; (6) animal parasites. It is only necessary in the present aspect of our subject to consider the first three of these classes. Taking external biting insects first, it is to be noticed that arsenical compounds have practically superseded all others for dealing with these pests. The four chief compounds of arsenic which are used are Paris green, Scheele's green, London purole and arsenite of lead. The nature of the first and second is learnt from any text-book of chemistry. What is sometimes forgotten is that Scheele's green is much cheaper than Paris green. London purple is a by-product in the manufacture of aniline dye, contains a number of substances and is very variable in the amount of arsenic it contains, so that it is not considered so reliable as Paris green. Arsenite of lead may be roughly prepared by combining three parts of arsenite of sodium with seven parts of acetate of lead. When mixed these salts act readily and form a white precipitate, which is easily suspended in water It is sometimes necessary, whilst cautioning consumers regarding the care to be exercised in storing and using these substances, to reassure them as to the safety with which vegetables that have been properly treated with the insecticides can be eaten.

Paris green, Scheele's green and London purple are used in the wet or dry method. If by the former 1 pound of the substance is mixed with 100 gallons of water, this being a suitable strength for general purposes, and particularly adapted to vigorous foliage plants. The poison is made into a thick paste with water, and an equal quantity of powdered quicklime added This takes up any free arsenic and removes the danger of scalding. The requisite quantity of water is then added and the mixture is strained through a fine mesh. It is not necessary to mix any lime with the arsenite of lead. The dry method is more particularly used for lowly kinds of vegetation. The substances are in this method diluted with lime, flour, etc., in the proportion of 1 to 10, unless intended for foodstuff, when an ounce of the poison is mixed with 6 pounds of flour or 10 pounds of lime. With this mixture the plant scould be very evenly dusted.

The Americans have, of course, very elaborate apparatus for distributing these insecticides, but for general purposes the only advice that can be given is that the solution should be applied in a very fine vapor and that the mixture should be constantly agitated. Of course, for the dry distribution a suitable pair of bellows is necessary. For the sucking insects the following are recommended: Soap insecticides, pyrethrum powder, sulphur, bisulphide of lime, kerosene compound, resin wash, and gaseous treatment with hydrocyanic acid gas or bisulphide of carbon vapor. The soap insecticides are easily made; the Americans appreciate fish oil soaps, which they mix in the proportion of 2 pounds to a gallon of water, and which they apply with a spray pump. Pyrethrum powder is generally puffed on in the dry condition; it is said to act on insects through their breathing pores. As a spray, it is used in the proportion of 1 ounce to 2 gallons of water. Bisulphide of lime is readily made by boiling together in a small quantity of water equal parts of sulphur and lime and diluting so that a gallon of water represents a pound of the mixed substances.

The kerosene compounds are extensively used in America. The common formula consists in dissolving half a pound of whale oil soap in a gallon of water and adding 2 gallons of kerosene, after which the mixture is worked up by a pump into a cream. It is diluted with 15 to 20 parts of water for use against the red spider. Another plan is to mix 2 gallons of kerosene with 1 gallon of sour milk, which upon agitation is converted into a thin paste. Only sufficient of this to wet the foliage is to be used. The resin wash is made with 20 pounds of resin, 5 pounds crude caustic soda, 2½ pints of fish oil and water to make 100 gallons. All the water is not added at once, the ingredients being boiled first with a little water for two or three hours and then diluted to three times their bulk, when they form a stock mixture for dilution as required. When sprayed it should be perfectly clear; it should be re-heated if not so. This combination is particularly recommended for the San Jose scale in California. It is thought to be especially effective against all kinds of scale insect pests. Another combination recommended for these is obtained by slaking 10 pounds of lime and boiling it with 20 pounds of sulphur and 20 gallons of water for two or three hours. Subsequently another 30 pounds of lime are added and the whole boiled for another half hour.

In using the hydrocyanic acid gas more precautions are, of course, needed. The Americans enclose the trees in tents and use for every 150 cubic feet of space enclosed 1 ounce of potassium cyanide, 1 ounce of commercial sulphuric acid and 3 ounces of water. Trees up to 20 feet high are treated in this way, operations being always conducted in cloudy weather or at night; never in sunshine. The bisulphide of carbon vapor can be applied to small plants by covering such with a tight-fitting box and introducing into this, in a saucer, one or two drachms of the bisulphide to each plant, which should be left in contact for three-quarters of an hour. The French are said to use the bisulphide for destroying the vine louse (Phylloxera). It is injected into the soil and it is much believed in by some agriculturists as a destroyer of underground insects. It is also largely used for destroying insects in grain. One must, of course, warn purchasers of this substance of its combustible and explosive nature. The resin and kerosene compounds are also used for subterranean insects.—Br. and Col. Drug.

Fermentation by Chemical Action.

Fermentations of various kinds are produced by microscopic fungi, like the yeast plant, or by enzymes, chemical substances like diastase and pepsin. Some experiments by Herr E. Buchner seem to indicate that all fermentations are due simply to chemical action, the presence of the living cell being unnecessary even in yeast fermentation. Quantities of yeast were sterilized by drying *in vacuo* and then heating several hours in a current of hydrogen at 100° and 110° C., and this yeast was then ground up with sand, kieselguhr, and glycerine solution. Liquid pressed from this mixture had nearly half the fermentive power of the original yeast.ps.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best effort will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

How is Ethereal Tincture of Camphor made?

The preparation of the French Codex is made by dissolving 10 grammes of camphor in 90 grammes of ether (sp. gr. .758).

H. W. SPARKER.

How is Antiseptic Paper made?

An article which may be applied over wounds and fixed in position with a bandage, can be prepared by impregnating sheets of unsized paper with mercuric chloride. This is dissolved in the proportion of two and a half drachms to a pint of distilled water (previously sterilized by boiling) and six drachms of pure glycerin added. After thoroughly soaking, the paper is allowed to dry, and is then ready for use.

THOS. WILLETTS.

What is the Formula for Ung. Trichogenosum Wilson?

Prof. Jones says use:

Unguenti stimulantis	2 drs.
Olei theobromæ	2 drs.
Butyri jasmini	4 drs.
Adipis odorati, p. s. ad	2 ozs.

Mix, and make an ointment.

The unguentum stimulans consists of powdered cantharides, 1 part; lard, 4 parts. For the "jasmin butter" any highly perfumed pomade may be employed, if the jasmin is not "comeatible," as its part is purely that of a perfume.

WM. MIXTON.

Why does the following Resorcin Mixture, after Standing some Hours, turn into a Greenish-Black?

Resorcin	2 drs.
Liq. bismuth	1 oz.
Tr. nuc. vom	1½ drs.
Aq. aurant. ad	6 ozs.

Resorcin is, like pyrogallic acid, a rapid absorber of oxygen, and the absorption is accompanied by darkening in color. The absorption takes place more rapidly in presence of alkali, which in the above instance is provided by the liquor bismuth.

CHEM. & DRUG.

How to Sterilize Sponges and not Injure Them?

Prof. Elsberg's process for the sterilizing of sponges by boiling, without injury to their elasticity or absorbent powers, is as follows: The sponge is first freed of calcareous matter by immersion for 48 hours in a bath of a dilute solution of hydrochloric acid. Wash carefully in running cold water, then put them into the following:

Potassium hydrate	1 part
Tannic acid	3 parts.
Water	100 parts.

Raise the temperature and let boil for 10 minutes. Pour off the liquid, squeeze out the sponges and put them at once into a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, where they should be kept until wanted or use.

MARTIN NEUSS.

How are Red Prints made?

Prof. Snowden says: Float a sheet of plain paper for four minutes upon a bath made up of equal quantities of nitrate of silver and nitrate of uranium, in about six times their weight of water; drain the paper and allow to thoroughly dry—in a non-actinic light, of course.

When dry, expose under the negative for eight or ten minutes, then wash and immerse in the following bath:

Potassium ferridcyanide	30 grs.
Rain water	3 ozs.

In a few minutes the picture will appear of a red color, which is fixed by a thorough washing in water.

Another method, recommended by many, is to immerse a thoroughly fixed and washed bromide print in a 15 per cent. solution of chloride of copper. In this bath the picture will disappear entirely, after which it must be thoroughly washed and immersed for a few seconds in a 5 per cent. solution of ferrocyanide of ferrocyanide of potassium. After another thorough washing, it is transferred to a 2 per cent. bath of chloride of copper, and again washed, when the picture will appear in a deep red color. Careful washing after each operation is most important.

H. W. SPARKER.

How is Lloyd's Strychnia Test made?

The interest excited by the trial of Red Head in "Stringtown on the Pike" brings many requests for information. The powder consists of a mixture of nine parts of morphine and one part of hydrastine. It does not contain any strychnine, but its reaction by the chrome sulphuric acid test is very close in color and differs mainly in the more lasting coloration.

Dissolve in six drops of sulphuric acid in a porcelain dish as much of the suspected powder as will lie on the tip of a small penknife blade, by rubbing with a glass rod. Then place in it a very small fragment (size of a small pin head) of bichromate of potassium and move it about. The result will be an evanescent blue, purple, or violet-blue color if strychnine only is present. Prof. John Uri Lloyd, of Cincinnati, will send free samples of the mixture to illustrate this test.

WM. MIXTON.

How is Aquarium Cement made?

Litharge, fine white sand, and plaster-of-paris, of each 3 parts; rosin finely powdered, 1 part. Mix thoroughly, then work up the mixture with boiled linseed oil (to which a dryer has been added) to the consistency of cream, stirring it actively until a completely homogeneous mixture is obtained. Do this five or six hours before using the cement, set aside, and give it an occasional stir in the meantime. We have no experience with the formula, but it seems to be practical. By referring to back issues of this journal several excellent formulæ for aquarium cement can be found.

P. H. QUIMBY.

How are Hair Growers Made?

Most of the preparations recommended for this purpose contain cantharides. Sometimes fluid extract of jaborandi is added to stimulate the growth. Of course, if the hair bulbs are destroyed or badly diseased a stimulating wash or application is not of much service.

Experiment on these lines:

(1)

Ammonium carbonate	30 grs.
Distilled water	10 drs.
Tincture cantharides	2½ drs.
Eau de cologne	10 drs.
Rum	7½ ozs.
Oil lavender	2 dps.

Dissolve the ammonium carbonate in the water, mix the other ingredients together, and add:

(2)

Quinine sulphate	20 grs.
Tincture cantharides	2 drs.
Fluid extract jaborandi	2 drs.
Alcohol	2 ozs.
Glycerin	2 ozs.
Bay rum	6 ozs.
Rose water, enough make	16 ozs.

Dissolve the quinine in the alcoholic liquids, add the other ingredients and filter.

Hager is authority for this one:

(3)

Tincture cantharides	1 gm.
Oleo-balsamic mix., N.F	50 gms.
Tannic acid	5 gms.
Rose water	50 gms.
Alcohol	100 gms.
Glycerin	100 gms.

Make a solution and filter.

Many formulas similar in character have been published in previous volumes of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST. Consult the indexes.

MARTIN NEUSS.

Will you Kindly tell me how Resorcin in this Prescription can be Dispensed in Solution?

Resorcin	80 grs.
Menthol	20 grs.
Eucalyptol	10 m.
Benzoinol	4 ozs.

M. Ft. sol. To be used from a nasal spray. Dissolve the resorcin in 1½ drs. of ether, and add to the oil in which the menthol and eucalyptol have previously been dissolved.

CHEM. & DRUG.

What is the Best for Dandruff?

The following has proved of value. Wash the head with tar soap, "Constantine's," two or three times a week, and then apply the following ointment to the scalp, using gentle friction:

Resorcio	20 grs.
Quinine sulphate	20 grs.
Tincture cantharides	1 dr.
Tincture capsicum	1 dr.
Vaseline	1 oz.

WM. MIXTON.

How is Milk of Lanolin made?

Take of

Egg yolk	1
Lanolin	4 drs.
Fresh cow's milk	4 drs.
Formaldehyde	20 ms.

Triturate together the lanolin, yolk of egg and formaldehyde; then gradually add the milk.

P. W. LENDOWER.

How is a good Marking Ink made?

Experiment carefully on a small scale on these lines:

Coarsely powd. galls.....½ oz.
Coarsely powd. acacia.....¼ oz.
Sugar ..... 1 dr.
Distilled water.....15 ozs.

Let stand 24 hours with occasional shaking, then add

Ferrous sulphate.....20 grs.
Indigo carmine.....20 grs.

Shake well and strain, lastly add 20 minims of carbolic acid. If not thick enough add more acacia.

H. W. Sparker.

The Physician-Druggist.

The refusal of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine to admit a physician to membership on the ground that he owned and conducted a drug store, has been discussed at some length in transatlantic medical journals. The case so closely approximates the state of things which is attracting attention in Scotland as to possess special interest for us.

We are rather surprised to find that the journal of the American Medical Association takes the view that "in general there seems to be no adequate reason for refusing membership to a physician-druggist as such," though the right of every society to decide on the qualifications of its members is conceded. No one pretends that running a drug store is of itself a disgraceful act, but that remark might be applied with equal cogency to most of the acts which are condemned by the professional code of ethics. Our view is that it is derogatory and tends to lower the status of the profession, in that it introduces the commercial element which it has ever been the object of our codes to eliminate. Possibly, this argument does not appeal to medical men in America with the same force that it does in this country.

We cannot recall an instance in which a medical man keeping an open surgery has been refused admission to an English medical society, but they are little likely to solicit the honor. He might find his way into the British Medical Association, which is a tolerably eclectic body, but we doubt if he would be welcomed in any medical society of standing. The quest at issue at Glasgow, moreover, is not the propriety of medical men keeping shops, but the impropriety of their keeping unqualified assistants in connection therewith.—Med. Press.

Sun Glass Cautery for Cancer.

In the sun-glass treatment of Dr. H. T Webster, cancerous growths are burned off by the concentraied rays of the sun, and it is claimed that cures have been effected by three or four cauterizations at intervals of a week. The parts are burned each time so as to smoke freely. It is suggested that not only is the malignant growth destroyed, but adjacent tissue is stimulated and given increased vitality.ps.

Registered Designs.

8,255. "White's Specific." Jerome B. Sand, Nashville, Tenn.

8,256. "Dun's Dandruff Stop." Everett M. Kennedy, Johnstown, N. Y.

8,257. "The Common Sense Catarrh Cure. B. E. Carlock, Kenton, Ohio.

8,258. 'Kil-Kolic." Abraham Meyers, New York, N. Y.

8,259. "Lafayette Capsules." Rein-H. Luthin, New York, N. Y.

34,238. Inhaler. Elmore J. Worst, Ashland, Ohio.

Registered Prints.

314. "O. P. C. Suspensory." The Gray Lithograph Co., New York, N. Y.

315. "Book Mark." E. N. Lightner & Co., Detroit, Mich.

321. "Use Babek for Chills." Kloczewski & Co., Washington, D. C.

Registered Labels.

8,222. "Hood's roach death." Western Chemical Works, New York, N. Y.

8,223 "Wellman's cough medicine." Dorr Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.

8,224. "Electric bed-a-cure." Chas. A. Perry, Buffalo, N. Y.

8,225. "Caffeeno." Caffeeno Drug Co., Baltimore, Md.

8,236. "The Odor Heart Perfume." William Bert Madder, Cleveland, Ohio.

8,237. "Frankinmyrrh." Chas. Wright Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich.

8,238. "Bromonia." W. F. Boothe, New York, N. Y.

8,239. "Rheumacine." Webster Bros., New York, N Y.

8,240. "Dr. Rivlette's Reliable Headache Powders." William Racoosin, New York, N. Y.

8,242. "Peerless Hair Restorer." The Peerless Hair Restorer Co., Mexico, N. Y.

8,253. "Moore's Hog Remedy." The Moore Chemical & Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

8,294. "Aunt Rose's Cough Syrup." Rose S. Dembert, Altoona, Pa.

8,295. "Neo-Plastine." H. L Miller, St. Louis, Mo.

8,296. "Dr. Victor H. Sachlu's Celebrated French Antiseptic Cones." Harry V. Lucas, Louisville, Ky.

8,297. "Creme Dentozone." Irwin McGregor Adams, New York, N. Y.

Blood-Writing.

Ask anybody for a wooden match, and on a piece of blank paper (previously prepared) write your name in bold, blood-red characters. This is accomplished by having first rubbed over the surface of a sheet of note paper some red iodide of mercury with a piece of cork. Take the paper so prepared and hold it over the flame of a candle or lamp, slowing moving it to prevent burning. The red color will quickly disappear. Anything now written or drawn on the paper with a pointed piece of wood will appear as if written in blood.—Meyers Drug.

Preparation of Pure Diastase.

The following process is recommended by Prof. Wroblenski: Finely powdered malt is macerated twenty-four hours with 68 per cent. alcohol, the residue expressed, and again macerated with two successive portions of alcohol. The combined liquids are filtered and sufficient strong alcohol added to make the alcoholic strength at least 70 per cent. This causes the diastase to precipitate. After complete separation, which requires about twenty-four hours, the deposit is collected, re-dissolved in weak alcohol, and again precipitated by addition of strong alcohol. It is further purified by treatment with a saturated solution of magnesium sulphate, The diastase is dissolved in the smallest possible quantity of water, precipitated by saturating the solution with magnesium sulphate, and finally dialyzed. The yield of pure diastase is about 0.1 per cent.—Jour. de Phar. et Chem.

Tapeworm Remedies.

Pelletierine sulphate 0.18 gm. (2¾ grs.), tannin 1.0 gm. (15½ grs.), distilled water, simple syrup, of each 60.0 gm. (2 ozs.), tincture of orange peel 10 drops. To be taken in two doses within a half hour and 10 minutes later a large glass of bitter water. Another remedy, recently proposed by Dr. Dommes, is powdered tin obtained by the electrolytic process. It is claimed to be free from all unpleasant secondary effects.—Phar. Post.

Recent Patents.

669,976. Uterine drainage tube. James J. Bowker, Laotto, Ind.

670,084. Inhaler. John B. Sloane, Detroit, Mich.

670,086. Veterinary tooth-cutter. Clarence P. Stanbrough, Newburgh, N. Y.

670,184. Radiant-heat bath. Walter B. Morrison, Muskegon, Mich.

670,394. Vaginal syringe. Elizabeth C. Ashmead, Philadelphia, Pa.

670,428. Suspensory bandage. James R. Jarrell, Smyrna, Del.

670,494. Atomizer. Charles H. Guibor, Topeka, Kans.

670,530. Hernial truss support. William F. Brownell, New London, Wis.

670,684. Artificial hand. Albert C. Mueller, Wausau, Wis.

670,713. Antiseptic broom. Oscar S. Kulman, Savannah, Ga.

670,814. Abdominal bandage. Emma A. Richmond, Medford, Mass

670,998. Atomizer. Samuel F. Patterson, Baltimore, Md.

671,346. Nasal douche cup. Ernst G. Lochmann, Leipsic, Gohlis, Germany.

671,477. Vaginal syringe. Jas. Graham, Detroit, Mich.

671,682. Receptacle for toilet preparations. Calvin B. Tuttle, Lynn, Mass.

671,804. Coated pill, etc. Frederick H. Metcalf, Franklin, Ill.

671,837. Toilet article. Arthur C. Preece, Newport, R. I.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Department is open to our readers for short items of interest to the Trade.

Cheap Quinine Pills.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

The article in your April number on the Government getting swindled by buying a large lot of quinine pills at a price less than the actual cost of the quinine, shows how easy it is to encourage fraud by accepting the lowest bidder, regardless of the facts in the case. It is a standing disgrace that any government, institution or anything else should openly encourage such methods.

I have a large sale for two grain quinine pills, but sell only the real thing at 50c. a hundred. One of my competitors has three kinds, all labeled two grain, but put up in different styles. The best is 50c. per hundred. The next (half strength, U. S. Government style?) is 25c., and the third only 15c. This latter kind are purchased in bulk, cheap and are "guaranteed," whatever that means.

EIGHTH AVENUE.

Medical Legislation.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

Irregular practitioners of healing arts are finding at Albany that eternal vigilance is the price of toleration A little while ago it was Christian Science that was to be rooted out; then it was osteopathy, and now it is hypnotism and suggestive therapeutics.

No doubt there is much quackery in all these schools. It is not entirely unknown in the regular practice of medicine. But such progress as has been made thus far in the knowledge of the human body and of the art of treating its diseases has been made through the liberty of the individual to subject himself to experiment. If the various kinds of practitioners were to match graveyards the cemeteries of the regulars would be found not the least imposing.

And when the regular physicians make medicine a true science they will not find it necessary to run to the Legislature for laws to protect themselves against the competition of heretical outsiders. The astronomers do not have to work for statutes to keep the public from deserting them for the expounders of the doctrine that the sun do move. PEARL STREET.

Disease by Kissing Dogs.

A boy in Hackensack, N. J., died from a disease of the liver caused from the kiss of a dog. He had been ill a year from, it is said, hydatids of the liver, a disease transmitted from dogs. Dr. H. D. Gill, professor of surgery in the American Veterinary College, says: "Almost every germ disease may be transmitted by a dog. Many of these diseases are incurable. I do not doubt that great numbers of persons die of disease transmitted to them in this manner. I know of individual cases."—Popular Science News.

Roach and Bedbug Destroyers.

Herr Bernegau deserves the thanks of all housekeepers, and in fact, of suffering humanity in general, for a long, exhaustive and exact inquiry recently made by him in regard to the real work and value of those substances hitherto recommended and generally believed to be efficacious as roach and bed-bug destroyers. The results are somewhat surprising and disappointing to those who for years have spent money and time daubing the bedsteads, etc, with all the various bug killers, destroyers, eliminators, etc., of the market.

Herr Bernegau's method of investigation was very practical and certain. The bugs were caught and kept in glass tubes, so that the effects could be most closely watched. The following is a brief resume of results. Best fresh insect powder made the bugs a little groggy for awhile, but they soon became as lively as ever, and seemed to experience no evil results from the powder. When mixed with 10 per cent. naphthalin a few of the bugs were killed, but results in general were poor. Various chemicals, in powder form, gave little better results. Hydrogen hyperoxide was a flat failure. Formalin acted well, but is too costly to be used, and beside, it has unpleasant effects on those who apply it. Coal oil was deadly, but aside from the unpleasant odor, there is the danger of fire—and so on through the line—if an article was efficient there was sure to be some counter-indication to its use.

Finally Herr Bernegau tried turpentine oil, alone, and with naphthalin and found, at last the true roach and bed-bug destroyer. The following are his directions for freeing a locality—barracks say, of the 'terror that walketh in darkness:'

All the furniture, the walls, the floor (the cracks and joints of which furnish favorite biding places for the bugs) should be gone over with the turpentine oil and naphthalin, applied with a brush. The application, by its penetrating odor, chases the insects out of their biding places into the open, in thousands. A little sprinkling of the oil is sufficient to kill these. Immediately after having done this, with a hot solution of carbolic soap (to 2½ gallons of boiling water, add a quart of liquid carbolic soap) wash the floors, baseboards, etc.

To prepare the turpentine oil and naphthalin, proceed as follows: Into a half gallon jug pour a quart of oil of turpentine, add 150 grains of naphthalin, and set the jug in hot water, giving it several energetic shakes.

To prepare the carbolic acid soap, heat together equal parts of common yellow potash soap, and of commercial carbolic acid, until a clear solution is obtained.

After the turpentine and naphthalin have soaked into the walls, etc., the latter should be freshly painted or kalsomined. —Nat. Drug.

Waiting on Customers in Turn.

A reprehensible habit exists among many clerks of waiting on people out of turn. This habit leads to serious consequences in the loss of trade. It is a habit, too, that can be so easily corrected by cultivating the faculties of observation and attention that it is really inexcusable. It is a species of discourtesy which produces greater irritation in the customer than almost any other. A busy business man steps into a store; possibly he is on the way to his office and already late. Every clerk is busy; nobody pays any attention to him. He waits impatiently a few minutes for some one to be at leisure.

Meantime another customer has come in, perhaps four or five minutes after the first one, and the first clerk who is at leisure waits upon the second customer before he does the first one. If the first one doesn't go out of that store without making a purchase, resolving never to enter it again, he ought to. It should not be so, but it seems to be a fact, that American-born clerks are much more likely to commit this unpardonable error than foreign-born clerks.

We don't say that the clerks are altogether to blame in this matter. In most cases it is probably largely the fault of the proprietor. It is his business to drill the clerks, not only with respect to waiting on customers in turn, but all other matters which will help trade along. Does he do it? Generally not, it would appear. In large stores, where there are numerous clerks and an usher is employed to see that customers are properly waited on, probably the fault which we complain of does not exist to any great extent and should not exist under any circumstances at all, because a man whose sole occupation it is to watch the customers as they come in and dispose of them till they can have attention, should never make any mistakes in having them waited upon out of their turn.—Keystone.

Decoloration of Carbolic Acid.

This is effected in a simple manner by Dr. Barth, as follows: The carbolic acid is liquefied by addition of water, shaken in a bottle with 3 gm. of white woolen threads per liter of liquid and allowed to remain in contact with them several days. The wool assumes an intense carmine red color, while the acid becomes colorless.—Ztsch. Phar.

Analysis of Woman's Milk.

Prof. O. Klemm considers all analysis a farce that does not include microscopic investigation and determine the specific gravity, percentage of albumin, casein, N remainder, amount and melting-point of the fats, and the amount of sugar and of iron. He does not like to treat dyspepsia in the nursling without such a preliminary investigation, and he considers it indispensable in selecting a wet-nurse.—Med. Woch.

Do You Breathe Rightly?

The way a person breathes is a reliable index to his or her vitality. Large, thin nostrils, slow and deep respirations, are significant of pure blood and staying powers.

Correct breathing is both thoracic and abdominal. Not only are the lungs well ventilated during inspiration, but the abdominal walls expand, altering the position of all the organs, making changes in their blood supply, exercising the muscular elements in the bands which attach and hold these organs in position, and in this way modifying tendencies to congestion, relaxation and prolapse.

Take a deep breath, and you will note that the abdominal organs slightly shift their position, followed by a feeling of increased comfort and lightness.

Breathing should always be done through the nose to ventilate the chambers in the head, and keep them in health, as well as to warm and purify the air before it passes over the more delicate laryngeal and tracheal mucous membranes.

The body should be held erect, a slight bending forward at the hips, and the chest braced, with shoulders thrown back and head up, as though the individual were suspended from the ceiling by a hook in the breast bone. This may seem uncomfortable at first, but soon becomes habitual. The sense of increased vital power is well worth the trouble of acquiring a proper carriage.

Concentrating the attention on any task interferes more or less with respiration. It becomes less frequent and more shallow. In time a sense of constriction around head and chest, and restlessness, develop. This may be avoided to a great extent by periodically stopping work, stepping outdoors or to an open window, and breathing deeply and slowly for five or ten minutes.

This practice is warming, and will often alleviate insomnia. It promotes digestion, and tranquilizes the nerves. It will often check an irritative cough. It will freshen the complexion and brighten the eyes. As a general tonic and vitalizer to improve function and consume body waste, the practice of deep, full breathing, can not be too highly commended.

Learn how to breathe, then make a business of the practice at regular intervals, just as you brush your hair or clean your teeth. Don't make your lungs sore, your head giddy, by temporary excess of enthusiasm, and then abandon your efforts in disgust. A small beginning and gradual increase into perfected power is the right rule.—Med. Brief.ps.

Paste for Metal Collapsible Tubes.

It is claimed that a cement made of equal parts of rosin and shellac, dissolved in six parts of alcohol, adseres to white metal with the greatest tenacity, and may even be used for cementing two pieces of this metal together.—Canadian Drug.

Registered Trade Marks.

36,102. Medicines. Maurice Leprince, Paris, France. The word "Ferricodile."

36,104. Headache cure. Caffeeno Drug Company, Baltimore, Md. The word "Caffeeno."

36,105. Headache medicine. George W. Emerson, Washington, D. C. The word "Kef."

36,124. Surgical dressings. Theodore Stegner, Kansas City, Mo. The word "Permanganol."

36,126. Veterinary remedies. James S. Patten, Baltimore, Md. The compound ward, "Sal-Veget."

36,127. Ointment or Salve. Alivio Manufacturing Co., Johnson City, Tenn The word "Alivio."

36,128. Disinfectants, Deodorizers and Antiseptics. Mathieson Alkali Works, Providence, R. I., and Saltville, Va. The word "Electrodium."

36,129. Antiseptic paper. The word "Hydrargyne."

36,120. Medical compound. The word "Colchiflor."

36,131. Medical compounds. William D. Duncan, Ottawa, Ill. The numerals "32" and the word "Calibres."

36,132. Medicinal preparations. John W. Wright, Elk City, Kans. The words "Blue Blazes."

36,177. Face powder. Gertrude Gromer, New York, N. Y. The word "Saphollait."

36,178. Antiseptic preparations. Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Thyrosol."

36,179. Antiseptic solutions. William S. Gee, Providence, R. I. The word "Alkaseptol."

36,180. Liquid hoof-dressing. Wilbur F. Young, Springfield, Mass. The word "Taroleum."

36,181. Remedy. Schieffelin & Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Heroterpine."

36,183. Ointment. Nelson, Baker & Co., Detroit, Mich. The word "Iodosyl."

36,199. Eye water. The Eagle Remedy Co., Albia, Iowa. The word "Eagle."

36,201. Medicine for colds. Col-Campho Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md. The compound word "Col-Campho."

36,202. Medicinal preparation. J. G. Leonard, Chicago, Ill. The compound word "Neuro-Vitae."

36,203. Pharmaceutical paste. John Wyeth & Brother, Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa. The word "Glykaolin."

36,204. Pharmaceutical preparations. Ichthyol-Gesellschaft, Cordes, Hermanni & Co., Hamburg, Germany. The word "Ichthosot."

36,205. Pharmaceutical preparations. Ichthyol-Gesellschaft, Cordes, Hermanni & Co., Hamburg, Germany. The word "Thiosot."

36,206. Pharmaceutical preparations. Ichthyol-Gesellschaft, Cordes, Hermanni & Co., Hamburg, Germany. The word "Ichthyosapol."

36,207. Medicinal appliances. Harley M. Dunlap, Battle Creek, Mich. The word "Globe."

36,209. Dentifrices. Charles G. Pease, New York, N. Y. The word "Perlodont."

36,210. Dentifrices. Chas. G. Pease, New York, N. Y. The word "Cosmodont."

36,226. Paints. Patton Paint Company, Milwaukee, Wis. The compound word "Tor-On."

36,227. Liquid Paint. Theodore W. Stemmler, New York, N. Y. The word "Hydrofugol."

Please the Children.

A prominent St. Louis druggist who is located near one of the public schools has a barrel of gumdrops (of various colors) dumped in his show window, which he advertises and sells at an unusually low price. For one penny a child can get enough gum and sweet for a whole crowd of school children. He also advertises car tickets and postge stamps taken at face value. He says he sells this special article below cost, but that he finds his old Sunday school lessons true, that when you sow seed on fertile soil it will bring a ten or even a hundred-fold crop.—Era.

King's American Dispensatory.

A new edition. Entirely rewritten and enlarged, by Harvey W. Felter, M.D., ex-President Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association, etc., etc, and John Uri Lloyd, Ph. M., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio; ex-President of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Two volume edition, royal octavo, containing together 2,284 pages, including complete Indices. Cloth, $4 50 per volume, postpaid. Sheep, $5.00 per volume, postpaid. The Ohio Valley Company, Publishers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

This standard work in its original form, without doubt did very much toward placing our school in its present high position. It has always been classed as the very best of our publications. Brought up to the present time by incomparable writers, it cannot be otherwise classed than as taking precedence over every other work of its kind in medical literature.

While the U. S. and other dispensatories are full in the drug descriptions, etc., which they bring out, there are very many drugs mentioned in this which their authorties do not value from actual knowledge, and which do possess superior properties. Then the application of all drugs here presented for the cure of disease is in every way superior to that presented by any other dispensatory.

The work will be an imperishable monument to the work done in the demonstration of the curative properties of drugs, and especially of indigenous remedies, and should be in the library of every druggist.

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & Co. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.35, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
108 Fulton St., New York

Telephone, 2277 John.
Cable Address, "Pracdrug," New York.

PHILADELPHIA
145 North Sixth Street

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST has been from the beginning, Substantially and in every respect a PHILADELPHIA journal, although temporarily published in New York.

All Business and Editorial communications, except local matters, should for the present be sent to 108 Fulton st., New York.

Burroughs Bros. Burnt Out.

The office and laboratory of this house in Baltimore was seriously damaged by fire and water last month.

New Jersey Pharmaceutical Meeting.

The next annual meeting will be held in Trenton, May 22 and 23, and a nice program has been arranged. Frank C. Stutzlen, of Elizabeth, is the secretary.

Death from Acetic Acid.

A Long Island druggist is reported to have killed a woman by putting strong acetic acid in citrate of magnesia, instead of citric acid syrup. The two bottles were kept "side by side" and looked alike.

Practical Druggist Course.

No books or any extra expense of any kind are required in this very popular course. It is the easiest, cheapest and best. Sample lectures free. See Prospectus in another column.

The Gilpin, Langdon Fire.

Their large warehouse in Baltimore was totally destroyed by fire on April 8th, but there was no delay in resuming business, and all orders are now being filled as usual. Mr. Gilpin deserves great credit for the rare executive ability, so forcibly demonstrated in getting started up again in such a short time.

Soap Makers Organize.

The American Soap Manufacturing Association was recently organized in Chicago, some forty large houses being represented. The newly elected president said the organization was for "purely social and literary purposes." This is an improvement on the old fashioned plan of making poorer soap at higher prices.

Rowland N. Hazard's Failure.

Rowland N. Hazard, residing at 337 West Fifty-seventh st., New York, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $498,138 and nominal assets of $698,254. He stated that he is not in any business, and was formerly of the firm of Caswell, Hazard & Co., and Hazard, Hazard & Co., which latter firm was dissolved in 1889. They were prominent druggists on Broadway for many years.

Cutters Organizing.

It is well understood that a secret organization of cutters in all parts of the country, has been in existence for some time, and that its function is not "purely social." As long as the cutter has the support and backing of the public, it will be hard to down them, and with a strong organization and co-operation, the manufacturer will have the opportunity of refusing large sums of money and at the same time encourage active and strong competition.

Use of the Word "Vichy."

This question, which has been before the courts for years, was passed upon by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals recently. Judge Shipman wrote the opinion which was concurred in by four of the judges; Judge Wallace submitted a dissenting conclusion. The decision reverses the United States Circuit Court and maintains that the Saratoga Vichy Spring Company should be enjoined from using the word "Vichy" alone on a neck label on bottles of spring water as the common name of the water, without prominently displaying the name Saratoga as the place of the water's origin.

Aggressive Cutters Sue Association.

Rourke Bros., druggists, of Binghamton, N. Y., are on the aggressive cutters' list. They are the only retailers in the city who refused to sign the agreement to maintain prices at a fixed schedule, and they complain that the proprietors' wholesalers' and retailers' associations have conspired to freeze them out. When Rourke Bros. ordered goods their remittances were returned, with the information that, as they had been blacklisted, no goods would be furnished to them.

Binghamton papers were informed that if they accepted Rourke Bros. advertisements they would get no business from the Proprietary or Drug Associations. The Messrs. Rourkes have accordingly sued the Associations and thirty local drug houses for conspiracy, claiming $50,000 damages.

Two Hundred Thousand Doctor's Bill.

Dr. W. C. Browning, of Philadelphia, who attended the late Chris. L. Magee, of Pittsburgh, during his last illness and for some two years previous, is reported to have sent in a bill for $200,000, which is believed to be the largest medical bill on record. The bill is itemized, and the charges are at the rate of $80 per treatment hour. One charge is $17,000 for last summer's treatment at Atlantic City, and another $12,000 for accompanying the deceased to Hot Springs, Va.

The executors of the Magee estate refuse to discuss Dr. Browning's bill, but acknowledge that the charges have been made. It is learned from reliable sources, however, that the bill will be contested.

Violations of the Tripartite Agreement.

President Anderson, of the N. A. R. D., in addressing the Kings County Society, recently, said:

The committe on the N. A. R. D. plan expected that there would be some trouble in putting it into effect, and this trouble has materialized. The committee has, however, been able to determine what features of the plan were preventing its universal adoption. It is positively known that some of its provisions are being trifled with, and we would like to be able to name certain wholesalers who have helped cutters to obtain supplies; but the information in our possession, unfortunately, does not warrant us in naming those wholesalers who have violated their agreement with the retailers. The work has, however, progressed to a point where definite action can be taken and the strength of the plan can be fully tested. Heretofore we have been confining our attention to the wholesaler. We are now watching the proprietors. If the proprietor is faithful to the plan and true to the retailers' interest, the jobber must necessarily be so too. Just at present we are taking the position that both the proprietor and the jobber are faithful; neither has been yet tested. But, significantly concluded President Anderson, the test is about to be made and we may look in a day or so for some active work and interesting developments.

Judging from the reports of officers and members of various local organizations, who addressed the meeting on the invitation of President Kleine, the enthusiasm and ardor which characterized the formation of these bodies have greatly abated during the past few weeks. While firm in their determination to still support the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D. in any course of action that it might see fit to take, the retail trade was getting impatient for results, and H. J. Kempf, of the Williamsburg Association, said he for one was present to get the names of the wholesalers and proprietors who had violated their agreements. His association, he said, was looking for some jobber of whom to make an example.—Am. Drug.

Pharmaceutical Associations.

A complete list of the secretaries, with their addresses, are printed in another column, and will be repeated from time to time as revised Write for latest information, enclosing a stamp, mentioning Practical Druggist.

Toxicity of Selentum.

According to Prof. Modica, metallic selenium is without effect on frogs and rabbits. Selenous and selenic acids, given in form of sodium salts, are very poisonous. Death is preceded by narcosis and paralysis of the brain and spinal cord. Given repeatedly in small doses their most characteristic action is the loss of flesh.—Chem. Zeit.

Things that Effect Credit.

George G. Ford says that one important thing is the failure to keep books of accounts. The man who is known to keep books of accounts, not necessarily an elaborate set of books, but something from which he or others may obtain a correct and intelligent idea of the condition of the business, must command more confidence than his neighboring tradesman who does not keep books. Careful bookkeeping cultivates system and accuracy, both invaluable accomplishments in a business man. Confidence in his ability to pay his debts will also be affected by the manner in which he trusts out his merchandise and collects his debts.

It must be remembered that a certain class of accounts is not as good an asset as merchandise, and that the proportion existing between the merchant's stock on hand and the amount standing out will have much to do in determining his desirability as a credit risk. Frequent inventories are desirable. A carefully taken inventory acquaints the owner with his stock in trade, and helps him to determine what goods are undesirable and should be sold. Overbuying has been the first step toward bankruptcy in a great many instances. Insurance is an extremely important matter. A proportionate amount of insurance to stock in trade is an evidence of prudence.

In regard to signed statements of the condition of their affairs, a refusal to do so is construed as a desire to conceal existing conditions, and the inference can only be that those conditions are not favorable to the obtaining of credit. A merchant's position in regard to this question makes or mars his credit in a high degree. Of the practices which the author considers unfair or unjust, these are mentioned: Making unjust claims, returning goods, taking excessive discounts, refusal to pay interest, countermanding orders after goods are made, etc. The habitual practice of these things will not only gain for the merchant an unenviable reputation as a man, but will positively impair his credit, and just in proportion to the extent that he is found committing these little acts of trade piracy.—Era.

William Richard Warner.

William R. Warner, senior member of the firm of William R. Warner & Co., manufacturing pharmacists, died at his home in Philadelphia, April 3d, after a three weeks' illness. Mr. Warner was born on Christmas Day, 1836, in Caroline county, Maryland. When young he was thrown on his own resources, but by struggling succeeded in acquiring an education supplemented by a short course at Easton Academy. Later he entered the employ of Chamberlin & Anderson, druggists. All his spare time was devoted to study, and he soon became proficient in the sub-

jects of natural history, geology, botany and paleontology, and at the age of 18 he wrote several scientific articles and was a correspondent for Prof. Louis Agassiz, of Cambridge.

Mr. Warner graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1856, and started on a lecturing tour. In 1866 he was enabled to establish himself in the wholesale trade. In the early eighties the manufacturing having increased to such a degree, it became necessary to find larger quarters, and the present Broad street Warner building was erected. Here the laboratories were established in 1899, when the Market street store was destroyed by fire, the entire business was consolidated in this fine large building.

Mr. Warner was descended from George Washington, and collected at great trouble and expense more than one hundred portraits of the first President, together with a large collection of fine paintings The deceased, although nearly 65 years of age, was actively interested in the great establishment built up by his unflagging industry, to the very last, and was greatly beloved by all in his employ. He is survived by three sons, William R., Jr., Pierson and Charles. The former inheriting and becoming sole proprietor of the firm and manufacturing business.

Christian Science and Vaccination.

Mrs. Eddy now recommends the reporting of contagion, and if the law demands, they submit and appeal to the gospel?

Recent Deaths.

T. W. Stone, Benson, Minn.
Geo. W. Bush, Winchester, Va.
Paul A. Reed, Adrian, Mich.
Harry W. Porter, Ashville, N. C.
Dr. L. C. Morganstern, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oliver B. Kinsey, Newark, N. J.
Frank Bloomer, Novi, Mich.
Carlos L. Frederick, Carthage, N. Y.
Ira L. Bowman, Zearing, Iowa.
Dr. J. E. Stevenson, Rock Island, Ill.
J. LcGrand Cannon, Westport, Conn.
Charles Arendt, Canton, Md.
Ambrose Vogt, Baltimore, Md.
William Ross, Webster, S. D.
D. D. Martin, Anaconda, Mont.
Henry Martindale, Hamilton, Ohio.
William Smith, Baldwinsville, Wis.
Clarence B. Putnam, Albany, N. Y.
G. H. McMullen, Ionia, Mich.
Frank Meyer, New York City.
Peter Hoykendorf, New York City.
W. N. Purdon, Tonkhannock, Pa.
Peter Lehman, New York City.
Geo. H. Elsbree, Meriden, Conn.
Joseph R. Irwin, Curwensville, Pa.
Alex. C. Bonnell, Philadelphia, Pa.
James Anwyl, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Wm. G. Burgess, Newport News, Va.
R. H. Hatzfeld, Chicago, Ills.
E. S. Sutton, Louisville, Ky.
J. C. Schording, New York City.

Practical Druggist Course.

The enrolment for March is progressing most favorably and the indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to send in their matriculations soon. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, and have the long winter evenings to study and experiment.

Sample lectures and full particulars free. See announcement in another column.

Destruction of Rats by Bacilli.

Now that the rat is considered to be an important agent in the spread of plague, means are being adopted to lessen its numbers. For this purpose, J. Danysz proposes to employ cultures of an organism, recently isolated by himself, which is pathogenic for the rat. The organism was isolated during an epidemic occurring among field mice. It is a short bacillus, somewhat like the Bacillus coli, and at first is only slightly pathogenic to rats. By cultivation in broth and upon agar and successive passages through rats, its virulence towards these animals is much augmented, and they contract a fatal disease by ingestion of food contaminated with the organism. In one experiment 200 rats were fed on bread steeped in broth cultures of the organism, and in less than three weeks 80 of the animals succumbed. Tried practically in a store and in some stables, a great diminution in the number of rats was noticed after a careful dissemination of cultures of the organism.—Phar. Rund.

A New Gas from Radium.

At a recent sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Curie, a chemist, reported a new gas from radium. This gas is intensely phosphorescent and will glow for months in the dark.ps.

Cough Syrup Directions.

The Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly recommends that a person when tempted to cough, should draw a long breath and hold it until it warms and soothes every air cell. The benefit will soon be apparent.

Boards of Pharmacy Meetings.

Applicants should write the secretaries in advance for blanks, regulations, dates, etc. A full list of the secretaries is given in another column, and will be repeated from time to time. Mention PRACTICAL DRUGGIST when writing.

Boiling Point of Hydrogen.

With a platinum resistance thermometer, Prof. Dewar has determined the boiling point of hydrogen to be 238·5° below zero Centigrade, or 34·6° above absolute zero. Another method gives the still lower result of only 21° above the absolute zero.ps.

American Congress of Tuberculosis.

The second annual meeting of the American Congress of Tuberculosis will be held at the Grand Central Palace, New York, on May 15th and 16th, in joint session with the Medico-legal Society, of New York. A dinner will be given for the members and guests.

Human Cancer and Tree Canker.

The Revue Scientifique speaks of known analogies between these, and also of a likeness of the cancer parasite to the canker fungus, such as that of the apple tree; and mentions the report to the Academie des Sciences of experiments by Descours-Desacres, showing that the fungus is propagated not only by accidental wounds but also conveyed (its mycelium or spores) in and by punctures of the plant-louse, Nectria ditisima. His remedies are nicotine, tannin or tannic acid, applied to fresh excisions of the canker.ps

Active Principle of Insect Powder.

This is not, according to Profs. Caesar and Loretz, an alkaloid. They find that the ethereal extract of pyrethrum flowers, when mixed with an inert powder, has a powerful toxic effect on flies. The same ether extract was washed out with acid solution to remove any alkaloid. This acid washing was made alkaline and washed out with ether. The ethereal residue from this was found to be inert, while the original extract remained as toxic to insects as before.

H. Haensel states that the flowers of Pyrethrum cinerarifolium yield about 0.39 per cent. of brown concrete oil of pleasant odor, somewhat resembling that of elder flowers. The oil liquefies at 20° C.—Phar. Zeit.

Incombustible Celluloid.

This is obtained by dissolving 25 parts of celluloid in 250 parts of acetone and adding to this a solution of 50 parts of magnesium chloride in 150 parts of alcohol, which produces a plastic mass. On evaporation of the solvents the incombustible celluloid remains behind.—Drog. Zeit.

Oxygenated Water in Surgery.

Employed to prevent the infection of wounds, this agent has disadvantages, according to Camille Moreau, namely, explosiveness, alteration of caoutchouc and leather appliances, provoking pain in the wound, and inducing secondary hemorrhage by destroying catgut ligatures and dissolving the blood-clots.ps.

Vaseline for Deformities.

A remarkable surgical resource is published by Dr. Gernusy, of Vienna, based on the fact that vaseline, injected into living animal tissues, is unalterable and non-irritating. It would raise depressed scars or flattened features, or fill out the place of bones partly removed, until new tissues were formed; also constrict varices and hernias, counteract incontinence from dilatation, and tide over excisions. Le Semaine Medicale gives the directions,—white sterilized vaseline, composed of solid and liquid paraffine, melting at 40° Fahr.—Popular Science News.

Friendship in Business.

It is a good thing to have friends, but a bad thing to depend on friendship for business. People in this era will not pay more in one place for goods than they can be bought for in another, even for friendship. It is well to bear this in mind in calculating upon friendship as a factor in business. A man may join all the societies in existence, and may be popular in all classes of society, but he must depend upon the merits of his goods and his credit to sell at a reasonable price, to retain the custom that friendship brings. Friendship is often more of a curse than a blessing in business. Usually, it is a man's friends that "stick" him. The most of our readers will agree that they have lost more money through friends than they ever made out of them.—The Bookkeeper.

Gedaref or Sennaar Gum.

The Tsofar is the native name of the whistling tree. A gum is obtained from it, known under the name of gedaref or Sennaar Gum. It is an interesting tree. Dr. Schweinfurth says: As the wind blows across its branches, it produces a sound analogous to a flute. This musical property, wonderful in a tree, especially a gummy one, is due to the fact that the base of the prickles of the hirsute branches is perforated by a certain insect, which sucks the gum out and transforms all the thorns into little flutes. Happily we only see things of this kind in the south of Nubia.—La Semaine Horticole.ps.

Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

The Council has selected Tuesday to Friday, June 18 to 21 inclusive, as the date for the 23d annual meeting. Pertle Springs (Warrensburg) is the location. For information about local arrangements address the local secretary, Mr. J. V. Murray, Warrensburg. Other information will be furnished by the secretary, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, 2342 Albion Place, St. Louis. An unusually large and interesting meeting has been predicted.

Important Medical Meetings.

For May meetings, etc., see page 58 of the April number.

American Academy of Medicine, at St. Paul, June 1, 3. Dr. Charles McIntyre, Sec., Easton, Pa.

American Medical Association, at St. Paul, June 4–7. Dr. Geo. H. Simmons, Sec., Chicago.

American Institute Homeopathy, at Richfield Springs, June 18–22d. Hotel Earlington.

National Eclectic Medical Association, at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 18–20th. Dr. N. A Graves, 518 West Chicago ave., Chicago.

American Neurological Association, at Boston, June 19–20–21. Dr G. M. Hammond, Sec, 58 West 45th st., New York.

International Association of Railway Surgeons, at Milwaukee, June 10–11–12. Dr. L. J. Mitchell, Sec., 498 W. Adams st., Chicago.

Colorado Medical Society at Denver, June 18th. Dr. H. B. Whitney, Sec., 726 14th st., Denver.

Delaware Medical Society, at Lewes, June 11th. Dr. John Palmer, Jr., Sec., Wilmington.

Indian Territory Medical Association, at Vinita, June 4–5. Dr. Fred. S. Clinton, Sec., Tulsa.

Maine Medical Association, at Portland, June 12, 13, 14. Dr. C. D. Smith, Sec., 126 Free st., Portland.

Massachusetts Medical Society, at Boston, June 11, 12. Dr. F. W. Goss, Sec., Roxbury, Mass.

Minnesota Medical Society, at St. Paul. June 3d. Dr. T. McDevitt, Sec., St. Paul

New Jersey Medical Society, at Allenhurst, June 25, 26, 27. Dr. W. J. Chandler, Sec., South Orange.

Oregon Medical Society, at Portland, June 11, 12. Dr. Wm. F. Amos, Sec., Portland.

Ontario Medical Association, at Toronto, June 19, 20. Dr. H. C. Parsons, Sec., Toronto.

Rhode Island Medical Society, at Providence, June 6. Dr. Frank L. Day, Sec., Providence.

Washington Medical Society, at Seattle, June 18, 19. Dr. A. H. Cox, Sec., Spokane.

Wisconsin Medical Society, at Waukesha, June 26, 27, 28. Dr. C. S. Shelden, Sec., Madison.

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most published Formulas are at their best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

Liquid Laundry Polish

Gum arabic	4 parts.
Borax	5 parts.
Glycerin	6 parts.
Spermaceti	3 parts.
Water	60 parts.

Mix.—Seifenfabrikant.

Violet Powder.

Oil lemon	14 parts.
Oil bergamot	14 parts.
Extract civet	7 parts.
Clove oil	4 parts.
Florentine orris root, powdered	900 parts.
Starch, powdered	5400 parts.

Mix and pass twice through a sieve—Phar. Post.

To Give Brass Iridescent Colors.

Put into a leaden tray of suitable size and cover with hydrochloric acid dilute, carrying about 1 part of arsenic acid to the 1,000. The brass should be clean and free from grease.—Phar. Rev.

Graphite Stove Polish.

Ceresin	12 parts.
Japan wax (myrtleberry wax)	10 parts.
Turpentine oil	100 parts.
Best lampblack	12 parts.
Levig. graphite, finest	10 parts.

Melt the ceresin and wax together, remove from fire, and when half cooled down stir in the lampblack and graphite, previously rubbed up with the oil of turpentine. Stir until the mixture is cold.—Phar. Zeit.

Dandruff Pomade.

Benzoated lard	1200 parts.
Precipitated sulphur	49 parts.
Lanolin	200 parts.
Alcohol, 90%	200 parts.
Salicylic acid	10 parts,
Oil geranium	10 parts.
Rose water	600 parts.

Mix.—Rev. Scient.

Ink for Writing on Glass.

Shellac	1 oz.
Venice turpentine	1 dr.
Oil turpentine	1 oz.
Indigo, powd	5 drs.

Compound Syrup of Iron (Swiss).

Ferrated ext. of apples	1 part.
Cinnamon water	4 parts.
Syrup of orange peel	20 parts.
Syrup	24 parts.
Syrup rhubarb	50 parts.
Tincture of cinnamon	1 part.

—Brit. & Col. Drug.

Calomel Soft Soap.

Solution of caustic potash (ten per cent) fifty parts, caustic soda solution (ten per cent) 100 parts and expressed oil of almond 300 parts are saponified with addition of thirty parts of alcohol. To 100 parts of the resulting soap twenty parts of oil of almond and fifty parts of calomel are added.—Apoth. Ztg.

Almond Meal.

Ground sweet almonds	8 ozs.
Wheat flour	8 ozs.
Orris root	4 ozs.
Oil lemon	2 drs.
Oil bitter almonds	8 m.
Almonds, ground	3½ ozs.
Borax	2 drs.
Glycerine	1 dr.
Oil neroli	10 m.
Oil bitter almonds	5 m.

Moth Powder.

Naphthalin	1 dr.
Oil eucalyptus	1½ drs.
Camphor	30 grs.
Starch	2 drs
Orris root	2 drs.

Catarrh Inhalant.

Eucalyptol	4 m.
Menthol	1 dr.
Terpineol	30 m.
Oil pine	2 m.

For local use.—Spatula.

China Cement.

Isinglass	1 oz.
Mastic	80 grs.
Water	2 ozs.
Glacial acetic acid	4 ozs.

Heat together until solution is obtained.

Window Cleaning Paste.

Castile soap	2 ozs.
Water	3 ozs.

Dissolve and add

Prepared chalk	8 ozs.

Mouth Wash.

Thymol	6 grs.
Sodii boratis	30 grs.
Alcohol	1 oz.
Aquæ dest ad	1 pt.

Iodotannin-Phosphoric Syrup.

Iodine	1
Ext. rhatany	4
Alcohol (ninety per cent)	15
Syrup of cherries	400

Mix and add calcium phosphate (monobasic), distilled water, of each 10; syrup of cherries to make final volume, 500.—Phar. Post.

Unna's Salicylic Acid Ointment.

Dr. Richter reports a case of psoriasis that had obstinately resisted all other treatment, but which yielded immediately to Unna's compound salicylic acid ointment, the formula for which is as follows:

Salicylate acid	3 parts.
Pyrogallic acid	3 parts.
Ammon. sulph-ichthyol	3 parts.
Olive oil	10 parts.
Lanolin	100 parts.

Mix. —Arch. Medicales.

Solution of Gum Arabic.

Take of gum arabic, 8 ounces, and water, 1 pint. Wash the gum arabic, with water, to free it from impurities, and add the water, stirring occasionally until dissolved. Used in the proportion of 3 or 4 ounces to 1 gallon of the syrup. If gelatin be used as a foam producer, it must be dissolved by the aid of heat in the water used in making plain syrup. About half an ounce is sufficient for 1 gallon of syrup.

Brown Shoe Polish.

Soft soap	4 drs.
Linseed oil	6 drs.
Liquid annatto	2 ozs.
Beeswax	6 drs.
Turpentine	2 ozs.
Water	2 ozs.

Dissolve the soap in the water and liquid annatto, melt the wax in the oil and turpentine, then gradually stir in the soap solution. Stir till cold.—Rev. Sci.

Library Paste.

White dextrin	12 ozs.
White sugar	3 ozs.
Alum	½ oz.
Boiling water	20 ozs.
Formaldehyde	10 m.
Oil wintergreen	10 m.

Rub the solids to a powder and add water. Then allow to cool and rub in a mortar to a very smooth consistency, adding formaldehyde and oil of wintergreen last.—Rev. Pract.

Infants' Malted Food.

Powdered malt	1 oz.
Oatmeal, finely ground	2 ozs.
Sugar of milk	4 ozs.
Baked flour	1 lb.

Lemonade Powder.

Oil lemon	½ dr.
Sodium carbonate	9 ozs.
Tartaric acid	10 ozs.
White sugar, fine powder	2½ lbs.

Rub the oil with the sugar until thoroughly taken up; then thoroughly incorporate the other ingredients, and pass the whole through a fine sieve.

Cherry Tooth Paste.

Clarified honey	225 gms.
Precipitated chalk	225 gms.
Powdered orris root	225 gms.
Powdered rose leaves	28 gms.
Oil clove	30 dps.
Oil mace	30 dps.
Oil geranium	30 dps.

Chinese Tooth Paste.

Powdered pumice	325 gms.
Starch	85 gms.
Oil peppermint	40 dps.
Carmine	1 gm.

—Rev. Med.

Hair Tonic.

Hydrochloric acid 5 parts, alcohol 50 parts. The mixture is to be rubbed into the scalp every night.—Rev. Sci.

Violet Pomade.

Lard	950	gm.
White wax	50	gm.
Jasmine pomade	30	gm.
Cumarin	0.03	gm.
Heliotropin	0.05	gm.
Oil rose	5	dps.
Oil orris	2	dps.
Oil bergamot	2	dps.

Violet Powder.

Orris root	600 gm.
Wheat starch	300 gm.
Zinc oxide	100 gm.
Spirit jasmine	15 gm.
Oil bergamot	10 dps.
Oil lemon	10 dps.
Oil rose	10 dps.
Oil orange flowers	10 dps.

OLD AND TRIED FORMULAS.

BY D. DEGRAFF.

Hair Tonic.

Spts. ammonia, aromat., Spts. lavender, co.....aa 4 drs.
Tinct. cantnerides ..... 1 dr.
Tinct. colocynth ..... 2 drs.
Glycerin..... 2 ozs.
Aqua.....12 ozs.

Mix and filter. 3 oz. bottles for 25c.

Emulsifier.

Cort. quillaya, crushed,
Alcohol,
Glycerin.....aa 4 ozs.
Aqua.....8 ozs.

Macerate 10 days with frequent agitation and filter. For emulsion oil ricini, lini, cod liver oil, etc., 1 dram emulsifier to 1 ounce oil, shake briskly, and add 1 ounce aqua cinnamon, gaultheria, or menth. pip.

Liquid Dentifrice.

Cort. quillaya, contused.. 4 ozs.
Alcohol.....2½ ozs.
Aqua..... 5 ozs.

Macerate 10 days, filter and add:

Aq. menth. pip ..... 4 ozs.
Glycerin..... 2 ozs.
Ol. gaultherii .....30 m.

Mix and filter again, adding:

Aqua, to.....24 ozs.

Color with liquid carmine.

Excipient.

Pulv. gum tragacanth.....1 dr.
Alcohol .....3 drs.
Treacle.....3 ozs.

Rub gum in mortar with alcohol and add quickly the molasses, previously heated to near boiling.

Corn and Bunion Lotion.

Iodine..... 1 dr.
Tinct. aconite, rad .....12 drs.

Apply with pencil at night.

Aborting Boils.

Dr. Oehme states that boils and carbuncles can be aborted by covering well the affected spot with a coating of collodion in which salicylic acid (1½ or 2 grains to the dram) has been dissolved. Apply three or four coats within twelve hours.—Med. World.

Acid Tonic Mixture.

Aromatic sulphuric acid.... 1 oz.
Comp. tincture cardamon ..½ oz.
Syrup orange peel ... .½ oz.

Mix. For night sweats. Directions: A teaspoonful in a wineglassful of water, three to four times a day.

Ague Tonic Syrup.

Cinchonidine sulphate.....1 dr.
Aromatic sulphuric acid.....1 dr.
Tincture chloride of iron ....1 dr.
Tincture nux vomica.....1 dr.
Tincture ginger.....1 dr.
Fluid extract senna..... 2 drs.
Simple syrup, suffic. to make 4 ozs.

Mix. Directions: Take a teaspoonful three or four times a day.

Rose Sachet.

Red rose petals, ground....6 ozs.
Sannalwood, ground .....1½ ozs.
Oil rose .....½ dr.
Oil rose geranium.....½ dr.

Leather Polish.

I.

Sandarac .....¼ oz.
Shellac ..... 1 oz.
Glycerin.....½ dr.
Castor oil..... 2 drs.
Oil mirbane .....½ dr.
Aniiin blue .....10 grs.
Anilin black ..... 1 dr.
Alcohol..... 8 ozs.

Wood alcohol, being cheaper than the grain spirit, might be used, or a mixture of the two would answer.

II.

Resin ..... 2 drs.
Gum thus..... 1 oz.
Tupentine .....1½ drs.
Sandarac ..... 2 drs.
Shellac ..... ½ dr.
Lampblack .... 1 dr.
Alcohol..... 8 ozs.

Dissolve all but the pigment in the alcohol, filter and add the lampblack. Instead of lampblack, zinc white, ultramarine blue, or other similar coloring may be used. This is said to be elastic and unbreakable.

III.

Yellow wax..... 1 oz.
Carnauba wax ..... 2 ozs.
Oil turpentine .....10 ozs.
Benzine .....10 ozs.

Melt the waxes carefully, add the oil and benzine, and stir until cold.

IV.

Yellow wax. .... 5 ozs.
Oil turpentine.....11 ozs.
Amber varnish..... 5 ozs.

Melt the wax, add the oil, and then the varnish. Apply with a rag.

Chewing Gum.

I.

Gum chicle .....3½ lbs.
Paraffin wax..... 1 lb.
Balsam tolu..... 2 ozs.
Sugar ..... 12 lbs.
Water .... 3 pts.
Flavoring, a sufficient quantity.

Method: By the aid of heat dissolve the sugar in the water; pour the resultant syrup upon an oiled slab; add the chicle, paraffin wax and balsam tolu all melted together, and mix thoroughly.

II.

Chicle .....3¾ lbs.
White wax..... 1 lb.
Sugar .... 10 lbs.
Glucose..... 2 lbs.
Water ..... 3 pts.
Balsam Peru..... 1 oz.
Flavoring, a sufficient quantity.

Method: The same as that employed in No. 1.

Infant's Soothing Syrup.

Oil anise ....⅛ dr.
Oil fennel ..... 5 m.
Ammonium bromide .....30 grs.
Alcohol.....½ oz.
Distilled water..... 2 ozs.
Syrup, enough to make....16 ozs.

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, add the syrup and water in which the ammonium bromide has been dissolved, and let stand over night. Then filter through kaolin.

Puncture Cement.

A recent patented preparation for the automatic repairing of punctures in bicycle tires consists of glycerin holding gelatinous silica or aluminum hydrate in suspension. Three volumes of glycerin are mixed with one volume of liquid water glass, and an acid is stirred in. The resulting jelly is diluted with three additional volumes of glycerin, and from 4 to 6 ozs. of this fluid are placed in each tire. In case of puncture, the internal pressure of the air forces the fluid into the hole, which it closes.

Cement for Tires.

Isinglass .....½ oz.
Gutta percha .....½ oz.
Caoutchouc .... 1 oz.
Carbon bisulphide ..... 4 ozs.

Mix and dissolve.

Bicycle Cement.

I.

For wheels tired with rubber tubing the following cement answer every purpose. Leather tiring is, however, best repaired with the following:

Carbon disulphide .....10 parts.
Oil turpentine ..... 1 part.
Gutta percha, small pieces, q. s.

II.

Gutta percha ... .1 oz.
Caoutchouc.....2 ozs.
Venice turpentine.....1 oz.
Carbon bisulphide .....8 ozs.

Dissolve the gutta percha and caoutchouc in the carbon disulphide and add the Venice turpentine.

III.

Isinglass .....½ oz.
Gutta percha ..... 1 oz.
Caoutchouc ..... 2 ozs.
Carbon bisulphide..... 8 ozs.

IV.

Fish glue ..... 1 part.
Gutta percha ..... 2 parts.
India rubber..... .... 4 parts.
Bisulphide carbon.....32 parts.

Elixir of Hamamelis.

Fl. extract hamamelis... 30 gms.
Tincture vanilla ..... 20 gms.
Alcohol, 80% .....180 gms.
Distilled water.....270 gms.
Syrup orange peel .....500 gms.

Rotter's Antiseptic Solution.

Corrosive sublimate ..	5 gms.
Sodium chloride.....	25 gms.
Carbolic acid.....	200 gms.
Zinc chloride.....	500 gms.
Zinc sulphocarbolate .	500 gms.
Boric acid	300 gms.
Salicylic acid	10 gms.
Thymol....	10 gms.
Citric acid	10 gms.
Water.....	10,000 gms.

—Am. Med.

Odontalgic Tincture.

1. Oil cajuput ..... 2.5 gms.
   Oil origanum ..... 2.5 gms.
   Camphor ..... 5.0 gms.
   Chloroform .....40.0 gms.
   Alcohol, 90% .....50.0 gms.
2. Chloroform ..... 50 gms.
   Tincture red sanders.... 7 gms.
   Comp. tinct. lavender... 30 gms.
   Alcohol, 90% .....113 gms.

—Revue Pract.

Russet Shoe Paste.

Yellow wax	1 oz.
Palm oil	1 oz.
Oil turpentine	3 ozs.
Oil mirbane	15 dps.

Make into a paste. The color may be heightened if not of the right shade by the judicious use of butter coloring made from annatto.

Russet Leather Shoe Polish.

I.

Yellow beeswax	2 ozs.
Linseed oil	3 ozs.
Oil of turpentine	10 ozs.

Dissolve by means of a water bath in a closed vessel and add

Hard yellow soap, finely shaved	1¼ ozs.

Dissolve the soap with the aid of heat in 14 ozs. of water and add the solution to the solution of yellow wax and flaxseed oil formed in the first instance. A nice russet brown color may be imparted to this shoe polish by incorporating about 3 grains of Bismarck brown to each ounce of the polish.

II.

Oil of turpentine	10 ozs.
Yellow wax	5 ozs.
Soap	½ oz.
Boiling water	10 ozs.

Dissolve the wax in the turpentine by the aid of a water bath, and the soap in the boiling water. Mix and stir until cold and smooth.

III.

Soft soap	1 oz.
Linseed oil, raw	1½ ozs.
Annatto	4 ozs.
Yellow wax	1½ ozs.
Gum turpentine	4 ozs.
Water	4 ozs.

Dissolve the soap in the water and add the annatto. Melt the wax in the linseed oil and turpentine, and gradually add the soap solution, stirring until cold.

Mixture for Insect Bites.

Oil camphor. chamomile.	100 gms.
Pure styrax balsam	20 gms.
Essence of mint	5 gms.

Or

Olive oil	20 gms.
Styrax ointment	25 gms.
Balsam Peru	5 gms.

Another one is:

Beta naphthol	5 to 10 gms.
Ether enough to dissolve naphthol.	
Menthol	0.25 to 1 gm.
Vaseline	100 gms.

A popular remedy in this country which is claimed to be efficacious, and which has simplicity to recommend it, is ordinary oil of pennyroyal.

Some Floor Waxes.

1. Yellow wax	400 parts.
Oil turpentine	600 parts.
2. Ceresin yellow	500 parts.
Ceresin, white	500 parts.
Oil turpentine	700 parts.
3. Paraffin, soft	500 parts.
White ceresin	200 parts.
Oil pine	600 parts.

—Apoth. Zeit.

Spruce Chewing Gum.

Spruce gum	20 parts.
Chicle	20 parts.
Sugar, powdered	60 parts.

Melt the gums separately. mix while hot, and immediately add the sugar, a small portion at a time, kneading it thoroughly on a hot slab. When completely incorporated remove to a cold slab, previously dusted with powdered sugar, roll out at once into sheets and cut into sticks. Any desired flavor or color may be added to or incorporated with the sugar.

Martindale's Asthma Powder.

Lobelia	240 parts.
Stramonium	240 parts.
Black tea	240 parts.
Anise seed	30 parts.
Fennel seed	30 parts.
Potassium nitrate	240 parts.
Water	240 parts.

Reduce the seeds and leaves to a coarse powder, dissolve the nitrate in the boiling hot water, sprinkle over the remaining ingredients, mix thoroughly and allow it to dry.

Knobelsdorf's Eye Balsam.

Red mercuric oxide	3 parts.
Red mercuric sulphide	2 parts.
Zinc oxide	1 part.
Powdered camphor	2 parts.
White wax	10 parts.
Lard	80 parts.

Shampoo Powder, Scherman's.

Granulated soap	2 ozs.
Salt of tartar	1 dr.
Borax, powder	2 drs.
Sodium bicarbonate	1 dr.
Oil rosemary	20 dps.

Mix, divide into 20 powders, one to be dissolved in sufficient water for a shampoo; should be folded in wax or paraffine paper. The granulated soap is obtainable from soap manufacturers.

Atmospheric Hair Dye.

Silver nitrate, crystals	1 oz.
Water ammonia, 10%	4 ozs.
Lard oil	2 ozs.
Water, sufficient make	32 ozs.

Mix together the oil and ammonia; let stand, together with occasional shaking until saponification has taken place; dissolve the silver nitrate in the water; if cloudy, filter through paper and add to the ammoniated mixture; let stand for some time with frequent shaking. Age seems to improve this preparation in its dyeing property.

Lip Salve.

Paraffin	49 0 gms.
Vaselin	49.0 gms.
Oil lemon,	
Oil violet, of each	0 75 gms.
Carmine, q. s.	

—Clin. Rep.

Almond Meal.

Sixteen parts of sweet almonds are dried, powdered, and mixed with 8 parts of orris root, 16 parts of rice starch, 2 parts of soap and 2 parts of borax, all in form of powder. The mixture is perfumed with oil of bitter almond and passed through a coarse sieve.—Zweit. Phar.

Tolu Chewing Gum.

Chicle	3⅛ lbs.
Paraffin wax	1 lb.
Tolu balsam	2 ozs.
Peru balsam	1 oz.

Dissolve the gum in as much water as it will take up. melt the paraffin, and mix all together. Now take

Sugar. fiuely granulated	10 lbs
Glucose	4 lbs.
Water	3 pts.

Put the sugar and glucose into the water, dissolve and boil them up to "crack" degree (confectioners' term), pour the syrup over the oil slab, and turn into it sufficient of the above gum mixture to make it tough and plastic, adding any one of the following flavors. if desired: Cinnamon, chocolate, sandalwood, myrrh, galangal, ginger or cardamon.

Cinnamon, chocolate, sandalwood,, myrrh, galangal, ginger or cardamon	4 ozs.
Tolu balsam	1 oz.
White wax	1 oz.
Benzoin	1 oz.
Paraffin	1 oz.
Sugar, powdered.	

Melt together, mix well, and roll into sticks.

To Blacken Aluminium.

The article is well polished with finest emery powder, then rubbed over with olive oil and heated over a spirit lamp, frequently smearing with more olive oil. When the oil has gradually blackened, heating is discontinued and the article polished with a woolen rag.—Phar. Cent.

Kalsomine.

Dissolve 8 ounces of sodium carbonate in sufficient hot water (about half a pint), and to the solution, while still hot, add 1 quart of linseed oil, and saponify by heating and agitation. Put 12 ounces of white glue in a vessel, cover with cold water, and let stand over night. In the morning pour off the residual water, then set the vessel in a pot of water, and heat until the glue is dissolved. Add the saponified oil, mix thoroughly by agitation, then remove from the fire, and stir in 10 pounds of whiting, adding a little at a time, and under constant stirring, and adding hot water (not quite boiling, however, as a boiling temperature destroys the tenacity of the glue) from time to time, as the mixture grows thick. Finally, add sufficient hot water, until a liquid that flows freely from the brush is obtained. The addition of a little liquid wash-bluing adds intensity to the white of the wash.—Phar. Rund.

Quinine Tooth Powder.

Prepared chalk	825.0 gm.
Orris root, powdered	100.0 gm.
Sugar milk	100.0 gm.
Saccharin	0.25 gm.
Pumice stone, powdered	25.0 gm.
Magnesium carbonate	25.0 gm.
Tannin	20.0 gm.
Quinine hydrochloride	5.0 gm.
Oil rose	1.0 gm.
Oil peppermint	5.0 gm.
Oil ylang ylang	5 dps.
Oil bitter almond	5 dps.

Mouth Washes.

a. Oil peppermint.....30 m.
Oil spearmint.....15 m.
Oil cloves.....5 m.
Oil red cedar.....60 m.
Tincture myrrh.....1 oz.
Alcohol.....1 pt.
Tincture cochineal, to color.

b. Oil peppermint.....60 m.
Oil anise.....90 m.
Oil cloves.....15 m.
Oil cinnamon.....15 m.
Alcohol.....20 ozs.
Saffron.....10 grs.

c. White oak.....2½ ozs.
Krameria.....½ oz.
Sassafras.....1 dr.
Cinchona.....3 drs.
Cardamom.....30 grs.
Ceylon cinnamon.....20 grs.
Cloves.....30 grs.
Oil wintergreen.....1 dr.
Oil anise.....30 m.
Alcohol.....20 ozs.
Water.....12 ozs.

Reduce the solid substances to a coarse powder, and macerate for two days in the menstruum. Express the liquid, add to it the essential oils, and filter the whole through paper.—Pac. Drug.

Salol Mouth Wash.

Carbolic acid, salol, of each, five; peppermint oil, star anise oil, of each ten; alcohol (90%), 120.—Phar. Post.

Quinophosphate Wine.

Neutral potassium phos. 15 gms.
Water.....20 gms.
Cinchona wine.....450 gms.
Syrup cinchona.....50 gms.
Phosphoric acid.....1 dp.
—Rev. Med. Phar.

Aromatic Tincture of Dialyzed Iron.

Sol. dialyzed iron, 5%.....5 parts.
Glycerin.....4 parts.
Cinnamon water.....2 parts.
Water, distilled.....9 parts.
—Phar. Weekly.

Zinc Oxide Paste.

Infusorial earth.....5 parts.
Zinc oxide.....25 parts.
Benzoinated lard.....70 parts.

Zinc Soft Paste.

Precip. calc. carbonate..25 parts.
Zinc oxide.....25 parts.
Linseed oil.....25 parts.
Lime water.....25 parts.

Compound Zinc Paste.

Zinc oxide paste.....50 parts.
Soft zinc oxide paste....50 parts.
—Lancet.

Tooth Soap.

Castile soap.....225 gms.
Precipitated chalk.....225 gms.
Powdered orris root.....225 gms.
White sugar.....112 gms
Rose water.....112 gms.
Oil cloves.....60 dps.
Oil peppermint.....7 gms.

Dissolve the soap in water, add the rose water, then rub up with the sugar with which the oils have been previously triturated, the orris root and the precipitated chalk.

Freckle Banisher.

Chloride ammonium.....1 oz.
Hydrochloric acid, c. p.....1 oz.
Glycerin.....4 ozs.
Elder flower water, sufficient to make.....½ gal.

Mix and filter.

Freckle Lotion.

I.

Mercuric chloride.....1 gm.
Ammonium chloride.....4 gms.
Alcohol.....30 cc.
Rose water.....60 cc.

II.

Potassium carbonate....12 gms.
Sodium chloride.....8 gms.
Orange flower water....60 cc.
Rose water.....240 cc.

III.

Borax.....4 gms.
Potassium chlorate.....2 gms.
Glycerin.....8 cc.
Alcohol.....4 cc.
Rose water, to make.....90 cc.

Apply with a wet sponge several times a day.

Sunburn Lotion.

Zinc sulphocarbolate....1 part.
Glycerin.....20 parts.
Rose water.....70 parts.
Alcohol.....8 parts.
Cologne water.....1 part.
Spirit camphor.....1 part.

This mixture may be colored green by adding a small quantity of aqueous chlorophyll solution, or by a judicious mixture of some yellow color, such as turmeric or saffron tincture, with a blue, such as soluble Prussian blue, aniline blue, indigo solution.

Bay Rum.

Oil of bay.....2½ drs.
Oil of pimento.....1 dr.
Acetic ether.....½ oz.
Apple ether.....2 drs.
Alcohol.....4 pts.
Water sufficient to make.1 gal.

The addition of the apple ether is to be recommended, as the blending thereby removes a woody odor that is present in bay rum made from oils.

Dandruff Cure.

1. Resorcin.....60 grs.
Tincture capsicum.....2 drs.
Tincture cantharis.....1 dr.
Glycerin.....1 oz.
Alcohol.....6 ozs.
Water sufficient to make..16 ozs.
Mix and filter.

2. Chloral hydrate.....60 grs
Tincture cantharis.....2 drs.
Glycerin.....1 oz.
Rose water suffic. to make.16 ozs.
Mix and filter.

Bromoform Emulsion.

Bromoform 3.5, expressed oil of almond 30, gum arabic 30, cherry laurel water 10, syrup of orange flowers 40, water, sufficient to make 300 parts. The bromoform is mixed with the oil of almond, the mixture then emulsified by means of the gum arabic and a suitable quantity of water, and the remaining ingredients then added. Each teaspoonful contains 2 drops of bromform.—Apoth. Zeit.

Lubricating Oil for Bicycles.

A large part of the oils sold for lubricating bicycles are purified petroleum oils of this character. Sperm oil as prepared for sewing machines and other light machinery is also used.

Cyclists' Universal Oil.

Camphorated oil.....1 oz.
Sperm oil.....3 ozs.
Vaseline oil.....4 ozs.

It is claimed to be an oil for lamps or lubricating.

Lubricant for Bicycle Chain.

To properly lubricate a bicycle chain there are many recipes given. Most of them recommend graphite in some form. A very good recipe is to thoroughly oil the chain by allowing it to lie for fifteen or twenty minutes in any good paraffine oil, and then wiping off the excess of oil. In this way the chain is thoroughly lubricated in every part.

Bicycle Oil for Lubricating.

Castor oil,
Kerosene, equal parts.

Bicycle Oil for Burning.

Lard oil,
Kerosene, equal parts.

Or,

Camphorated oil,
Kerosene, equal parts.

Foam for Soda Water.

This may be made by adding the white of one egg to one pint of water, stirring well, and, after standing for a short time, straining, or, better, if it is not all to be used at once, adding to 8 ounces of water, straining and adding equal quantity of syrup—the latter tending to preserve it. This can be used in the proportion of the white of one egg to the gallon of syrup, being one-half greater quantity than is usually recommended.

Solution of Irish Moss.

Take of Irish moss, 1 ounce, and water enough to make 1 pint. Wash the Irish moss in water, to free from impurities; add one pint of water and boil for five minutes, or heat in a water bath for fifteen minutes, or macerate in cold water for twenty-four hours, with occasional stirring; filter through purified cotton on a muslin strainer, in a hot-water funnel. This mucilage, it is claimed, has no more taste than mucilage of gum arabic, and is said to keep better. It can be used with soda syrup, in the proportion of from 2 to 4 ounces to 1 gallon of the syrup.

Palatable Castor Oil.

Saccharin.....12 grs.
Oil wintergeen (or peppermint.....20 m.
Alcohol.....4 drs.
Castor oil.....1 pt.

The addition of saccharin, aromatic oil and alcohol has been used in making cod liver oil palatable, and is said to be very successful—Med. Times.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for that they cannot get complete information about; so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Iodoformogene.

This is a compound, or possibly a mixture, of iodoform and albumen claimed to be superior to plain iodoform.—Prac. Rev.

Bromocoll.

This is a bromo-tannin-gelatin combination containing 20 per cent. of bromine. It is a sedative and hypnotic.—Lancet.

Hedonal.

This is methyl-propyl-carbinol-urethane. It is a hypnotic in doses of 15 grains. It is insoluble.—Rev. Pract.

Yohimbine.

This is an aphrodisiac alkaloid from yohimbo bark. The dose is five to 10 drops of a one per cent. solution.—Merck's Report.

Susstoff-Sandoz.

Trade mark for benzoic-sulfinid. From its name—literally, "sweetstuff"—it is probably a saccharin-like substance.—Rev. Pract.

Ibit.

Trade mark for oxybismuth-iodotannate, a preparation analagous to airol. It derives its name from the initials of its three principal constituents, iodine bismuth and tannin.—Lancet.

Aniodol.

Trade name for a new antiseptic, substantially represented by a solution of trimethanal. In the proportion of 1 part in 10,000, it prevents fermentation. A one per cent. solution destroys bacteria of all kinds. It is used in a half per cent. solution in surgery of the mouth and throat.—Pract. Rev.

Peruol.

This is a 25 per cent. solution of Peru balsam in an indifferent oil (castor oil), which possesses the curative properties of Peru balsam without its accompanying inflammatory effects; it is also preferable on account of its constant composition and its freedom from odor or color.—Phar. Post.

Euophthalmin.

Trade name of the hydrochloric salt of oxytoluyl-methyl-vinyl-diaceton-alkamin, and chemically is nearly related to *beta* eucain (which is a similar salt of benzoyl-vinyl-diaceton-alkamin). Euophthalmin appears as a white, crystalline powder, easily soluble in water, from which solution it is readily taken up by the stomach, acting upon the heat, circulation and respiration. Therapeutically, it operates on the blood supply, lessening the pressure without acting in a toxic or otherwise deleterious manner. It is, in solutions of from 2% to 5%, a completely safe and sure mydriatic.—Phar. Cent.

Citrophene

Trade name of a new synthetic anti-rheumatic and anti-neuralgic remedy.

Staphylase.

Trade name for a yellow powder, said to be the active principle of brewers' yeast.

Chrysolein.

Trade name for a preparation containing sodium fluoride, used as meat preservative.

Guacamphol.

Trade name of a new combination of guaiac and camphor, used as a remedy in consumption, intended as a succedaneum of atropin in the hyperidrosis of phthisical patients.

Zinc Permanganate in Urethritis.

Prof. Hill has employed a 5:2000 aqueous solution of zinc permanganate in the treatment of all forms of urethritis and obtained good results, specially in acute cases. It is absolutely without irritant action on the mucous membrane.—L'Union Phar.

Choclon

Name of a milky preparation, obtained from a species of maize growing in Argentina, which, it is claimed, is an almost perfect succedaneum for mother's milk. Analysis shows it to contain more protein material and less fat, somewhat, than human milk.—Nouv. Rem.

Ferric Cacodylate.

The soluble preparation obtained by the reaction of barium cacodylate and ferric sulphate, and containing 45 per cent. ferric oxide and the equivalent of 32 per cent. arsenious oxide, is recommended by Gilbert and Lereboullet as a suitable substitute for the usual compounds of arsenious oxide and iron; in doses of 2 to 4 grains it is tolerated better than sodium cacodylate.—Rep. de Phar.

Acetopyrine.

This is a compound of antipyrine and aceto-salicylic acid, described by Winter and Braun as not causing disagreeable effects in the stomach or intestines, and as useful in the treatment of acute rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. Even doses of from 75 to 110 grains daily do not cause singing in the ears or profuse perspiration like salicylic acid.—Wochensch.

Lygosinate of Quinine.

A new disinfectant, obtained by the action of quinine hydrochlorate on sodium lygosinate. It appears as a fine orange-yellow powder, with a feeble aromatic odor. It is soluble in water with difficulty, but more easily in alcohol (to the extent of 1 part in 6.66 parts). Hot oil dissolves it to the extent of 5 per cent. It is readily soluble in chloroform, benzine, etc. Alkalies and acids decompose it. Heated on platinum foil, it burns without residue, exhaling an odor of bitter almonds.—Brit. Med.

Anaemin.

Trade name for an iron and pepsin saccharate in liquid form, in which, it is claimed, the content of iron amounts to two-tenths of 1 per cent. of the metal (in the form of iron saccharate).—Rev. Pract.

Sitogen.

Trade name for a new artificial food product, which, it is said, is of vegetable nature, but is capable of supplanting meat extracts. Analysis shows it to contain about the same percentage of nitrogenous matter as meat extract.—Med. Woch.

Velorit.

Name given to a preparation of nitrocellulose and nitroricinolein intended as a substitute for india-rubber and caoutchouc.—Rev. Scient.

Propionyl-Salicylic Acid.

A new compound of salicylic acid has been placed upon the market as an anti-rheumatic. It is a combination of propionic and salicylic acids, being propionyl-salicylic acid. It is in white leaflets, melting at 95° C., slightly soluble in water and easily so in most organic solvents. It decomposes into its constituents in the organism.—Chem. and Drug.

Santalenic Acid.

This has been prepared from santal oil oxidized with neutral aqueous solution of potassium permanganate.—Rev. Pract.

Eupyrin.

Trade name given to a compound of vanillin ethyl-carbonate and p-phenetidin. It appears as acicular crystals, grass-green in color, tasteless, and having a faint but very pleasant odor of vanilla. It melts without change, at between 87° and 88° C. (from 187°–190° F.), difficultly soluble in water, but readily so in alcohol, ether and chloroform. It is said to be a mild, non-toxic antipyretic, especially useful with children, the aged, etc.—Rev. Pract.

Eosolic Acid.

Name given by its inventor or discoverer, Dr. Wendt, to acetyl-creosoto-trisulphonic acid. It forms salts of definite composition, some of which have already been employed in practical therapeutics. The latest announced is the eosolate of calcium, which appears as a grayish powder, of an ethereal odor, and a slightly acrid taste. It is soluble in from 8 to 10 parts of cold, and in 7 parts of hot water, is slightly soluble in alcohol and insoluble in chloroform, terebinthine, etc. It is very soluble in hydrochloric acid and in citric acid, but less so in acetic acid. It has been employed as an internal antiseptic in diabetes, phthisis, etc., the dose being from 30 cgm. to 75 cgm. Beside this salt there are now employed in medicine the eosolate of silver (in blennorrhœa), and the eosolate of quinine, which latter has proven very useful as an antimalarial, and in the treatment of influenza, or grippe.—Presse Med.

Examination Questions of the New York City Board of Pharmacy.

PHARMACY.

1. Give the unabbreviated official title of each of the following: (a) Lugol's Solution; (b) Griffith's Mixture; (c) Tartarated Antimony; (d) Monsell's Solution.

2. Give the percentage strength of each of the following: (a) Vinum Antimonii; (b) Alcohol; (c) Extractum Opii; (d) Glycerin; (e) Liquor Sodii Arsenatis; (f) Acidum Sulphuricum.

3. Name an official medicated water which contains a poisonous acid. Why does the strength of this in the finished preparation vary?

4. State how an infusion whose strength is not directed by the physician should be prepared. Name the official Infusions.

5. How many grammes of Extract of Nux Vomica will be required to prepare 1,000 cc. of Tincture of Nux Vomica? How many grammes of total alkaloids are contained in 100 cc. of this tincture?

6. Opium Deodoratum: (a) State how it is prepared; (b) State what percentage of Morphine it should contain; (c) State how it differs from powdered opium.

7. Write a working formula for 4 fluid ounces of a 25 per cent. emulsion of Oil of Turpentine. State what materials you employed and what quantities.

8. How is Resin of Podophyllum prepared? What purpose does the Hydrochloric Acid which is used in its manufacture, serve?

9. A pharmacist has four lots of powdered opium containing respectively 10, 12, 16 and 18 per cent. of morphine. From these he wishes to obtain one kilogramme of a product which will contain 14 per cent. of morphine. How many grammes of each kind must he employ?

10. Ferri Sulphas Exsiccatus: (a) State how it is prepared; (b) state why it should be kept in a dry, well-stoppered bottle; (c) name its official preparation.

11. Give the official title of Blue Mass and name all of its constituents.

12. How are tinctures of fresh herbs prepared? State whether or not they are potent preparations. Give reasons for your opinion.

13. How does Pearson's Solution differ from Liquor Sodii Arsenatis?

14. Pancreatinum: From what source is it obtained? For what purpose is it used?

15. Is there any difference in the chemical composition and activity of commercial Digitalins? If so explain the causes.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Describe (a) Iodine, (b) Mercury, (c) Sulphur, (d) Antimony. How are they obtained?

2. What is Phenol? From what is it derived?

3. To what natural orders do the following drugs belong: (a) Hemlock, (b) Colchicum Root, (c) Hops.

4. Give the botanical name and habitat of the following: (a) Sarsaparilla, (b) Stillingia, (c) Henbane.

5. Name three drugs belonging to the Natural Order Rutaceæ.

6. From what are the following obtained: (a) Gallic Acid, (b) Iodoform, (c) Manganese, (d) Menthol.

7. Name two official drugs belonging to the following classes and give their official titles: (a) Gum Resins, (b) Glucosides, (c) Alkaloids, (d) Fruit.

8. Podophyllum: Give common name, habitat, part of plant used. Name its active principle and the official preparations.

9. Name two official drugs belonging to each of the following classes: (a) Alteratives, (b) Diuretics, (c) Antiseptics, (d) Astringents.

10 What is a Balsam? Name two official drugs that are Balsams. How do balsams differ from resins?

11. Give the official titles of: (a) Three Volatile Oils; (b) Three Fixed Oils; (c) Three Oleoresins.

12. State the composition of the following: (a) Dover's Powder; (b) Tully's Powder; (c) Compound Jalap Powder; (d) Aromatic Powder.

13. What is Viburnum Prunifolium? What part of the plant is official? Name the official preparations.

14. Define: (a) Botany; (b) Materia Medica; (c) Natural Order; (d) Habitat; (e) Indigenous.

15. Give the Latin titles of the following: Gray Powder, Turpeth Mineral, Kermes Mineral, Queen's Root, Arbor Vitæ, Bitter Apple.

CHEMISTRY.

1. What colors do salts of the following metals impart to a Bunsen flame? (a) Calcium; (b) Potassium; (c) Barium; (d) Lithium.

2. Hydrogen: (a) State how it may be prepared from water; (b) State in what condition it is most active.

3. How many grammes of Sulphur dioxide can be obtained from one kilogramme of Sulphur, the Sulphur being 90 per cent. pure?

4. Show by equation how Potassium Chlorate can be obtained from Potassium Hydrate.

5. Give a characteristic test for each of the following: (a) Antimony; (b) Nitrous Acid; (c) Phenol; (d) Salicylic Acid.

6. Give the chemical title of each of the following: (a) $KC_2H_3O_2$; (b) $Pb(NO_3)_2$; (c) $K_4Fe(Cy)_6$; (d) NaH_2PO_4

7. Write the chemical formula for each of the following: (a) Glauber's Salt; (b) Ethyl Nitrite; (c) Green Vitriol; (d) Glyceryl Trinitrate.

8. Name the poisonous impurity which is sometimes present in salts of Bismuth. How would you detect the same?

9. Give tests by means of which you would show the presence of Sodium and Ammonium in the same mixture.

10. What kind of a salt is Turpeth Mineral? Define this kind of a salt.

11. How would you determine the presence of Sulphur in an Organic body?

12. Write the chemical formula of Formaldehyde. State how it is prepared.

13. Into what two series are Organic Compounds divided? Give two examples under each series.

14. Chloroform: (a) State how it is prepared; (b) What impurities may it contain? (c) How is it purified?

15. Complete the following equations: (a) $BiCl_3 + H_2O =$ (b) $SbCl_3 + 3H =$ (c) $C_6H_5OH + HNO_2 =$ (d) $Hg_2Cl_2 + 2NH_4OH =$

TOXICOLOGY AND POSOLOGY.

1. State the best antidote for each of the followin; Oil of Vitriol, Phenol, Paris Green, Salts of Lemon.

2. What antidotes are as a rule appropriate for the mineral acids? For the caustic alkalies?

3. For what poisons is Epsom Salt a suitable antidote? How is it used?

4. In poisoning by an unknown substance, what emergency treatment should be employed? Why?

5. What emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning by Atropine? By coal gas?

6. What emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning by Antipyrine? By Cocaine?

6. Name a common narcotic and a common corrosive poison; state the maximum dose and the emergency treatment for poisonous dose of each.

8. Give a characteristic chemical test for the identification of Arsenic. Of Morphine.

9. What precautions should the pharmacist observe in selling poisons and what poisons should he register in the Poison Book?

10. State the emetic dose of each of the following: Cupric Sulphate, Mustard, Syrup of Ipecac, Zinc Sulphate.

11. What is the dose of Aconitine, Ammonium Carbonate, Mercuric Chloride, Monobromated Camphor, Morphine Sulphate?

12. What is the dose of Antimonial Powder, Chloral, Lithium Bromide, Potassium Iodide, Sulphonal?

13. What is the dose of Citrated Caffeine, Gallic Acid, Paraldehyde, Red Mercuric Iodide, Infusion of Digitalis?

14. What is the dose of Extract of Hyoscyamus, Extract of Nux Vomica, Fluid Extract of Belladonna, Fluid Extract of Ergot, Fluid Extract of Veratrum Viride?

15. What is the dose of Compound Spirit of Ether, Spirit of Chloroform, Tincture of Colchicum-Seed, Tincture of Gelsemium, Vinegar of Squill?

Tenalgin.

Trade name for a new vermifuge for domestic animals, the base of which, it is stated, are the alkaloids of the areca nut, long a favorite and reliable remedy in this direction.—Phar. Rund.

ADVERTISING SODA WATER.

BY HARRY M. GRAVES.

Advertising is not always telling people the price of an article; it is as often a means of placing before the public the qualities of a product. Nor does this mean that the price is not a part of the advertising story.

Most all advertising is a description and price is a part of this description—an important one. These points are especially apropos as applied to druggists' advertising.

During the hot weather, soda is to the average druggist one of his principle sources of income, and as such demands that he make some sort of an effort to present to probable customers its good qualities and the advantages of drinking it at his fountain—unless he wants his competitor, more advantageously located perhaps, to win patronage which, by right is his, and if he wants to do as much as he can to keep trade from the fountains of the confectioner and the department store.

You advertised last summer. Dont neglect it this summer or when the season is over you will wonder why you did so little business during hot weather.

The methods you used last season were all right and accomplished what you intended they should, but now you must take a new tack and present your soda arguments in a different way.

Whatever you do must be novel, original and dignified in appearance, and in argument strong, terse and to the point.

A good booklet will help do the trick—rightly put out.

Long-drawn-out arguments will confuse the reader, and besides he has'nt the time to wade through a lot of common-place platitudes to find out what you are driving at—he won't do it either about so unimportant a thing as soda.

Page 1.—Lemon Phosphate. The real sour of the lemon, sharp, refreshing and fruit-tart. Verify what we have to say about our soda, by making a visit to our fountain.

Page 2.—Orange Phosphate. That delicious orange taste, thirst-quenching and pleasant. You ought to drink the best soda in town. Five cents will buy the best—the second best costs that much. If the soda of this little book is the best in town, as we most certainly claim it is, it is because there is more thought and care put into its making.

Page 3.—Grape Phosphate. The true, grapy-wine flavor, invigorating and bracing. To make soda the best, requires—pure spring water; absolute cleanliness in the utensils and process of charging; true fruit juices; real rock-candy syrups; intelligent combination of these two; plenty of ice so applied that the syrups and charged water are at all times a degree colder than zero cold. Leave one of these out or bungle a single process and you have second-best soda.

Page 4.—Raspberry Phosphate. The true lusciousness of the berry, satisfactory and complete. To serve soda the best requires—a clean practical fountain; a cool, attractive store; intelligent, cleanly attendants; cool, thin glasses to drink from; soda-counter requisites selected with good tastes; a bouquet of flowers here and there; a chair or two for the thirsty ones to sit on. All these mean a second trip to the fountain that furnishes them.

Page 5.—Cherry Ripe. That inimitable cherry tart, a distinctive flavor.

The foregoing are our inducements for your soda trade. Get your first drink of soda this season at our fountain. You know there's a lot in getting accustomed to a place—get accustomed to do all your soda-drinking here. Do all these things because we make soda the best and serve soda the best of anyone hereabout.

Page 6.—Pineapple Glace. The real essence of the fruit in drinkable form. The really great, important thing that makes or mars soda are the fruit juices that form the flavors. Artificial flavors cost least, but the product is scarcely a poor imitation, even, of the name by which it is known. Real fruit juices only give you the true flavor of the fruit. To make and serve soda the best, the maker must know what manufacturers make the most honest fruit juices. We've been making and serving soda for a number of years, and know the best.

Page 7.—Ice Cream Soda. The richest and most delicately flavored ice that can be made. The druggist knows more about the making of soda and the serving of it than the baker, the confectioner or the grocer. His is a profession—he is made to study the art of compounding. His combinations of fruit flavors are more than mechanical processes—they are studied efforts, accomplished with intelligent thought and professional discrimination. The very nature of the calling—pharmacist—is a guarantee that the greatest care as to precision and exactness will be used in all the processes which go to make soda the best. The druggist makes soda the best and serves soda the best.

Page 8.—Cream Chocolate. A drink that is a food, rich, creamy, unequalled. If there's a particular combination of flavors that strikes your fancy, inform the attendant at our fountain—he's there to please you.

I should strive to get as out-of the-ordinary appearance as possible. Use the names of the several drinks as page headings and set them in 12-point Bradley, upper and lower case, and at the extreme top of the page. The descriptive matter which follows set directly underneath the heading and in 6-point Jenson Italic, beginning the lines even at the left but breaking them uneven at the right—blank verse style. Centre the text matter proper, in the space left on the page, using a simple type ornament, where necessary, to make the pages balance. Set the text in 8-point Jenson and in about 8 or 9-em measure, making each sentence a paragraph. Hand these instructions to your printer, he'll understand them if you don't and they insure getting best display and type arrangement.

For stock, a good quality of antique book paper and the impression in deep green would give the best contrast and combination. This provides for the inside pages.

For the cover I think we can get both attractiveness and effectiveness without going to the expense of getting up a special design. For this purpose use a stock known as "Taffeta" cover paper and of the shade "Niger." This is very near pea-green and a beautiful color—rich and attractive.

Tell your printer to arrange nonpariel rules in box form—1½ x 3 inches—at the top and bottom these should be double with a nonpariel space between them and the sides single. About a half an inch from the bottom run a single rule across the box. Print these rules in a deep red.

In the upper panel of the box direct the words "Good Soda" to appear in two lines in 18-point Jenson old style, well spaced and balanced; in the lower and smaller panel arrange for the signature and address to appear in a small Jenson old style. This lettering should be printed in black.

Bind the books with wire staples.

This gives you a very effective cover at a small cost. The price for getting out the entire booklet ought not to be over $25 for the first thousand copies.

Whose are the right hands to place these booklets in, and what is the correct way to accomplish this?

The ladies drink a great deal of soda and men like to go where the ladies do—and will. Use some discrimination, though. If you were sending out a booklet telling about household remedies, you would include Mrs. John Smith, the honest mechanic's wife, but a soda booklet sent to her wouldn't do all it ought to, because she doesn't drink soda—at least not more than a dozen glasses during the whole season.

Send soda booklets to the summer girl and to the woman of leisure and to some men. This booklet is dainty and attractive, and I'll wager there's not a woman who receives it but will read it through and then visit your store and see if your soda is really as good as you claim. This is your chance—you can make or lose a steady soda customer.

Send the booklet out by mail in a sealed euvelope under a 2-cent stamp, addressed to the lady personally. This costs money, but isn't it worth it?

The value of this plan could be enhanced and at the same time you would have an opportunity to judge something of the direct results of advertising if you inclosed with each booklet a slip or coupon good for a glass of soda.

FACE IMPROVEMENT.

BY O. B. SALISBURY.

The face, and the chief features which give expression to it, are usually looked upon as being the chief embodiment of natural beauty.

The complexion or color of the skin covering the face is caused by the granules found in the epidermal layer, the quantity, velocity, and quality of the blood flowing through it, and the thickness of the layer of tissue between the vessels and surface. Therefore to have a clear and unblemished skin, which should be the primary aim of all who value their appearance, we must first look at its relation to our bodies.

Directly those two important organs of our well-being, the liver and stomach, are deranged, it is at once shown in the face. Indeed, it needs no Roentgen ray to penetrate the walls of these edifices in order to discover the reason of the ill-beauty of the occupant. The great safeguards are regularity in habits, and avoidance of excess in diet and in the use of stimulants. The circulation should be kept right by exercise and baths. In these four essentials we have the secret of a good complexion.

There are some whose skin is constitutionally coarse and florid. In such cases it may be necessary to use some simple application, to render the skin soft and elastic. With others, the skin is so sensitive that it readily peels, and beomes sore on exposure to the air. This, also, may be relieved.

For washing the face the softest water should be used, and a pure superfatted soap such as Castile soap. The complexion brush greatly aids the removal of the scales, dust and fatty secretions. When drying, rub the cheeks briskly with a rough towel. Two teaspoonfuls of powdered borax added to a basin of water will be found to aid wonderfully its cleansing properties. When soft water is unobtainable, a small quantity of prepared oatmeal powder (fine ground oatmeal and almond meal, equal parts, and with oil of geranium) placed over night in the water for washing, or in the bath, is an excellent skin softener. A tablespoonful of prepared almond meal put in the wash water also has a beneficial effect on the skin.

Those with sensitive skins, that burn and smart with very slight exposure to the sun or cold wind, should use a simple lotion of benzoin, after washing, morning and evening. It may be dabbed over the face with a small toilet sponge. After drying with a soft towel, dust the skin with violet face powder. The powder is dusted on the face with a hare's foot, which is prepared fitted with a handle for that purpose. When, however, the powder is applied to skin generally, as for the purpose of drying it after washing, what is termed a "puff" of swan's down is now mostly employed.

No application, however good, can materially alter the texture of the skin. Grease paints and preparations to hide defects, merely disguise them temporarily, and unless the cause be removed they will often be aggravated.

Pimples and blotches often cause much disfigurement. With some the surface of the skin is raised into little elevations which are quite apparent, or so small as to make the skin feel rough, while others have a small containing matter. The little black spots, commonly called blackheads are caused by the sebaceous matter of the skin becoming lodged and discolored by contact with the atmosphere. The blackhead may be removed by nipping the skin round the part between the fingernails, and pressing the discolored matter out; or they may be eradicated by bathing with hot water, and using benzoin cream.

This may be used for the dry and mattery pimples. When the heads break, care must be taken to prevent any of the matter coming in contact with the skin.

The yellow or yellowish-brown spots of color granules, called summer freckles, which appear on the face, neck and back of the hands, are caused by the action of the sun's rays on the "prickle cell" layer of the skin. They are simply another form of uniformly diffused tan or sunburn; and it is curious that, while with the majority of those with dark complexions the skin becomes generally brown when exposed to the sun and heat of summer, most persons of fair complexions are liable to freckles.

There is first a redness of the skin, from excess of blood in the vessels, accompanied by tingling and a sensation of heat. This is followed by a peeling off of the scarf skin. By the careful use of the simple cooling lotion of benzoin, recommended for the skin, and the powder each morning, their formation may be prevented, when sun shades, parasols, or veils are inconvenient. To eradicate those that have formed, the "milk of cucumbers" applied with a silk sponge will be found effective. The spots may also be removed by the application of benzoin cream. You cannot afford to be without one of these during the summer and fall months. Use it daily and it will keep your skin smooth and white.

There are other freckles, not dependent on the sunlight and heat, which may appear at any time. They are due to a disordered state of the liver or to general ill-beauty. To remove the cause, medical advice should be obtained. The same course should be followed in severe cases of sunburn, when the swelling of the blood vessels is followed by blisters, and a more or less deep skin inflammation.

The tell-tale wrinkles of time are caused by a diminished elasticity of the horny layer of the scarf skin and a wasting of the papillary layer of the true skin as age advances; and thus the grooves that in youth leave no mark in after years become permanent. It is absurd to fill these lines up with powder and grease paints and attempt to hide them, as it will only render them more prominent afterwards. The best way is to do all we can to preserve the elasticity of the scarf skin by avoiding unneutral soaps, an adequate supply of suitable nourishment, and maintenance of tissue activities. When the lines seem to becoming prematurely permanent, an equal quantity of cold cream and lanoline should be rubbed in twice a day. The rubbing should be done in the direction of the grooves until the cream is absorbed, and the skin afterwards massaged. This is the best method of preventing permanent wrinkles.

Blushing, that condition so distressing in one sex but charming in the other, is caused by some mental emotion which sends the blood with a sudden rush through the vessels, and so gives the skin a dark flush of color. Self-consciousness, shyness, and excessive modesty, are the principal causes. The best way to get over this in both sexes, is to mix with plenty of society, and talk to one's fellow-creatures as often as possible. By these means this feeling will be overcome.

Paleness is caused by an emotion, such as nervous fear, shock, or depression; an inward struggle ensues for mastery over the feelings, causing a rush of blood from the skin to some vital organ. Then the color forsakes the face, and it becomes temporarily pallid and white. Pallor that is permanent, when the skin seems to be almost transparent, arises from another cause, and is usually the precursor of anæmia. In this condition a physician should be consulted without delay.

When the skin becomes blue from exposure to cold, it is caused by the cutaneous circulation becoming retarded. Thus on a frosty day, our vigor and nervous power are weakened by the cold, and blood is drawn inward; that which remains moves so slowly through the capillaries, that the change from bright red to dark red shows, before it finishes circuit and fills the veins.—Popular Science News.

Why We Feel Hungry.

The sensation of hunger has not been easy to explain. The new theory of a German physician is that it is due to emptiness of the blood vessels of the stomach, and it is pointed out that hunger is appeased with the rush of blood to the stomach following the taking of food and beginning of digestion. In many anemic patients, who have no appetite when the stomach is empty, the blood vessels of the stomach are really congested instead of being empty. Lack of blood in the stomach, in health, acts on a special nerve, which is a brauch of the same nerve-trunk as the nerves of the mouth and tongue. A stimulus applied to the tongue, as by a spice, thus increases appetite, while disease affecting the nerves of the tongue may produce loss of appetite, even when the stomach is empty.—Pop. Sci. News.

Alkaloidal Antagonism.

The old-fashioned belief that in certain drugs nature has placed principles which are physiologically antagonistic to each other has received another rude shock from Prof. C. R. Marshall and Dr. H A. D. Jowett in their papers communicated to the British Medical Association on the alkaloids of jaborandi and their physiological action.

It will be remembered that therapeutics have taught for many years that the jaborine of jaborandi is physiologically antagonistic to pilocarpine and we have been given to believe that the predominance of the former alkaloid in jaborandi accounts for the feeble activity of some samples of the drug. Similarly we have been taught that the calabarine of calabar beans is the physiological opposite of physostigmine. These statements will occur in many text books. In the case of the calabar bean it was proved more than a dozen years ago that there is no alkaloid in it corresponding in properties with those attributed to calabarine—in fact, calabarine does not exist.

It is now more than a year since Dr. Jowett, in a revision research of jaborandi, discovered that the so called alkaloid jaborine is non-existent, and that the article placed upon the market under that name is a mixture of resin, pilocarpine and its isomer isopilocarpine. Some physiological research was needed to complete the work, and this is now provided in the British Medical Association papers. These cover the physiological action of jaborandi itself, and of pilocarpine, isopilocarpine and pilocarpidine—the last an existing principle, but now practically unobtainable, because it only occurs in the leaves of true jaborandi which is rarely found commercially. Prof. Marshall has ascertained that this principle is so slightly active that it may be put down as a physiologically inactive substance. Isopilocarpine has the same action as pilocarpine, but it is only an eighth to a tenth as strong.

The jaborandi experiments were made with four samples of liquid extract. By direct alkaloidal assay these seemed to be fair products, the "total alkaloid" being (1) 0.21, (2) 0.34, (3) 0.5, and (4) 0.25 per cent. but the crystalline nitrate obtainable from them was nil in the first two samples and 0.082 per cent. from each of the second two—in short, the "total alkaloid" consisted chiefly of resin. The physiological experiments corroborated the feable activity of these preparations. They were supplemented by personal trials on Prof. Marshall himself. He took doses of the extract and found them to be almost valueless. The following are his own words in respect to the trials:

Of one preparation more than an ounce was required to produce slight salivation in twenty minutes, and of the most powerful 85 minims; ¾ ounce of another was inactive. These results, coupled with the experiments on animals, prove the extreme variability of this preparation, and cast considerable doubt on its utility as a medicine. Moreover, its inclusion in the Pharmacopœia is unnecessary. The whole therapeutic activity of jaborandi leaves is due to the pilocarpine or isopilocarpine they contain, and preparations which cannot be standardized with accuracy only contain a variable proportion of these with alcohol and inert resinous and coloring matters. The inactivity of the preparations seems to be due to the absence of pilocarpine, and not to the presence of an antagonistic alkaloid.

This discredit of galenical preparations of jaborandi will doubtless receive due official notice and requires no emphasis; but the last sentence of the paragraph does. The doctrine of natural antagonism has been accepted by therapeutists far too complacently. Intuition without experiment should have discredited it, but unfortunately it was confirmed by alkaloidal work done in the sixth and seventh decades of this century and much of that work has been found to be extremely unreliable. This should act as a stimulus to revision, especially in those cases where earlier workers have isolated from the same drug two "alkaloids" which are physiologically antagonistic to each other. From such statements it may be confidently surmised that the conditions are similar to those discovered by Dr. Jowett in jaborandi.—Chem. and Drug.

USES OF FORMALDEHYD.

BY JOHN E. GROFF.

On its first introduction into the United States, formaldehyd was recklessly recommended as a harmless preservative of all sorts of readily decomposable food products. Thorough investigation and careful observation since have confined it within certain limits as to the strength that can be used with perfect impunity. Used in excess, it impairs digestion and may have a destructive action on the mucous lining of the digestive tract; but when used in foods and medicines only in the proportion which extensive experience has proved sufficient for preservative purposes, the writer considers it as entirely harmless, and this opinion is shared by a host of competent and careful observers.

The experiments here to be reported on relate wholly to pharmaceutical preparations.

The official waters, even when distilled, become turbid and inhabited by growths of some sort, which render them unsightly. The official syrup of hypophosphites, syrup of tar, the distilled extract of witch-hazel, the solutions of the scale salts of iron, and the haloid salts of the alkaloids, kept on hand to facilitate rapid dispensing, are all more or less prone to become moldy or to change in some way. One-half of one per cent. of the solution of formaldehyd marketed by various reputable manufacturers has been found sufficient to act as a perfect preservative of all the fluids mentioned; and certainly no harm can result from using less than 2½ minims to the fluidounce of any of them.

The odor of formaldehyd is sharp and dominating. In rose, peppermint, anise, and spearmint waters it is not perceptible; while the addition of the preservative will guard them against change in the dispensing bottle for as long as three months.

The 50-per-cent. solution of magnesium sulphate is very apt to develop a copious, stringy growth. This may be entirely prevented by adding ⅛ per cent. of the formaldehyd solution; the odor of the latter will be scarcely noticeable. In syrup of hypophosphites the spirit of lemon quite disguises the presence of the formaldehyd, and the syrup preserved with it remains perfectly clear for about three weeks. As a matter of experiment, a gallon of mucilage of quince seed has been preserved by means of formaldehyd for nearly seven months, being as sweet at the end of this time as when made. Mucilages, on keeping, as a rule, become thin, but this quince mucilage, at the present time of writing, is stilled unchanged in every way.

Of course, the consent of the doctors to the addition has always been obtained. Formaldehyd has been in use for more than a year, and no ill effects whatever have been reported. Powdered orris root is readily attacked by an insect. A package of it, however, being left in the paper and placed in a tin box, has been preserved by occasionally dropping on the bottom of the box a dram or so of the regularly marketed solution (about 40 per-cent. strength).

From his experience thus far, the writer believes formaldehyd may be safely used to preserve many things from change; that it should not be used in more than the proportion of 1-per-cent. of the solution, nor without the knowledge and consent of the physicians concerned in the use of the preparations so preserved.

Some attention should be given also to its reducing power. While it reduces silver nitrate, and would under extraordinary conditions of exposure reduce many other substances, in the diluted state in which it is used, it appears to affect no change. That its odor remains unaltered after a long time is fair though not scientific evidence of its stability in the presence of reducible substances.

In this connection the writer wishes to add, for the benefit of those who use large quantities of mucilage of acacia, that if kept in a bottle, uncorked, the product will keep for months without change.—R. I. Phar. Ass'n.

Creosin.

This is a clear yellow fluid, of not unpleasant taste, soluble in all parts in water, and miscible with wine, soup, milk, etc. It is a compound of creosote, iodine, calcium hypophosphite and balsam-of-peru, recently brought into trade in Italy.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best effort will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

How is New Lactated Food made?

A recent French authority gives the following formula for a food for infants, invalids and old people:

Sugar	715 parts.
Cacao	250 parts.
Tricalcic phosphate	15 parts.
Calcium glycerophosph.	15 parts.
Maize meal	150 parts.
Flour of lentils	150 parts.
Oat meal	150 parts.
Vaniline	5 parts.
Alcohol, sufficient.	

Reduce the solid ingredients to powder. Dissolve the vanillin in the alcohol and mix the solution intimately with the sugar. Let dry, then add to the other ingredients and mix thoroughly. P. W. LENDOWER.

Howlis Elixir of Terpin Hydrate made?

Prof. Vigier offers two formulas:

AROMATIC ELIXIR OF TERPIN.

Terpin hydrate	1. gm.
Alcohol	14. gm.
Glycerin	14. gm.
Honey	14. gm.
Vanillin	0.002 gm.

Dissolve the terpin and vanillin in the alcohol, then incorporate the glycerine and lastly the honey. The finished product contains approximately 2 grams of terpin hydrate to the fluidram.

In the other preparation the terpin hydrate is said to remain well in solution provided it is not exposed to a low temperature. The saccharin contributes to disguise the unpleasant taste of the terpin. The codeine may be left out if a plain preparation is wanted.

ELIXIR OF TERPIN HYDRATE AND CODEINE.

Terpin hydrate	64 grs.
Saccharin	1 gr.
Alcohol	3 ozs.
Glycerin	1 oz.

Dissolve by the aid of heat, then add:

Codeine sulfate	8 grs.
Aromatic elixir	4 ozs.

MARTIN NEUSS.

How is Pilocarpin Used to Prevent Falling Hair?

Pilocarpin nitrate	2 parts.
Tincture cantharides	30 parts.
Tincture jaborandi	30 parts.
Tincture nux vomica	30 parts.
Formaldehyde	1 part.
Balm Fioraventi	45 parts.
Essence lemon	45 parts.

Mix.

Balm, or balsam, of fioraventi, is a very old complex preparation of the Italian Pharmacopœia and the Codex. A much improved and simplified formula is now used in its manufacture, which is as follows: Take of balsam of peru, rectified oil of turpentine, oil of cassia, oil of cloves, oil of juniper berries, oil of mace and oil of thyme, of each, 1 part; alcohol sufficient to make 500 parts. Mix. With a stiff brush rub into the scalp morning and evening, daily. THOS. WILLETTS.

How are Ferrates Prepared?

Prof. Moeser gives the following directions for preparing various ferrates.

Potassium Ferrate (K_2FeO_4). To a mixture of 80 to 90 grams of ferric hydrate, 80 grams of water and 50 grams of potassium hydrate gradually add 50 grams of bromin, keeping down the temperature by means of ice. After the reaction is complete add 20 grams more of potassium hydrate and heat the solution for one-half hour to 100° F. Allow to cool, when the potassium ferrate, contaminated with alkali bromid and bromate is drained out and dried by placing on porous bricks. The salt is then treated with 96% alcohol and washed with ether, and after drying it is dissolved in three parts of water. When this solution is poured into much alcohol the potassium ferrate will be precipitated as a blackish-red, slightly hygroscopic powder. This powder dissolves in water with a saturated dark color, dilute solutions being permanent for several hours, while in a concentrated form it will quickly decompose, yielding oxygen.

Sodium Ferrate. This salt is similarly prepared and possesses properties analagous to the potassium salt.

Barium Ferrate ($BaFeO_4$) may be obtained by double decomposition between potassium ferrate and barium chlorid It constitutes a dark-carmine amorphous powder, which is insoluble in water. In a moist codition this compound also is gradually decomposed. WM. MIXTON.

Is there a Paste that will Adhere to Anything?

Dr. Redman says: Take 2 ounces of clear gum arabic, 1½ ounces of fine starch and ½ of white sugar. Pulverize the gum arabic, and dissolve it in as much water as the laundress would use for the quantity of starch indicated. Dissolve the starch and sugar in the gum solution. Then cook the mixture in a vessel suspended in boiling water until the starch becomes clear. The cement should be as thick as tar, and kept so. It can be kept from spoiling by dropping in a lump of gum camphor, or a little oil of cloves or sassafras. This cement is very strong indeed, and will stick perfectly to glazed surfaces, and is good to repair broken rocks, minerals, or fossils. The addition of a small amount of sulfate of aluminum will increase the effectiveness of the paste, beside helping to prevent decomposition.

THOS. WILLETTS.

What is Distemper Medium?

A French formula given by Prof. le Coudron consists of soft soap, 57 ozs.; mucilage, 1 gal.; oil of myrbane, ½ pint; salicylic acid, 8 ozs.; glycerine, 3 pints; water, 1 to 2 pints; mixed cold and allowed to stand several days, then run through a mill. Dry colors about 1½ lbs. to the pint, are added at will and incorporated by regrinding. WM MIXTON.

How are Imitation Wines and Liquors made?

This is a subject that druggists would do well to leave to the liquor rectifier and dealer. It has developed into an art, and it is very doubtful if any wine or liquor can be had that has not been so "improved." Many formulas have been printed, but they are not "up to date." We append a few recent ones as samples:

Essence of Rum.

Acetic ether	220 gms.
Nitrous ether	70 gms.
Oil birch tar	10 gms.
Lampblack	200 gms.
Nut galls, powdered	1,000 gms.
Caramel	1,000–1,500 gms.
Add to alcohol, 95%	100 qts.

Allow to stand for three months, then fill clear into flasks.

Brandy Essence.

Oil prunes	2 ozs.
Butyric ether	1 dr.
Oil cognac	4 drs.
Wine ether	1 oz.
Alcohol	4 ozs.

Essence of Sherry.

Spirit nitrous ether	15 ozs.
Oenanthic ether	1 oz.
Tincture orange	1 oz.

Essence of Port.

Essence grape	4 ozs.
Acetic ether	1 oz.
Essence vanilla	4 ozs.
Essence raspberry	8 ozs.
Tincture kino	4 ozs.

M. BILLERE.

What is the Antidote for Formaldehyde?

Dr. Lord says: Several cases of poisoning with formaldehyde, taken by mistake, have recently been reported. In view of the fact that the chemical is coming into more and more general use as a disinfectant and antiseptic, such cases will probably become more frequent. An easily accessible and reliable antidote is, therefore, a necessity. We possess such an antidote in ammonia water. Ammonia, combining with formaldehyde, forms the harmless, non caustic and non-toxic hexamethylene-tetramine, which is a well-known compound, and is employed therapeutically under the names formin, urotropine, etc.

The ammonia may be administered either in the form of the ordinary ammonia water (a few drops well diluted), or anisated solution of ammonia, or aromatic spirit of ammonia, or solution of ammonium acetate, which latter has no caustic properties whatsoever, and is equally capable of combining with the formaldehyde to form hexamethylene-tetramine.

THOS. WILLETTS.

How is a Good Acid Tonic made?

Prof. Leptender suggests:

Acid. nit. mur. dil.	7 m.
Ext cinchon. liq.	7 m.
Tr. capsici	1 m.
Glycerini	20 m.
Inf. calumbæ ad	4 ozs.

Dose, 1 tablespoonful.

H. W. SPARKER.

How is the Old Fashioned Blackberry Cordial made?

Blackberries	2 gals.
Pimento, bruised	2 ozs.
Cinnamon, bruised	1½ ozs.
Cloves, bruised	1 oz.
Brandy	32 ozs.
Sugar, q. s.	

Crush the fresh cleaned fruit, transfer the pulp to a kettle, add the spices, and gradually raise the temperature to the boiling point, allowing to ebulesce for a few moments. Then strain through flannel, and add sugar in the proportion of 1 pound for each pint of the juice. Dissolve the sugar by the aid of heat, and again raise to the boiling point, removing the scum with a ladle, or clarify by straining. When cold add the brandy. The dose is given at from ½ to 2 fluidounces.

H. W. SPARKER.

How are Laxative Tamarind Pastilles made?

Take of

Tamarind pulp	1 lb.
Sugar in fine powder	9 ozs.
Jalap in powder	¾ oz.
Powdered starch	7 ozs.
Oil orange flowers	5 ms.

Mix and roll out to the thickness of ¼ inch; cut into tablets weighing ½ drachm each. These you can cover with chocolate paste if desired.

Take of

Chocolate powder	25 parts.
Sugar in powder	75 parts.

Mix and make into a thin paste with

Mucilage acacia	30 parts.
Rose water, a sufficiency.	

Apply with a brush, and dry first in a warm room and then in an exsiccator at a temperature of 100° F. P. H. QUINLEY.

How is Emulsion of Bromoform made?

Prof. Scoville suggests the following formula for a bromoform mixture, which, he claims, has the advantage of containing a minimum of alcohol (or none), admits of accurate dosage, and also of adding other medicaments if desired, and is very palatable.

Bromoform	½ dr.
Tincture tolu	1 dr.
Mucilage of acacia	2 drs.
Syrup	4 drs.
Spearmint water, enough to make	2 ozs.

Place the mucilage in a bottle, add an equal volume of syrup, then add the bromoform and tincture of tolu in portions, shaking well after each addition. A thin emulsion results, to which the rest of the syrup and the mint water are to be added with agitation. THOS WILLETTS.

Fruit-Pulp Bricks.

The U. S. agricultural department is interested in developing the preservation of fruit in a new form, namely, in compressed bricks, done up in oiled paper or the like to keep them from drying out. The Australians have begun to excel in their fruit-pulp preserves of various kinds and it is believed that in California especially a vast industry along this line can be developed. The French are also experimenting with fruit preserves in the brick form. This form has certain advantages over the liquid preserves as it gets rid of the expense and weight of the glass or tin package. The purpose is to make the brick preserves taste like fresh fruit, and while complete success has not yet been attained it is believed that the difficulties can all be overcome. England makes 400,000 tons of jam a year and American fruit men believe that this country, where fruit is so much cheaper, should develop a much larger outlet for its fruit products than it now has.ps.

Registered Trade Marks.

36,258 Scouring and dyeing materials. Richmond, Foley & Watkins, Limited, Philadelphia, Pa. The title "Watforich."

36,263. Cough drops. Wm. P. Logue, Williamsport, Pa. The compound word "Horo-Menth."

36,264. Cough-cures and other preparations. William L. Hackley, Kenosha, Wis. The words "Twelve Hour."

36,265. Tasteless castor oil, essences, etc. Frank Leslie Beggs, Newark, Ohio. The words "Great Seal."

36,266. Proprietary remedies. Henry Y. Bready, Baltimore, Md. The compound word "Yu-Kan."

36,267. Proprietary medicines or remedies. William F. Grier, New York, N. Y. The word "Salvitae."

36,268. Therapeutic preparations. Chemische Fabrik Rhenania, Aachen, Germany. The word "Pankreon."

36,269. Product of the suprarenal glands, Jokichi Takamine, New York. N. Y. The word "Adrenalin."

36,317. Proprietary medicines. The Iron Ox Remedy Co., New York, N. Y. The designation "Iron-Ox."

36,318. Medicines for certain named diseases. William A. Livingston, Johnstown, N. Y. The word "Saunon."

36,320. Herb and other medicinal tablets. The Brown Herb Co., New York, N. Y. The letters "B. H. T.," in monogram form.

36,321. Compounds for complexion, etc. Katherine Milberger, Chicago, Ill. The letters "AD A."

36,323. Preparations for the skin. Benjamin E. D. Stafford, St. Louis, Mo. The words "Century's Bloom."

36,325. Disinfectants. Toiletine Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y. A swallow-tail pennant with a cross in the center and the letters "T T D D" printed on the cross.

36,378. Respiratory sedative. Schieffelin & Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Herophosphites."

36,379. Nerve calative. Dad Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Neurilla."

36,382. Certain named medicine. Jas. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa. The title "Shbkto Asnshto"

36,384. Medicinal preparations. The Calenduline Co., Chicago, Ill. The word "Calenduline."

Registered Labels.

8,300. "Walker's Restorative Tonic." F. S. Walker, Fayette, Iowa.

8,301. "Magic Elixir." Thomas Medicine Co., Wyoming, Iowa.

8,302. "Coleman's Guarantee." The Coleman Remedy Co., Danville, Va.

8,303 "Reliable Pile Cure." Samuel J. Field, Sinking Spring, Pa.

8,304. "Sanitarium Dermal Lotion." Sanitarium Supply Co., Scranton, Pa.

8,305. "Natural Hair Restorer." Sophronia Bronson, Deruyter, N. Y.

8,306. "Madonna." Johann Maria Farina, Cologne, Germany.

8,339. "Wyaconda Diuretic Mineral Water." Thomas Gregg, Chicago, Ill.

8,341. "Anti-Decay." Chas. W. Howard, Watertown, N. Y.

8,342. "Dr. F S. Scott's Ikshuganda Rejuvenator." Frederick S. Steinmann, New York, N. Y.

8,343. "Kidno-Kuro." Barney Rubin, Michigan City, Ind.

8,344. "Rumo-Kuro." Barney Rubin, Michigan City, Ind.

8,345. "Nervo Vigoro." Barney Rubin, Michigan City, Ind.

8,346 "Dr. Hess' Healing Powder." Gilbert Hess and Jesse L. Clark, Ashland, Ohio.

8,364. "Sennol." Julius W. Smith, St. Paul, Minn.

8,365. "Dunn's Own Compound for the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. James M. Dunn, Pittsburg, Pa.

Recent Patents.

671,999. Hernial truss. Francis J. Hage, Sr., Goldsboro, N. C.

672,146. Ankle-protector. Henry J. Collis, Brooklyn, N. Y.

672,151 Anesthetic inhaler. Edward M. Morgan, Westmount, Canada.

672,177. Inhaler. William H. Metcalf, New Haven, Conn.

672,207. Syringe. Jesse A. Dunn, Chicago, Ill.

672,239 Vavinal speculum. Charles J. Pilling, assignor to G. P. Pilling & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

672 322. Inhaler for menthol or similar substances. Theodor H. Gellhaus, Bant, near Wilhelmshafen, Germany.

672,391. Abdominal supporter. Wilhelm J. Teufel, Stuttgart, Germany.

673,491 Apparatus for disinfecting, deodorizing, or fumigating. Jean Bardin, Brussels, Belgium.

673,592. Pharmaceutical implement. George L. Allen, assignor of one-half to W. D. Hart, Bradford, Pa.

673,630. Pad for medicinal use. Frederick W. Warner, Rochester, N. Y.

673,827 Atomizer. Charles F. Strom, Nevada, Mo.

673,021. Inhaler. William B. Hidden, Boston, Mass.

673,366. Invalid or surgical bed. Adolfo Luria, Chicago, Ill.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Department is open to our readers for short items of interest to the Trade.

What is Substitution?

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

Although a great deal has been written on the subject of "substitution," there still seems to be a divergence of opinion as to what is meant. According to our friends! the patent medicine manufacturers, substitution is defined as "the sale of the *dishonest* druggist's own remedies in place of Blank's for the sake of greater profit." The dictionary definition says "Substitution is the art of putting one person or thing in the place of another." As applied to pharmacy, substitution may be defined as the act of replacing one article by another without the knowledge or consent of either the customer or physician.

Accepting the latter as the true definition, is the pharmacist guilty of substitution,—except in the sense of legitimate competition,—if, when asked for Blank's pills, he calls the attention of the customer to his own make, and when asked to pass on the merits of the two, says all that he knows of Blank's is that they are extensively advertised and are claimed to effect certain cures, but know nothing of what is in them, while we know that ours are composed of harmless ingredients and that they give satisfaction wherever used. We offer them with our guarantee that if they do not do all we claim, we will refund your money. Thus effecting a sale of his own. Both are offered on their merits. Blank has used the newspaper to advance his arguments while the druggist makes his personally.

That is no more dishonest than it is for one salesman to replace the goods of another on your shelves by a better presentation of the merits of his own goods. Both are legitimate competition.

FAIR PLAY.

Poisoning with Star-Anise.

The fruit of the star-anise, Illicium anisatum, although official in the United States as illicium and in Great Britain as anisi stellati fructus, is, we imagine, little used in either of the great English-speaking countries. On the continent of Europe, however, it seems to be oftener employed, and occasionally its poisonous effects have been observed, as in a case reported by Prof. Etienne. A woman 40 years old, suffering with flatulence, infused about an ounce of star-anise in a glass of water, allowing the infusion to stand on the stove for 24 hours, so that by evaporation it was reduced to a few teaspoonfuls. She drank the whole of it, and in two hours she was attacked with vertigo, severe vomiting, and collapse. She was revived by the use of alcoholics and injections of ether and caffeine, and the next day she was in her usual health. —Ther. Woch.

Pure Water is a Poison.

Dr. Koppe says: By chemically pure water we usually understand perfectly fresh, distilled water, whose behavior and properties are well understood. It withdraws the salts from the animal tissues and causes the latter to swell or inflate. Isolated living organic elements, cells, and and all unicellular organisms are destroyed in distilled water—they die, since they become engorged therein. They lose the faculty, upon which life depends, of retaining their salts and other soluble cell constituents, and consequently these are allowed to diffuse throughout the water.

Distilled water is, therefore, a dangerous protoplasmic poison. The same poisonous effects must occur whenever distilled water is drank. The sense of taste is the first to protest against the use of this substance. A mouthful of distilled water, taken by inadvertence, will be spit out regularly. The water once in the stomach, the superficial stratum of epithelium experiences a powerful distension, the cells are leached by their salts, die, and are cast off. This local poisonous effect of distilled water makes itself known by a sensation of uneasiness, belching, etc., furnishing all the symptoms of catarrh of the stomach on a small scale.

The harmfulness of the process, so much resorted to to-day, of washing out the stomach, with distilled water, is acknowledged, and we find the physicians who formerly used that agent are now turning to the "physiological solution of cooking salt," or "water with a little salt," or the mineral waters recommended for the purpose. The poisonous nature of absolutely pure water would surely have been recognized and felt long since, were it not that its effects, in their most marked form can seldom occur, for through a train of circumstances, "absolutely pure" water can rarely be found. The ordinary distilled water, even when freshly distilled, is not really absolutely pure, while that used in the laboratories and clinics is generally stale, has been kept standing in open vessels, generally in rooms where chemicals of every sort abound and whose gases and effluvia are taken up by the water.—Med. Woch.

Naphthalene for Mosquito Bites.

Prof. Dr. Voges, the Director of the National Board of Health at Buenos Ayres, has found a remedy for mosquito bites. He states that he discovered it by accident during his trip to Paraguay to study the pest. He had been supplied with all sorts of remedies, among them naphthalene, an article of no value whatever against the pest; but on using it for mosquito bites he found it of surprising effect. It neutralizes the poison, even when the spot bitten is greatly inflamed.

If fresh bites are rubbed with naphthalene no swelling follows. The professor considers naphthalene almost a specific against mosquito poison.

Maximite: A New High Explosive.

Hudson Maxim has perfected a new high explosive which appears to be the most remarkable explosive ever known, according to newspaper accounts. In the course of government investigation, we are informed, a twelve-inch armor-piercing shell weighing 1,000 pounds was filled with 70 pounds of maximite and fired with a regular service charge of powder at short range through a seven-inch plate of harveyized nickel-steel armor, the kind that is used on the best modern warships. The shell passed through the plate without exploding. The object of the test was to determine whether this new explosive would withstand the shock of impact and the high degree of heat produced by impact and penetration. Up to this time no other explosive than wet gun cotton had ever been successfully fired through a plate of this thickness. The substance does not deteriorate and suffers no chemical change. The ordinary heat test is a temperature of 160° Fahrenheit for fifteen minutes, but maximite has endured this temperature for two hours without change.—Clinic.

Preservation of Chloroform.

Prof. Ramsey reports an examination of a number of samples of chloroform obtained from the stock of hospitals where deaths had occurred during its use, and found carbonyl chloride present in all cases. He was inclined to believe that this chloride caused spasmodic contraction of the glottis after the lungs had become thoroughly charged with the chloroform vapor.

The effects of freshly purified chloroform and of chloroform taken from ordinary stock were contrasted, the results being much in favor of the former. He suggested that by simply shaking the chloroform with slaked lime and filtering, carbonyl chloride would be removed, having been decomposed into carbonate and chloride of calcium.

Dr. David Brown, however, shows the fallacy of this treatment and says that distillation is the proper procedure. We must not lose sight, however, of the statement of Ramsay that he did find decomposed chloroform in the stock of certain hospitals; and it is the duty of the pharmacist to see that each lot of chloroform, when ready to leave his hands, is of the quality demanded by the Pharmacopœia. There can be no reasonable doubt, we think, that chloroform is a highly dangerous drug in itself—that is to say that if of absolute purity, it will still often act in what we may call a treacherous manner; but, of course, its nature will not be improved by the presence of other poisonous agents.—Drug. Cir.

Atropine for Seasickness.

Dr. F. Rebate recommends atropine, given hypodermically, as an excellent remedy for seasickness.—Apoth. Zeitz.

Glandule Lung Treatment.

Dr. Hoffmann, a German specialist, has issued a pamphlet describing his specific treatment of tuberculosis by means of what he calls glandules. In brief, Dr. Hoffmann holds that the treatment of tuberculosis by medication has practically collapsed and that if the antitoxin serum treatment has any virtue it is not because it destroys the germs of the disease but because it increases the activity of the white corpuscles in the blood.

Dr. Hoffmann's proposition is that the human body is naturally provided with means for nullifying poisons to which it may be subjected, and that these means are mainly the glands—which are like outposts or a first line of defense to ward off attacks. He says that the bronchial glands act as a direct bactericide and when in a healthy condition readily dispose of any tuberculosis germs that are taken in with the breath. Every person daily beathes tuberculosis germs, he says, but they are ordinarily nullified by the bronchial glands.

Accordingly his method of cure consists in giving to the consumptive subject a preparation made from the bronchial glands of sheep, which is supposed to reinforce the antitoxic effect of the natural glands. The method, it is claimed, has been tried in many cases, with surprising results. One chief advantage asserted for the glandule treatment is that it is perfectly harmless, so that if it fails to do good it can certainly do no harm.—Popular Science News.

Rattlesnake Venom.

J. McFarland reports that, after intravenous infection of the venom, one of several horses lived for a long time and developed a very marked immunity associated with the appearance of anti-venine in the blood. The death of the horse finally resulted from the unfortunate accidental entrance of some venom into the sheath of the jugular vein during one of the injections. Not being immuned to its irritant effects, the venom produced a local edema which killed the animal by suffocation. The antivenine produced by this horse was of such strength that 2 cubic centimeters of the serum protected a rabbit—an adult rabbit—against a fatal dose of either rattlesnake (0.002 gram) or cobra (0.001 gram) venom.—Popular Science News.

Color-reaction for Citral.

Mr. H. E. Burgess recently described to the Society of Public Analysts a new color-reaction for citral. The reagent is prepared by dissolving 10 grammes of mercuric sulphate in 25 per cent. sulphuric acid, and making up to 100 cc. with the same diluent. Two cubic centimetres of the substance to be examined is placed in a small phial fitted with a cork, and 5 cc. of the reagent added. After vigorously shaking, any change in color is noted, and again after standing ten minutes. A porcelain tile may be used when small quantities only are available. Citral yields a bright red color on shaking, which rapidly disappears, and at the same time a whitish compound is formed, which floats on top of the aqueous portion. Citronellal forms a bright yellow color on shaking, which retains its color for some time. Limonene forms an evanescent faint flesh color, and leaves a whitish compound behind. Linalyl acetate gives a brilliant violet color, permanent, and increasing in depth slightly. Linalol gives a deep, violet color quickly; eugenol a slight violet color on standing; carophyllene a yellowish compound; terpineol a flesh color and precipitate. Cinnamic aldehyde, formic aldehyde, benzaldehyde, and anisic aldehyde give no reaction. Oil of cassia gives a yellowish compound floating on the oil; oil of cinnamon a brown compound and slight violet-colored aqueous portion; on standing the whole becomes a black solid mass. Oil of cloves, on shaking and standing some time, gives a violet color in the aqueous portion, which increases on standing.

Gould's Medical Dictionary.

An illustrated dictionary of medicine, biology and allied sciences, including the pronunciation, accentuation, derivation, and definition of the terms used in medicine, anatomy, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, therapeutics, materia medica, pathology, dermatology, pediatrics, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, physiology, neurology, histology, toxicology, dietetics, legal medicine, psychology, climatology, etc, etc., and the various sciences closely related to medicine bacteriology, parasitology, microscopy, botany, zoology, dentistry, pharmacy, chemistry, hygiene, electricity, veterinary medicine, etc., by George M. Gould, A.M., M.D., author of "The Student's Medical Dictionary, 30,000 Medical Words Pronounced and Defined," "The Meaning and the Method of Life;" editor of The Philadelphia Medical Journal; president, 1893–1894, American Academy of Medicine, based upon recent scientific literature. Fifth edition, with additions and corrections. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street, 1901. In cloth, morocco back and covers, $10.00.

This new edition of Dr. Gould's celebrated dictionary has been enlarged to some 1,633 pages with hundreds of illustrations, and is equivalent to a condensed cyclopedia. Dr. Gould, who was formerly editor of the Philadelphia Medical Journal and now of American Medicine, is one of the most brilliant and prominent writers in the country, and his dictionary has for this reason been considered the very best in the English language. Special efforts have been made to include in this edition all of the new words up to date and to correct and complete the excellent work of former editions where possible. Every druggist should have a good medical dictionary and there is no question about this being the best, most thorough, complete and useful of anything that has yet been produced.

Beal's Pharmaceutical Arithmetic.

Equation Writing and Chemical and Pharmaceutical Arithmetic. By J. H. Beal, Sc. D., Ph. G., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy and Principal of the Department of Pharmacy of Scio College. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo, 129 pages, cloth, $1.00. Pittsburg, the Calumet Publishing Company.

A good knowledge of mathematics is absolutely essential to successfully work out the problems confronting the chemist and pharmacist, too few of whom start out fully equipped in these particulars. This little volume will strongly appeal as a most excellent exposition of the general principles of equation writing and the rules of arithmetic employed in chemical and pharmaceutical work. Many examples in writing and balancing equations are given, and representative problems follow each rule for calculations based on chemical formulas, weights and volumes of gases, specific gravities of liquids and solids, percentage solutions, etc. No answers are given, but for the assistance of students compelled to work without a teacher these are printed separately and may be had from the publishers on receipt of 10 cents.

Ruddiman on Incompatibles.

Incompatibilities in Prescriptions, for students in pharmacy and medicine and practicing pharmacists and physicians. By Edsel A. Ruddiman, Ph. M., M.D., Professor of pharmacy and materia medica in Vanderbilt University. Second edition, re-written. 8vo, 305 pages, cloth, $2. New York, John Wiley & Sons.

In this book the author has succeeded in bringing together in convenient and condensed form for ready reference a large amount of information on the subject of incompatibilities in prescriptions. The work is divided into two parts, Part I. treating of Incompatibilities and Part II. of Prescriptions, with Criticisms. In Part I. the substances are arranged in alphabetical order according to their Latin names, the various incompatibilities of each substance being discussed in regular order. Part II. contains a list of 400 incompatible prescriptions, over 300 of which are given with criticisms. The book also contains a table of solubilities, and concludes with an index of prescriptions which will enable one to find at a glance any prescription containing a certain ingredient or combination of ingredients likely to be met with at the dispensing counter. Pharmacists and physicians—for the latter are responsible for nearly all of the incompatibilities encountered—will find this a most valuable and handy reference work.

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & Co. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.35, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—Publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
108 Fulton St., New York

Telephone, 2277 John.
Cable Address, "Pracdrug," New York.

PHILADELPHIA
145 North Sixth Street

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST has been from the beginning, Substantially and in every respect a PHILADELPHIA journal, although temporarily published in New York.

All Business and Editorial communications, except local matters, should for the present be sent to 108 Fulton st., New York.

Witch-Hazel Trust Organized.

Mr. Percy C. Magnus, of Nagnus & Lauer, reports that he has arranged all the details for the organization of the National Witch-Hazel Company. Twelve concerns, who have been engaged in the distillation of witch-hazel, the leading one of which is E. E. Dickinson & Co., of Essex, Conn., have formed a corporation. The firms being E. E. Dickinson & Co., Essex, Conn.; S. W. Gould & Bros., Malden, Mass.; Mystic Distilling Co, Mystic, Conn.; Johnson & Co., Norwich, Conn.; W. H. Strickland, Clinton, Conn.; Lenifect Co., Essex, Conn.; Hughes Distilling Co., Chester, Conn.; Colonial Chemical Co., Chester, Conn.; Fred. S. Seymour, Hadlyme, Conn.; Pratt Chemical Co., Clinton, Conn.; Gledhill & Co., East Haddam, Conn.; Sheehan & Co., Utica, N. Y.

The new company has been capitalized at $3,000.000, $1,000,000 of which is 6 per cent. preferred stock, and the remainder common stock. The net profits of the concerns consolidated, according to the report of the accountants, amounted in the year 1900 to $75,799 63, but they estimate that the profits for the first year under consolidation can be increased to $206,000.

E. E. Dickinson, of the firm of E. E. Dickinson & Co., has consented to accept the position of president.

Catastrophe in a Drug Store.

A big gray cat of unknown pedigree recently played the rôle of the bull in a china shop at the drug store of Frederick Pollard, Jersey City.

Entering by a rear window, it jumped to a shelf, knocking down two bottles. One contained sulphuric acid and the other liquid ammonia. The cat fell with them. As they smashed on the tile floor it received a bath of acid and ammonia. The effect was galvanic. The cat fairly sailed about the room, lighting for a second on a shelf, then sailing to the top of a case, only to dart through the air to some other place. In its wake it left a wreckage of smashed bottles, of cologne, acids, sweet smelling and otherwise; raspberry, and other syrups.

This happened in the prescription room, at the rear of the store. When Mr. Pollard ran in to learn the cause of the disturbance the cat was jumping about with no apparent object and emitting cries of mingled pain and terror. There was no way to help it, and the mingled fumes of smashed bottles compelled him to beat a hasty retreat. As he left the room the cat succeeded in finding the window, and ran down Jewett avenue like a miniature steam engine. The cat's visit cost him about $25.

Pharmaceutical Associations.

A complete list of the secretaries, with their addresses, are printed in another column, and will be repeated from time to time as revised. Write for latest information, enclosing a stamp, mentioning PRACTICAL DRUGGIST.

Dead from Wood Alcohol.

Wood alcohol caused the death of two tramps and a third narrowly escaped the same fate at Hackensack, N. J., May 26. They were camping at West View, and the night being wet and cold, after finishing some whiskey, they resorted to a quart of wood alcohol to keep themselves warm, and thought to make it drinkable by the addition of water. Each drank a considerable quantity.

A resident of Ridgewood happened to pass the camp, and hearing groans, made an investigation. He found the three men unconscious, and summoning help, had them conveyed to Hackensack Hospital. One died on the way, another a few minutes after being admitted, and the third one was revived. Everything possible was done for him, and there is hope that he will live. He says his stomach feels as if it was on fire The doctors fear the liquid may have so ruined the coatings of the stomach that he will die eventually from the effects.

An autopsy was performed upon the two men who died. There was much of the alcohol still unabsorbed, and the stomachs had been bleached by the alcohol, the course of which could be plainly traced throughout the system.

Boards of Pharmacy Meetings.

Applicants should write the secretaries in advance for blanks, regulations, dates, etc. A full list of the secretaries is given in another column, and will be repeated from time to time. Mention PRACTICAL DRUGGIST when writing.

New York Pharmaceutical Association.

The annual meeting of the state association will be held at Buffalo, June 4–8. Secretary Judson B. Todd, of Ithaca, made a personal visit to Buffalo to confer with the local officers and committee regarding the official programme soon to be issued. The secretary has secured the usual convention rate of a fare and one-third for the round trip from all points. Convention Hall, cor. Elmwood ave. and Virginia sts., will be headquarters.

Unsold Stamps not Redeemable.

In our last issue, in commenting upon the redemption of unused documentary and proprietary stamps, remaining on hand July 1, next, we called attention to the fact that apparently no provision had been made for the redemption of stamps on packages of proprietary articles unsold and remaining in stock at that period. We had written the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to the point made, but at that period had received no satisfactory reply to our queries. Since that time we have had further correspondence with the Commissioner, and have received the following, which we publish for the benefit of the trade:

You are advised that there is no provision of law under which such stamps can be redeemed or the value thereof refunded in cases where the proprietary articles shall have been removed from the place of manufacture for sale or consumption before July 1, 1901. The tax on such articles becomes due and payable on their removal from the place of manufacture for sale or use, and the stamps attached thereto denote the proper payment of the tax required by law at the time the same were affixed.

While still of the opinion that, at least in those cases where manufacturers advanced the price on their goods to cover the stamp, the retailer who has such goods on hand and unsold on July 1, is as much entitled to have the stamps redeemed by the Government, as is the banker, or the printer, or state, county or municipal officers who have on hand unused documentary stamps imprinted on checks, drafts and other instruments. We presume this ruling is final, and settles the matter. We would, however, earnestly advise our friends to make every effort to get rid of such goods as soon as possible, since in all cases where the old prices are restored the loss falls directly on them.

Thus the war-tax episode closes, as it began, with injustice to the retail druggist.—Nat. Drug.

Oil of Cinnamon in Dentistry.

Dr. Werkenthin recommends oil of cinnamon in place of carbolic acid, for the treatment of the teeth, affections of the root, gangrene, etc. Its effect is claimed to be very favorable, and is ascribed to the fact that the oil exerts its antiseptic action even through coagulated tissues.—Apoth. Zeit.

Christian Science Wins.

Reports from Albany indicate that the Bell anti-Christian Science bill in the New York Legislature is now regarded as dead. The probabilities are that it will not be pressed to a final vote. It does not appear that the supporters of the measure can secure enough votes to pass it. The Christian Scientists made a big effort at their hearings and the greater number of the legislators are averse to interfering with any practices in the line of healing that the people may see fit to accept for their own ills.

The Bell bill was a special order on third reading in the Assembly a few days ago, but when it was reached Mr. Bell moved to lay it aside and no objection was offered, while the many scientists, clairvoyants, spiritualists and osteopathists about the chamber smiled and left feeling that their work to defeat the bill had not been in vain. The crusade against the bill instituted by the followers of this class of cures was almost wonderful, the women importuning legislators to vote against what they termed a blow at their inherent rights. The Seymour bill, legalizing the practice of osteopathy, will probably not be passed under the existing circumstances.

Lewis Edson Waterman.

Mr. Waterman died May 1st, 1901, at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y. He leaves a widow, two daughters and one son, Lewis Edson, Jr. He was born in Decatur, Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1837. He taught school for a few years, and in 1864 he became the Boston representative of the Aetna Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. In 1870 he moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he resided up to the time of his death. In 1880 he began making experiments towards the improvement of fountain pens, and in 1883 he applied for his first patents under which he began the manufacture of the Waterman Ideal fountain pen, now so widely and favorably known.

Mr. Waterman is known to the drug trade not only through his pens, but as the organizer and president of the Waterman Condensing Company, which has a large plant in California for making Liquid Grape Food, which is a concentrated grape juice made by passing currents of air over the containers to hasten evaporation without the use of undue heat, thus preserving the natural bouquet of the grape in a concentrated liquid form, without use of salicylic, boric acid or other antiseptics.

Charles Rice, Ph D.

The announcement of the sudden death of Dr. Chas. Rice, from cancer of the throat, at his apartments in Bellevue Hospital, New York, Monday afternoon, May 13th, came as a shock to his many friends and acquaintances. Outside of a few of those most intimate with him, no one was aware of the dangerous character of his illness, for though complaining of ill health for some months past, he was able to be around until last week. From pharmacists everywhere there have come to hand personal recollections of him and his

work and kindly and appreciative reference to his character as a man.

As chairman of the Committee of Revision and Publication of the United States Pharmacopoeia, he originated and perfected the methods used by the committee in its work, methods which have elicited the admiration of those engaged in similar work in other countries. His knowledge was encyclopædic. He knew men, and in a greater degree he knew how to correctly estimate the character of their work.

Dr. Charles Rice was born at Munich in 1841, of Austrian parentage, the family name being Reis, and which on his arrival in the United States was Anglacised into "Rice." He received his education in public and private schools, and in the seminaries at Passau, Vienna and Munich. At an early age he had special opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of various languages, and was able to read a dozen or more languages, including Sanscrit.

After the death of his parents, he left his native country, proceeding first to England, and afterwards coming to the United States during the Civil War (1862) when he enlisted in the navy as an apothecary on board the sloop Jamestown, bound for a cruise around the world. In 1865 he was honorably discharged from the service at San Francisco, and returned to New York, where he entered the service of the Department of Public Charities and Correction at Bellevue Hospital as an assistant to John Frey, who, for more than 30 years was the apothecary to that institution and its dependencies. On the death of the latter Dr. Rice was appointed his successor, later becoming chemist to the department. In 1867 he became a member of the New York College of Pharmacy and was elected a trustee in 1870, a position he held for many years. In 1870, he joined the American Pharmaceutical Association, his report as chairman of the organization's Committee on Revision of the Pharmacopoeia paving the way for his election as chairman of the Committee of Revision by the Pharmacopoeial Convention of 1880. The subsequent conventions of 1890 and 1900 again elected him chairman, a position he held at the time of his death.

Recent Deaths.

Frederick A. Fassett, New York City.
George Hooker, Elizabeth, N. J.
John Jagger, St. Paul, Minn.
Q. R. Smith, Santa Ana, Calif.
J. J. Clemmer, Cresco, Iowa.
Charles Lyons, Conneaut, Ohio.
Dr. R. W. Greenleaf, Ipswich, Mass.
Chauncey A. Hodges, Lynn, Mass.
Thomas E. Shay, Salem, Mass.
Francis Hollis, Boston, Mass.
Chester H. Graves, Newton, Mass.
Frederic A. Hartshorn, Marlboro, Mass.
John P. Sweeney, Newport, New Hamp.
Eugene Spagenberg, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Ira Van Houten, Hillsboro, Ohio.
George A. Wells, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
John Altick Fleming, Shippensburg, Pa.
E. C. Adams, Elyria, Ohio.
William Vincent, Brooklyn, N. Y.
E. D. Pardoe, Wauzau, Wis.
G. A. Conant, Concord Junction, Mass.
Dr. T. S. Murphy, Macon, Miss.
E. C. Brown, Galesburg, Ills.
James Stansfield, Topeka, Kans.
Charles Arendt, Canton, Md.
T. W. Stone, Benson, Minn.
J. O. Nickell, Anderson, Va.

The Kymograph.

Prof. Francis Keller gives an account of the work he hopes to accomplish with a new instrument designed for use in securing the respiration and changes incident to disease. He says his anthrometric tests include about forty measurements of the body; the psychological include measurements of the five physical senses, of the mental faculties, of reactions and coordinations, and of the emotions. It is asserted by most writers that criminals are degenerate, diseased, and inferior morally and mentally, and that they possess qualities, as vanity, hatred, jealousy, etc., in excess of so called normal individuals. These statements are based upon observations alone, and these tests were devised for the purpose of actually testing these alleged conditions. In addition to these measurements, full social facts regarding the parents, family, and training of the criminal are secured.—Revue Pract.

Proprietary Evasion.

The Proprietary Association of America has again met in annual convention, and after two days of discussion and deliberation, and the adoption of certain more or less definitive resolutions relating to the future conduct of its affairs, has again retired from public view.

This association, whose membership represents a majority, perhaps, of the leading manufacturers of proprietary medicines in the United States, has a special interest for the retail drug trade, particularly at the present moment, when so much attention is being focussed on the working of the tripartite agreement between it and the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and the National Association of Retail Druggists for the regulation of the sale of proprietary remedies. The Proprietary Association is, or should be, alive to the importance of cultivating the entire good will of the retail trade as the natural distributers, after the jobber, of the articles manufactured by its members. As a representative association the P. A. of A. is expected to speak with some authority on all matters pertaining to the welfare, or advancement, or protection of the business interests of its members, and to regulate within certain limits the general conduct of the proprietary medicine trade. These are some of the things one should expect to come properly within the province of an association of the character and influence of the Proprietary Association of America.

But these expectations have yet to be realized. As a concrete example of the failure of the Proprietary Association to rise to the expectations of its friends one need only point to the sum of the business transacted by it during the past year, and to its treatment of the petitions or memorials laid before it by retail associations at the late meeting.

The representatives of the retail associations—National, State and local—invoked the aid of the Proprietary Association for a strengthening of the N. A. R. D. plan, and asked its indorsement of a specific means of strengthening this plan, which has been demonstrated to work successfully wherever it has been tried. How has the association met the demand upon it, and how have the retailers fared at its hands?

No one can read the resolutions adopted in disposing of these memorials without reaching the conclusion that the manufacturers of proprietary remedies represented in this association are agreed upon a policy of evasion. It is evident that the retail druggists of the country need look for no assistance from the Proprietary Association of America as an association; for if the action taken at this meeting means anything it means that the association declines to commit itself to any conclusive line of policy with regard to the regulation of either the price or the sale of proprietary medicines.

While the association, as an association, never leaves its position in doubt where the subject of legislation obnoxious to its interests is concerned, in the matter of regulating the price and sale of the articles manufactured by its membership the case appears wholly different. The history of the association shows that it has steadfastly refused to place itself on record in any definite way regarding the adoption of trade regulations which have to do with the maintenance of a fixed price by the retailers. Recommendations to its members it has made in plenty, but these carry little weight and are generally estimated at their true value.

The attitude of the proprietors toward the N. A. R. D. plan, as to its success or failure, seems to be one of indifference, and the retailers who so persistently sought the indorsement of the Proprietary Association for the Worcester plan at the recent meeting were manifestly boresome, and it caused no surprise when closure was resorted to by the fatigued manufacturers in the shape of frequent adjournments to "executive session," to the exclusion of the tiresome retailer and other outside parties.

Since it has been fairly well established that the "recommendations" of the Proprietary Association to its individual members yield small results, a change of venue is indicated, and it is not at all unlikely that in the future "recommendations" to individuals firms of proprietary medicine manufacturers will issue from the National Association of Retail Druggists, which will then at the same time be in a position to test the value of its chain of local organizations, which, by the way, are rather poorly thought of by the Proprietary Association.—Am. Drug.

The Two Thousand Pill Game.

The post office authorities of Washington are now investigating the case of a doctor who advertised to cure deafness, without fail, for $18.50. Persons sending this amount were forwarded 2,000 pills, with instructions to take one each day, and on no account to miss a day or the charm would be broken, and it would be necessary to start all over again. As the truth of the doctor's claim cannot be proved until the end of five and a half years, the authorities are puzzled what course to take.—Am. Med.

Saccharine Has a Hard Time.

A few years ago the German empire declared that the use of this chemical in foods was an adulteration. This Government is now about to follow the example of France, Belgium and Greece, and place a tax on saccharine, which will practically restrict its sale to that of a medicine in the drug business. Statistics show that 50,000 metric tons of saccharine were manufactured in Germany last year.—Rev. Pract.

Specify the Brand.

The retail druggist, who does not "specify the brand" when ordering drugs, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, etc., but leaves the selection of their make and character to his wholesaler, does not do his full duty towards himself and his customers. Failure to specify, on his part, is virtually to give the wholesaler *carte blanche* in the matter, and the latter will naturally fill the order with those brands upon which he realizes the greatest profit; nor is he to be blamed for so doing. It is not his business, and he should not be expected to look out for the interests of a customer too careless, or too indifferent to look out for them himself.

It is contrary to all experience that one and the same man, or firm, should attain to the same degree of excellence in all of the products turned out by him or them, as every druggist would realize on a little reflection. He knows, for instance, that one concern may have achieved a deservedly high reputation for its chloroform or its ether; another for its chloral, while another may stand first as makers of the alkaloids of cinchona, and others still for those of opium. And so we might go down the entire list, not merely of chemicals, but of drugs and pharmaceuticals, and everything, in fact, that enters into stocking a drug store.

The druggist who desires to have and to keep his stock up to the highest attainable point of excellence, must study the claims which the various manufacturers make for their wares; he must call his own experience, and that of others into play, and decide whether or not these claims are justified, and, having thus determined which are the best and most desirable for his trade, let him specify these makes and brands in his orders, and insist on having them.—Nat. Drug.

Niagara Falls by Telephone.

A long distance telephone transmitter has been placed in the Cave of the Winds under Niagara Falls. Attached to the transmitter there is a megaphone and this gathers the sound of the plunging waters for the telephone transmitter. Leading from the transmitter are two wires which run into the Niagara Falls Station of the Bell Telephone Co. From there a special wire is run to the telephone exhibit at the Buffalo exposition, where receivers will be available at which the crowd may listen to the transmitted roar of the cataract 20 miles away.

Important Medical Meetings.

For June meetings, etc., see page 74 of the May number.

American Ophthalmological Society at New London, Conn., July 17th. Dr. S. B. St John, Sec., 26 Platt st., Hartford, Conn.

American Otological Society at New London, Conn., July 16th. Dr. F. L. Jack, Sec., 215 Beacon st., Boston, Mass.

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most published Formulas are at their best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

Syrups for the Fountain.

Lemon.

Concent. lemon syrup ..... 8 ozs.
Solution citric acid... .... 2 ozs.
Gum foam..... 2 drs.
Simple syrup, q. s. make..32 ozs.

Vanilla.

Tincture vanilla ..... 4 drs.
Solution caramel..... 4 drs.
Gum foam..... 2 drs.
Simple syrup, q. s. make..32 ozs.

Sarsaparilla.

Essence sarsaparilla..... 3 drs.
Solution caramel..... 1 oz.
Gum foam..... 2 drs.
Simple syrup, q. s. make ..32 ozs.

Raspberry.

Black raspberry juice ..... 8 ozs.
Gum foam..... ..... 1 dr.
Simple syrup, q. s. make..32 ozs.

It may be necessary to add a little cochineal coloring to this to have the glass of soda the right shade.

Strawberry.

Strawberry juice..... 8 ozs.
Cochineal coloring ..... 2 drs.
Gum foam..... 1 dr.
Simple syrup, q. s. make..32 ozs.

A good strawberry flavor is one of the hardest to get, and one of the most unsatisfactory. Still, it is not advisable to be without even a poor article.

Ginger Ale.

Soluble ext. ginger..... 1 oz.
Tincture capsicum .....15 m.
Concent. lemon syrup..... 4 ozs.
Extract vanilla .... 1 dr.
Solution citric acid..... 1 dr.
Gum foam. ..... 4 drs.
Simple syrup, q. s. make ...32 ozs.

Orange.

Concent. orange syrup .... 8 ozs.
Solution citric acid..... 1 dr.
Gum foam..... 2 drs.
Simple syrup, q. s. make..32 ozs.

Grape.

Grape juice, Concord grape. 16 ozs.
Simple syrup .....16 ozs.

Draw in mineral water glasses. Use about 1½ ounces of the syrup in an eight-ounce glasss.

Banana Syrup.

Cut the fruit in slices and place them in a jar; sprinkle with sugar and cover the jar, which is then enveloped in straw and placed in cold water and the latter is heated to the boiling point. The jar is then removed, allowed to cool, and the juice is poured into bottles.

Banana Cream.

Shaved ice .....½ tumblerful.
Banana syrup ..... 2 ozs.
Cream or milk..... 8 ozs.

Shake well, add a few pieces of banana, and fill with soda water.

Egg Lemonade.

I.

Break one egg in a soda glass, add 1¼ ounces of lemon syrup, a dram of lemon juice and a little shaved ice; then draw carbonated water to fill the glass, stirring well.

II.

Shaved ice.....½ tumblerful.
Powd. sugar ... 4 tablespoonfuls.
Juice of one lemon.
Yolk of one egg.

Shake well, and add carbonated water to fill the glass.

Pineapple Syrup.

Essence pineapple .....2 ozs.
Sol. citric acid (50 p.c.)...1½ ozs.
Simple syrup .....1 gal.

Raspberry Syrup.

Raspberry juice .....32 ozs.
Granulated sugar .....3½ lbs.

Dissolve the sugar in the juice with the aid of heat. For use add 20 ozs., of this to 40 ozs. of simple syrup, and tint to required color with a raspberry coloring.

Sarsaparilla Syrup.

Simple syrup .....40 ozs.
Sarsaparilla flavoring..... 1 dr.
Caramel to color.

Orange Cream.

Shaved ice .....½ tumblerful.
One egg.
Vanilla syrup... 1 oz.
Orange syrup... 1 oz.
Ice cream.. .....1 tablespoonful.

Fill the glass nearly full of cream, shake well, and add a little soda water.—Bull. Phar.

Syrup of Coffee.

Freshly roasted and ground coffee berries .....1 lb.
Sugar .....8 lbs.
Boiling water.....1 gal.

Infuse the coffee in the water until cold, then strain and dissolve the sugar in the clear liquid.

Sarsaparilla Flavoring.

Oil wintergreen..... ...6 drs.
Oil sassafras.....2 drs.
Oil cassia.....1½ drs.
Oil clove .....1½ drs.
Oil anise .....1½ drs.
Alcohol..... .....8 ozs.

Two Elegant Liqueurs.

ROSOLIO DE TURIN.

Raisins .... 8 ozs.
Orange flowers..... 8 ozs.
Jassamine ..... 8 ozs.
Cinnamon ..... 1 oz.
Cloves..... 1 oz.
Sugar ..... 6 lbs.
Diluted alcohol .....12 pts.
Water ..... 4 pts.

Macerate two weeks, filter, and color red.

SOUVENIR D'UN BRAVE.

Diluted alcohol ..... 30 pts.
Cloves..... 4 ozs.
Cinnamon ..... 4 ozs.
Bitter almonds..... 64 ozs.
Orange peel ..... 2 ozs.
Sugar .....128 ozs.
Water ..... 4 ozs.

Mix. Macerate for two weeks, filter.

Curacoa Cordial.

I.

Tr. fresh orange peel..... 1 oz.
Tr. tangerine orange peel .. 1 oz.
Oil orange ..... 2 drs.
Alcohol.....12 ozs.
Water .....10 ozs.
Syrup ..... 8 ozs.

Mix, and at the end of a few days filter.

II.

Fresh orange peel.....30 ozs.
Tangerine orange peel....30 ozs.
Mace ..... 2 drs.
Vanilla .....24 grs.
Cinnamon ..... 1 oz.
Alcohol..... 2 gals.

Macerate for a week and filter. To the filtrate add

Jamaica rum.....25 ozs.
Sugar .....15 lbs.
Water ..... 1 gal.

Dissolve, add caramel to color, and water to make the whole measure 50 pints.

Maraschino.

Oil bitter almonds.....15 m.
Essence vanilla .... 1 dr.
Jasmine extract ..... 2 dps.
Raspberry essence .....10 dps.
Oil neroli .....10 dps.
Oil lemon.....15 m.
Spirits nitrous ether..... 2 drs.
Alcohol ..... 6 pts.
Sugar .... 8 lbs.
Rose water ....10 ozs.
Water, sufficient make..... 2 gals.

Make a liquor in the usual manner.

Polish for Tan Shoes.

I.

Petrolatum .....12 parts.
Yellow wax..... 4 parts.

II.

Palm oil..... 1 part.
Common soap..... 3 parts.
Oleic acid..... 1 part.

III.

Oil turpentine ..... 6 parts.
Yellow wax..... 9 parts.
Common soap..... 2 parts.
Boiling water..... 3 parts.

IV.

Palm oil..... 2 ozs.
Common soap..... 6 ozs.
Oleic acid..... ..... 4 ozs.
Glycerin..... 1 oz.
Tannic acid ..... 1 dr.

Melt the soap and palm oil with a very gentle heat.

V.

Soft soap ..... 2 parts.
Linseed oil..... 3 parts.
Annatto solution (in oil). 8 parts.
Beeswax..... 3 parts.
Turpentine ..... 8 parts.
Water ..... 8 parts.

Dissolve the soap in the water, and add the annatto; melt the wax in the oil and turpentine, and gradually stir in the soap solution, stirring until cold.

Furniture Cream.

Beeswax.....3½ ozs.
Soft soap..... ½ oz.
Turpentine ..... 12 ozs.
Pearl ash..... ¼ oz.
Boiling water..... 12 ozs.

Melt the wax in the turpentine, dissolve the soap and pearl ash in the water, mix and stir constantly until quite cold.

Elastic Leather Polish.

Resin ..... 30 parts.
Gum turpentine..... 30 parts.
Oil turpentine ..... 30 parts.
Sandarac ..... 60 parts.
Shellac .....120 parts.
Alcohol.....900 parts.
Lampblack, best ..... 15 parts.

Other pigments may be substituted, these being introduced after rubbing smooth with a little alcohol after the varnish has been formed.

Paste Polish for Tan Shoes.

Yellow wax.....4 ozs.
Oil turpentine .....8 ozs.

Melt on a water bath, strain, stir occasionally until the paste turns creamy, then add the following solution:

Nankin brown.....15 grs.
Phosphin ..... 5 grs.
Water ..... 4 drs.

Stir constantly until the mixture is perfect.

Bicycle Paint (Glossy Black).

I.

Amber ..... 8 ozs.
Linseed oil ..... 4 ozs.
Asphaltum .....1½ ozs.
Resin .....1½ ozs.
Oil turpentine ..... 8 ozs.

Heat the linseed oil to boiling point, add the amber, asphaltum and resin, and when all melted remove the heat and gradually add the turpentine.

II.

Oil tar.....4 ozs.
Asphaltum .....1 oz.
Resin, powdered .....1 oz.

Mix and dissolve with the aid of heat, care being taken to prevent contact with the flame.

Mouth Wash.

Tincture orris (1 in 4) ....1½ ozs.
Lavender water..... ½ oz.
Tinct. cinnamon (1 in 8).. 1 oz.
Tinct. yellow cinch- bark. 1 oz.
Eau de cologne ..... 2 ozs.

Infants' (Malted) Food.

Powdered malt .....1 oz.
Oatmeal (finest ground) ....2 ozs.
Sugar of milk.....4 ozs.
Baked flour ....1 lb.

Mix thoroughly.

Theatrical Rouge-Paete.

Zinc oxide.....2½ ozs.
Bismuth subnitrate.....2½ ozs.
Aluminum plumbate .....2½ ozs.
Eosin ..... 5 grs.
Ess. bouquet..... 2 drs.
Camphor ..... 24 grs.
Oil peppermint .....20 m.
Almond oil, q. s.

Dissolve the eosin in the ess. bouquet, and mix with the camphor and peppermint; add the powder and make into a paste with almond oil.

To Dissolve Iodine Rapidly in Oils.

Prof. Schmidt says iodine is quickly dissolved in oils by first rubbing up the iodine with one-fourth of its weight of pot. iodide and a few drops of glycerine, then adding a little oil, and rubbing up. The addition of the resultant liquid to the rest of the oil and a sharp agitation finishes the process.—Phar. Post.

Tire Cemente.

I.

a. Caoutchouc, fine shreds .... 1 oz.
Chloroform .....20 ozs.
b. Caoutchouc, fine shreds .... 1 oz.
Resin ..... 3 drs.
Venice turpentine.....90 grs.
Oil turpentine..... 2 ozs.

For the solution b, the rubber is shaved into small pieces and melted with the resin; the Venice turpentine is then added, and all is dissolved in the oil of turpentine. The two solutions, a and b, are then mixed.

II.

India rubber.....15 grs.
Chloroform ..... 2 ozs.
Mastic.....½ oz.

Mix the India rubber and chloroform together, and when dissolved, the mastic is added in powder. It is then allowed to stand for a week or two before using.

German Stomach Powder.

Powdered rhubarb ..... ½ oz.
Powdered senna .....½ oz.
Magnesium carbonate.....½ oz.
Cream tartar..... 2 ozs.
Powdered sugar ..... 2 ozs.
Oil anise..... ....20 dps.
Oil fennel.....20 dps.
Oil caraway .....10 dps.

Mix. Directions: A teaspoonful to be taken in some water night and morning.

Spiced Vinegar for Pickles.

Malt vinegar..... .....1 gal.
Black pepper, crushed.....4 ozs.
Ginger, bruised .....2 ozs.
Chillies .....1 oz.
Nutmegs .....2 ozs.
Salt .....2 ozs.

Boil the spices in the vinegar, then macerate for 24 hours. Strain and add the salt.

Tan and Freckle Lotion.

Solution A:

Potassium iodid.
Iodin.
Glycerin.
Infusion rose.

Dissolve the potassium iodid in a small quantity of the infusion and a dram of the glycerin; with this fluid moisten the iodin in a glass of water and rub it down, gradually adding more liquid, until complete solution has been obtained; then stir in the remainder of the ingredients, and bottle the mixture.

Solution B:

Sodium thiosulphate.
Rose water.

With a small camel's-hair pencil or piece of fine sponge apply a little of solution A to the tanned or freckled surface, until a slight or tolerably uniform brownish yellow skin has been produced. At the expiration of 15 or 20 minutes moisten a piece of cambric, lint or soft rag with "B," and lay it upon the affected part, removing, squeezing away the liquid, soaking it afresh, and again applying until the iodin stain has disappeared. Repeat the process thrice daily, but diminish the frequency of application if tenderness be produced.

Whooping Cough Remedy.

Dr. R. J. Blackham states that the following formula was largely used by Dr. R. A. Flynn and other physicians.

Zinci sulphatis..... 4 grs.
Tincturæ belladonnæ .....48 m.
Aquæ anisi ad ..... 2 ozs.

M. Sig.: Twenty drops every third hour for a child one year old, thirty for a child three years old, sixty for a child five years old, and so on. In most cases, he says, it acts like a charm.—Southern Clin.

II.

Ether.....6 drs.
Chloroform .....3 drs.
Oil turpentine .....1 dr.

Mix. Pour some of the mixture on a cloth and hold to mouth so that the mixture is inhaled, thereby giving relief.

Whooping Cough Syrup.

Beechwood creosote.....10 dps.
Camphorated tinct. opium. 2 ozs.
Syrup dextrine (glucose) sufficient to make.....16 ozs.

Mix. Directions: A teaspoonful after each paroxysm of coughing.

Membranoue Croup.

Dr. J. C. Haring, recommends the following for membranous croup:

Oil lobelia .....1 dr.
Oil stillingia.....2 drs.
Oil cajuput .....3 drs.
Alcohol.....1 oz.

Mix. Directions: One drop on sugar every two or three hours; if the case is very bad, give a drop every hour for three or four hours. Afterwards give every two hours. Rub a little on the windpipe two or three times a day.—Med. World.

Mixed Birdseed.

Canary seed ..... 6 parts.
Rape seed.....2 parts.
Maw seed.....1 part.
Millet seed .....2 parts.

Cement for Porcelain.

An almost invisible joint may be made, with careful handling, with the following:

Chloroform .....60 parts.
India rubber.....25 parts.
Mastic.....15 parts.

Cut the rubber into shreds, put into a suitable vial and pour on the chloroform. Stopper tightly and set aside until the rubber is dissolved, then add the mastic and let stand until the same is dissolved. Apply the cement to each surface to be united and let the pieces stand until the greater part of the chloroform is evaporated, then unite, press firmly to place, and if possible, tie in position. When the cement is apparently thoroughly dry on the surface scrape off the superfluity, and dust over the line of junction a little zinc oxide, chalk, powdered infusorial earth, or some such material, and with a clean pencil brush it over the joint. After the cement has become perfectly dry, remove the cords and rub off the superfluous powder. The joint can scarcely be discovered if the work has been well done.—Phar. Rund.

More Veterinary Formulas.

For colic in horses:

Spirit nitrous ether	28 gms.
Tincture opium	28 gms.
Tincture aconite	1.18 gms.

To be given in half a liter of water and repeated if necessary in half an hour.

For worms in horses:

Powdered areca nut	60 gms.
Powdered gentian root	60 gms.
Iron filings	30 gms.

Divide into twelve powders. A powder is to be followed by an emulsion of oil of turpentine, 56 grams; soap solution, q. s. to make an emulsion.

Tonic condition powder for horses:

Powdered nux vomica,	
Powd. ferr. sulph., of each	30 gms.
Gentian root	45 gms.
Aromatic powder	15 gms.

Divide into twelve powders.

Diuretic powder for horses:

Resin	90 gms.
Potassium nitrate	90 gms.
Buchu leaves	45 gms.

Divide into twelve powders.

For harness or saddle galls and bruises:

Tannin	12 gms.
Alcohol, q. s. to dissolve.	
Boric acid	90 gms.
Glycerin, q. s to dissolve.	
Water to produce	168 gms.

To be applied twice daily.

For fistulæ:

Zinc chloride	30
Distilled water	28

Two days after the application of this solution, the fistula should be syringed with the following:

Creolin	7
Distilled water	448

For cracked heels:

Zinc oxide	3
Carbolic acid	0.60
Lard	30

—Apoth. Zeit.

Brooke's Ointment.

This ointment enjoys a wide reputation amongst skin-specialists for catarrhal lupus:

Zinci oxidi	2 drs.
Pulv. amyli	2 drs.
Vaselini albi	½ oz.
Hydrarg. oleat. (5%)	1 oz.
Acid. salicyl.	20 grs.
Ichthyol	20 m.
Ol. lavandulæ	q. s.

M. Ft. ung.—Chem. & Drug.

Fetid Perspiration.

For fetid perspiration in the axillæ the following has been found useful:

Potassii permanganatis	5 grs.
Sodii biboratis	10 grs.
Aqua	½ gal.

M. Sig.: Wash under the armpits twice a day, night and morning. To affect a permanent cure the lotion should be used for two or three months.—Chem. & Drug.

Barber's Powder.

Corn starch	5 lbs.
Precipitated chalk	3 lbs.
Powdered talc	2 lbs.
Oil neroli	1 dr.
Oil citron	1 dr.
Oil orange	2 drs.
Extract jasmine	1 oz.

Violet Talc.

Powdered talc	14 ozs.
Powdered orris root	2 ozs.
Extract cassie	½ oz.
Extract jasmine	¼ oz.
Extract musk	1 dr.

Rose Talc.

Powdered talc	5 lbs.
Oil rose	32 dps.
Extract jasmine	4 ozs.
Extract musk	1 oz.

Tea Rose Talc.

Powdered talc	5 lbs.
Oil rose	50 dps.
Oil wintergreen	4 dps.
Extract jasmine	2 ozs.

Violet Poudre de Riz.

I.

Corn starch	7 lbs.
Rice flour	1 lb.
Powdered talc	1 lb.
Powdered orris root	1 lb.
Extract cassie	3 ozs.
Extract jasmine	1 oz.

II.

(Cheaper.)

Potato starch	8 lbs.
Powdered talc	1 lb.
Powdered orris	1 lb.
Extract cassie	3 ozs.

Rose Poudre de Riz.

I.

Corn starch	9 lbs.
Powdered talc	1 lb.
Oil of rose	80 dps.
Extract musk	2 drs.
Extract jasmine	6 drs.

II.

(Cheaper.)

Potato starch	9 lbs.
Powdered talc	1 lb.
Oil rose	45 dps.
Extract jasmine	½ oz.

Compound Syrup of Iron (Swiss)

Ferrated extract apples	1 part.
Cinnamon water	4 parts.
Syrup orange peel	20 parts.
Syrup	24 parts.
Syrup rhubarb	50 parts.
Tincture cinnamon	1 part.

Creolin Pills.

Creolin	6 gm.
Alcohol, 65 per cent.	1 gm.
Extract of liquorice,	
Powdered liquorice, of each	6 gm.
Tragacanth	1 gm.

Mass and divide into 100 pills, each of which will contain six centigrammes of creolin. These are useful to counteract abnormal intestinal fermentation in infectious diseases.—Bull. de Therap.

Inhalent for Catarrh.

Carbolic acid	15 ozs.
Glycerin	2 ds.
Tincture iodine	4 drs.
Camphor, powder	10 ozs.
Oil wintergreen	5 dps.
Water of ammonia sufficient.	

Triturate the carbolic acid and camphor together until liquefied, add the glycerin, iodine and oil, and then add sufficient ammonia until the mixture is colorless.

For Falling of the Hair.

Tincture cinchona	1 part.
Tincture rosemary	1 part.
Tincture jaborandi	1 part.
Castor oil	2 parts.
Rum	10 parts.

Dressing for the Hair.

Oil wintergreen	20 dps.
Oil almond, essential	35 dps.
Oil rose, ethereal	1 dp.
Oil violets	30 dps.
Tincture cantharides	50 dps.
Almond oil	100 gm.

Mix. —Le Medicine.

Liquid Dentifrice.

Carbolic acid (pure)	2 ozs.
Glycerine 1260°	1 ozs.
Oil wintergreen	6 drs.
Oil cinnamon	3 drs.
Powdered cochineal	½ dr.
S. V. R	40 ozs.
Distilled water	40 ozs.

Dissolve the acid in the glycerine with the aid of a gentle heat and the essential oils in the spirit· mix together, and lastly add the water and cochineal, then let the preparation stand for a week, and filter.—B. & C. Drug.

Antiseptic Dentifrice.

Boric acid	50 parts.
Salicylic acid	50 parts.
Dragon's blood	20 parts.
Calcium carbonate	1000 parts.
Essence spearmint	12 parts.

Reduce the dragon's blood and calcium carbonate to the finest powder, and mix the ingredients thoroughly. The powder should be used twice a day, or even oftener, in bad cases. It is especially recommended in cases where the enamel has become eroded from the effects of iron.

Mueller's Dentifrice.

Thymol	2 grs.
Benzoic acid	24 grs.
Tincture encalyptus	2 drs.
Alcohol, q. s. ad	2 ozs.

Mix. Sig. A teaspoonful diluted with half a wineglassful of water.—Polyclinic.

Liquid Dentifrice.

A preparation which has a considerable reputation in France as a liquid dentifrice is stated to be composed of alcohol, ninety six per cent., 1000; Mitcham peppermint oil, thirty; aniseed oil, five; oil of Acorus calamus, 0.5 Finely powdered cochineal and cream of tartar, of each five, are used to tint the solution. The mixed ingredients are set aside for fourteen days before filtering.—Phar. Post.

Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

Prof. Zoliette gives the following formula: Mix 190 gm. of powdered sugar with 5 gm. of acacia and 500 gm. of tragacanth in a mortar. Mix in a large bottle and shake thoroughly together 500 gm. of cod liver oil and 200 gm. of a cold infusion of coffee. Gradually add a part of this mixture to the powder in the mortar and triturate until emulsified. To the remaining liquid mixture add 100 gm. of rum, then gradually incorporate with the contents of the mortar by trituration.—Bull. de Ther.

Baer's Antiseptic Bromine Solution.

Bromine	1 oz.
Sodium chloride	8 ozs.
Water	8 pts.

Dissolve the sodium chloride in the water and add the bromine. This solution is to be diluted when applied to broken skin surfaces, 1 part with 15 parts of water.

Ink for Writing on Glass.

Resin	20 parts.
Alcohol	150 parts.
Borax	35 parts.
Methylene blue	1 part.
Water	250 parts.

Dissolve the resin and the methylene blue in the alcohol and mix with the water in which the borax has previously been dissolved.

Lemonade for Diabetics.

The following is said to be useful for assuaging the thirst of diabetics:

Citric acid	1 gm.
Glycerine	50 gms.
Cognac	50 gms.
Distilled water	500 gms.

—Med. Times.

Preparations for Use in Lupus and Cancer

Ponchet's formula for a painless escharotic for use in lupus and cancer is as follows:

Arsenious acid	2 parts.
Orthoform	2 parts.
Alcohol	100-150 parts.
Water	100-150 parts.

Mix.

UNNA'S GREEN PASTE FOR LUPUS.

Acid salicylic	1 part.
Liquor antimony chloride	1 part.
Creosote	2 parts.
Extract cannabis indica	2 parts.
Adeps lanæ	4 parts.

Mix and make a paste.

Balsamic Cough Syrup.

Balsam Peru	2 drs.
Tincture tolu	4 drs.
Camphorated tinct. opium	4 ozs.
Powd. extract licorice	1 oz.
Syrup squill	4 ozs.
Syrup dextrine (glucose) sufficient to make	16 ozs.

Add the balsam of Peru to the tinctures, and in a mortar rub up the extract of licorice with the syrups. Mix together and direct to be taken in teaspoonful doses.

Beetle Powder.

Cocoa powder	4 ozs.
Starch	8 ozs.
Borax	37 ozs.

Mix thoroughly.

Koumys Substitute.

To prepare a substitute for koumys from cow's milk, Prof. Zobloff gives the following directions: Dissolve 15 gm. (½ oz.) of grape sugar in 120 cc. (3 fl. oz.) of water. Mix 1.2 gm. (18 grains) of well washed and pressed beer yeast with 60 cc. (2 fl. oz.) of cow's milk. Mix the two liquids in a champagne bottle, fill with milk, stopper securely and keep for three to four days at a temperature not exceeding 10° C. (50° F.), shaking frequently. The preparation does not keep longer than four to five days.—Apoth. Zeit.

Tasteless Chill Tonic Mixture.

Cinchonine (alkal.) crystals	4 drs.
Iron by hydrogen (red. iron)	½ dr.
Sodium bicarbonate	½ dr.
Orange flower water	1 oz.
Dextrine syrup (glucose)	6 ozs.

Directions: Shake thoroughly and take a teaspoonful every three hours until the chills are broken, then a teaspoonful three times a day after eating.

Driffield Oils.

Barbaeos tar	1 oz.
Linseed oil	16 ozs.
Oil turpentine	3 ozs.
Oil vitriol	½ oz.

Add the oil of vitriol to the other ingredients very gradually, with constant stirring.

Salad Cream.

Salt	2 drs.
White sugar	1 oz.
Best olive oil	2 ozs.
Two eggs.	

Make an emulsion of above and add it to the following ingredients, previously mixed:

Tincture cayenne	20 dps.
Mustard	1 oz.
Malt vinegar	6 ozs.

—B. & C. Drug.

Digestive Tablets.

Powdered double refined sugar	300 parts.
Subnitrate bismuth	60 parts.
Saccharated pepsin	45 parts.
Pancreatine	45 parts.
Mucilage	35 parts.
Ginger	30 parts.

Mix and divide into suitable sizes.

Camphor Pomade.

Oil bitter almonds	1 dr.
Oil cloves	20 dps.
Camphor	1½ ozs.
White wax	4 ozs.
Lard, prepared	1 lb.

Melt the wax and lard together, then add the camphor in saturated solution in spirit; put in the oils when nearly cold.

Influenza Mixture.

Ammon. chlorid	5 grs.
Vin. ipecac	10 m.
Tr. camph. co	½ dr.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq	½ dr.
Aq. ad	½ oz.

M. Ft. haust. Ter die sd.

—Chem. & Drug.

Hall's Hay Fever Remedy.

Liq. pot. arsenitis	6 drs.
Ext. nucis vomicæ	6 drs.
Ext. cinchonæ fl. (detann.)	6 drs.
Alcohol	3 ozs.
Syr. aurantii q. s. ad	16 ozs.

M. Sig.: One or two teaspoonfuls, taken three times daily, with or after meals.—Buff. Med. & Surg. Jour.

Trambini's Embalming Fluid.

Arsenious acid, 80 c. grm.; cinnabar, 1 grm.; alcohol, 9 kilog. Inject the circulating system under usual precautions. It is said that this liquid keeps the body fresh and flexible for more than two months. It then begins to dry and indurate, so that it will preserve indefinitely.

Mist. Tussi Rub.

There is no uniform formula followed for this in London. The Brompton cough mixture is a safe red one, but you may with advantage modify it as follows:

Tr. scillæ	1½ drs.
Liq. morph. hydrochlor	1½ drs.
Syr. tolutani	1 oz.
Inf. rosæ ad	6 ozs.

M. Dose: A tablespoonful three or four times a day.—Chem. & Drug.

Anæmia Mixture.

Ferri ammon. cit.	5 grs.
Spt. chloroformi	10 m.
Aq. ad	½ oz.

M. Ft. haust. Ter die sd.

—Chem. & Drug.

Chalybeate Tonic.

Ammonii carbonatis	3 grs.
Ferri tartarati	5 grs.
Syr. zingiberis	1 dr.
Infusi cascarillæ ad	1 oz.

Misce et fiat mistura.

Two tablespoonfuls to be taken three times a day after meals.

Hemorrhoids.

Cocaine hydrochlor	6 grs.
Morph. sulph	10 grs.
Resorcin	15 grs.
Hydrarg. chlor. mitis	½ dr.
Petrolati	1 oz.

Mix. ft. ungt. S. Apply to parts.

Cocaine hydrochlor	2 grs.
Pulv. opii	4 grs.
Resorcini	6 grs.
Acidi tannici	12 grs.
Iodol	1 dr.
Ol. theobrom, q. s.	

Mix. ft. suppos. No. 12. S. One every four hours.—O. Hasencamp.

Quinine and Iron Tonic.

Quin. sulph	54 grs.
Liq ferri perchlor	7½ drs.
Spt. chlorof	5 drs.
Glycerin	18 drs.
Syrup	3 ozs.
Acid. hydrochlor. dil	54 m.
Tr. chirat	2 drs.
Aq. ad	36 ozs.

Insect Powder.

The following is claimed to be especially destructive to water-bugs and cockroaches:

Persian insect powder	8 ozs.
Borax	8 ozs.
Sulphur	4 ozs.
Oil eucalyptus	2 drs.

Toilet Vinegar.

Extract cassia	1 oz.
Extract orris	½ oz.
Extract rose triple	½ oz
White vinegar	4 ozs.

Mix. Let stand for a week, and filter.

Asthma Mixture.

Sod. potass. tart	6 drs.
Ammon. carb	4 scr.
Tr. lobel. æth	6 drs.
Inf. senegæ ad	8 ozs.

M. ½ oz. omnis quartis horis.

Universal Cleaner.

Green soap	20-25 parts.
Boiling water	750 parts.
Liq. ammon., caustic	30-40 parts.
Acetic ether	20-30 parts.

Mix.—Jour. de Phar.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for that they cannot get complete information about; so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Huminal.

This is a remedy for gout and rheumatism prepared in Germany from the material of the mud baths.

Chevatol.

This is the name given to a remedy which has been recommended for the treatment of swellings, etc., and which is said to be terpiniodohydrate.

Aquinol.

A new disinfectant, said to be a compound of formalin, glycerin, potash soap, and thymol. It appears as a brownish-yellow oily liquid, with an odor resembling thymol.—Med. Revue.

Antineon.

This is a recent addition to the almost endless list of gonorrhœal remedies. It is prepared in Stuttgart and is said to consist of a mixture of the alcoholic extracts of sarsaparilla, portulacca and veronica.

Sana.

This is the trade name of a substance brought forward as a succedaneum for cod-liver oil. It is said to have the taste of pure fresh butter, and to possess all the fat-producing qualities of the oil, with none of its defects.

Malarin.

This is the trade name for a condensation product of acetophenone and paraphenetidin. It crystallizes in beautiful plates of a lemon yellow color, fusible without change at 88° C. Extremely soluble in hot alcohol, ligroin, benzin and chloroform, and but sparingly so in water. It is claimed to be a powerful antipyretic, devoid of evil sequelæ, either primary or secondary, cardiac or cephalic.

Iodolene.

This is the trade name for a new iodine and albumen compound. Its base is Iodol. It appears in trade as a yellow granular powder, of somewhat large grains. It is dry, not balling together under pressure, and is entirely odorless and tasteless. The iodine content is put at 36 per cent. It is almost insoluble in all the usual solvents, dissolving but slowly in alkaline media.

"Nu-Bay" Essence.

Trade name for a highly concentrated essence of bay absolutely free from terpenes. "Nu-Bay" essence is said to contain a greater percentage of oil of bay than any essence heretofore offered to the trade. Owing to its great solubility in alcohol and water. no filtration or color is necessary, which makes it a most convenient article for the manufacture of bay rum. "Nu-Bay" essence, therefore, saves time, trouble and money.

Germol.

This is a disinfectant prepared from the crude cresol.

Sarton.

This is a new nutritive, which is now being experimented with and which will soon be placed upon the market in Europe. —Phar. Post.

Eosol-Salts.

This is the name given to a class of preparations — combinations of medicaments with the salts of tri-sulpho-acetyl-creosote, as chininum eosolicum, argentum eosolicum, etc. They are used in the treatment of diseases of the glands generally.

Tegment.

Trade name for a new bandage and dressing plaster, consisting of a band of textile material drawn through agar-agar and then covered (on one side) with gelatin dissolved in glycerin, and carrying a percentage of chinosol, xeroform, iodoform, airol, zinc oxide or aluminum acetate, as tae case may be.—Phar. Post.

Ichthargan.

This new silver compound, described as Argentum thiohydrocarburosulphatum solubile is, according to Aufrecht, a powerful antiseptic. It forms a brown, odorless, stable powder, which is soluble in water, and contains 30 per cent. of silver. It is also soluble in glycerin and in dilute alcohol. The aqueous solution is darkened by direct light; it should, therefore, be stored in orange glass bottles.—Phar. Jour.

Isomorphine.

This is a new base obtained by Schryver and Lees by replacing the alcoholic hydroxyl of morphine by chlorine through the intermediation of phosphorus trichloride, and thus obtaining "chloromorphide." By using a bromide, a similar substance, "bromomorphide," is obtained. From these salts a base isomeric with morphine may be obtained. The base is soluble in warm water. Therapeutic value as yet unknown.

Vapocaine.

This is a new local obtundent, containing 15 per cent. of cocaine hydrochlorid, in ethereal solution, and is recommended for dental use. Its value is said to lie in its great penetrating power. This action seems to be due to the fact that the heat of the mouth vaporizes a portion of the ether, and drives the natural fluid of the tooth out of the tubuli, thus securing a rapid distribution of the remaining portion throughout the tooth structure. From this portion the ether is dissipated, leaving the cocaine salt distributed in minute subdivisions throughout the tubuli. Vapocaine is used by saturating a piece of absorbent cotton and applying it to the sensitive dentine. It is advisable to cover the cotton with a piece of rubber to prevent too rapid evaporation of the ether.—Prac. Rev.

Idonaftan.

This is an iodine derivative of naphtha, containing 3 p. c. of combined iodine. It is dispensed in ointment form, which is readily and completely absorbed, possessing anodyne properties and is dark green by transparent light, permanent in air, and possesses an agreeable odor.

Guaiasanol or Guyasanol

This is a new preparation of guaiacol, soluble in water. It is the hydrochloride of diethyl-glycocoll-guaiacol. It occurs in white prisms, melting at 184° C., has a faint odor of guaiacol, and dissolves readily in water. It is not poisonous, is easily absorbable, and possesses deodorizing, antiseptic, and anæsthetic properties. It has a bitter, salty taste and is given in doses of 3 gms.; as much as 12 gms. may be taken daily.—Med. Woch.

Fortoin.

Trade name for a cotoin derivative, methylen-dicotoin, obtained by the operation of formaldehyde on cotoin. Fortoin appears as beautiful yellow crystals, tasteless, but having a pleasant odor, reminding one, somewhat, of cinnamon. It is insoluble in water, but readily soluble in chloroform, acetone, glacial acetic acid, and, with difficulty, in alcohol, ether and benzol. It is an antidiarrhœic, and is given in doses of 25 cgm., thrice daily.—Rev. Pract.

Betulin, A New Coloring Agent.

When the bark of Betula alba is boiled, in the presence of an alkali, says C. F. Reichardt, and to the filtered infusion hydrochloric acid is added, a voluminous precipitate, as much as 20%, is thrown down. This is the so-called betulin. When the precipitate is well washed and carefully dried, it constitutes a reddish-brown powder, of an odor resembling that of leather, and faintly bitter taste.

A solution of betulin makes a most excellent coloring matter for cosmetics and pharmaceutical preparations. The best way of preparing it is to rub up a small quantity, say 5 cgm., in a porcelain mortar with 5 gm. of alcohol of 90%, to which a little glycerin is added, until complete solution takes place, then add distilled water sufficient to make 20 gm. The solution as thus prepared is of a deep red-brown color, which, if desired, may be still further diluted with water. The greater the amount of alcohol used in preparing the solution, the more stable the color is. The addition of alcohol increases the coloring power, while acids decrease it, even to rendering the aqueous solution entirely colorless. Nitric acid added to the original decoction causes a violet-red precipitate, which also imparts its color to alcohol. Organic acids do not precipitate the principle, which may, however, be separated by aqueous quinine sulphate solution, and those of lead acetate. Solutions of iron chloride throw down a green-black precipitate.—Phar. Cent.

Examination Questions Philadelphia College Pharmacy, 1901.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

March 25, 1901.

A—(1) Name the alkaloids found in Nux Vomica. (2) Are the alkaloids soluble in the fixed oil found in the seed? (3) If you have 500 grams of Extract of Nux Vomica (ready for assay) containing 65 per cent. of moisture and 10 per cent. of total alkaloids, how much dry powdered milk sugar must be added to make the dry finished product contain 15 per cent. of total alkaloids? (4) What will be the weight of finished dry extract?

B—Give official name and process for Cold Cream, Easton's Syrup, Donovan's Solution, Elixir of Vitriol, Tincture of Phosphorus, Basilicon Ointment.

C—Give synonym and process for Syrupus Ferri Iodidi, Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ, Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus, Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita, Vinum Colchici Radicis, Pilulæ Phosphori.

D—Describe the pharmaceutical difficulties in making or keeping the following preparations. What methods are directed by the U. S. P. to overcome each difficulty in the effort to secure permanently transparent liquids? (1) Syrup of Ipecac. (2) Fluid Extract of Senega. (3) Tincture of Kino. (4) Fluid Extract of Sanguinaria.

E—(1) How is Cod Liver Oil prepared? (2) What are its medical properties? (3) What kinds are found in commerce? (4) State the precautions necessary in preserving the oil. (5) Name the usual impurities. (6) Write out a formula for the best method that you know of for giving Cod Liver Oil.

F—(1) What is a poison? (2) What expedients are used to prevent mistakes in dispensing through errors in picking out the wrong bottle? (3) What methods are used by the pharmacist to prevent, as far as possible, the patient from swallowing a poisonous liquid?

G—(1) How are compressed tablets made? (2) How are tablet triturates made? (3) What are the advantages and objections to both classes of preparations?

H—(1) What is the object of pharmaceutical legislation? (2) What should be the qualifications of a Board of Pharmacy? (3) Why is there not a United States pharmacy law? (4) Give the reasons for advocating the payment of all expenses of enforcing pharmacy laws by the State. (5) Why should all the receipts be turned into the State treasury and all expenses be paid by the State. (6) Why should every registered pharmacist be compelled to have a diploma from a recognized college before taking his examination?

I—Criticise and translate the following: Write out with English names the ingredients and quantities. State how you would compound them or what course you would pursue.

℞ Tr. ferri chlor.....2 drs. 11 m.
Acid phosp. dil.....1 dr. 11 m.
Spts. limonis ....2 drs.
Syrup et aquæ .....q. s. 4 ozs.

℞ Quiniæ sulph .....1 dr.
Acidi citrici.....3 drs.
Syr. ferri iodi.....1 oz.
Potass. iodi.....1 dr.
Tinct. iodi.....2 drs.
Aq. ad.....8 ozs.

℞ Pulv. opii ....20 grs.

K—Criticise and translate the following: Write out with English names the ingredients and quantities. State how you would compound them, or what course you would pursue. Give the meaning of the numbers and marks on the margin.

℞ Bismuth subnit ..... 1 dr.
Soda bicarb.....30 grs.
Mx. Ft. Pil. No. XX.

℞ Mass. cœrul .....10 grs.
Pil. cochiæ.....20 grs.
Theriaca .....20 grs.
Ft. mass, pil. No. XVIIJ.

℞ Antipyrin .....½ dr.
Spt. ether nit..... 2 drs.
Tr. rad. aconit .....20 dps.
Elix. curassao .....q. s. 2 ozs.

Sig.—Take teaspoonful every 2 hours.

J. C.

PHARMACY SPECIMENS.

(1) Adeps Lanæ Hydrosus. (2) Syrupus Ferri Iodidi. (3) Petrolatum Liquidum. (4) Infusum Digitalis. (5) Linimentum Saponis. (6) Aqua Chloroformi. (7) Ferri Sulphas Granulatus. (8) Aqua Hydrogenii Dioxidi. (9) Exrractum Hydrastis Fluidum. (10) Tinctura Iodi.

CHEMISTRY.

March 26, 1901.

A—(1) Give the general formula for the Paraffin, Olefine, Acetylene and Benzine series of hydrocarbons respectively. (2) Which of these series are saturated and which unsaturated? Illustrate with graphic formulas for each. (3) To what series does Pinene belong? Give its formula. (4) Give a distinctive reaction for each of these classes of hydrocarbons.

B—(1) Give the formula of Oleic acid and state to what class it belongs. (2) What are its sources and what are its pharmaceutical applications? (3) Write a reaction for the decomposition of the naturally occurring ester of Oleic acid. (4) What is the "Elaidin" test?

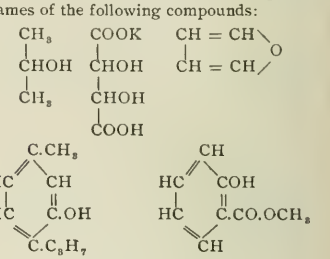
C—(1) To what class of compounds does starch belong? (2) Write reactions showing the several stages in the "hydrolysis" of starch. (3) How can these changes be recognized by chemical tests? (4) Mention the important industries based upon starch and its alternation products.

D—(1) Give the formulas of Potassium Ferrocyanide and Potassium Ferricyanide, respectively. (2) How are they used to distinguish between Ferrous and Ferric Salts? (3) Give the formula of Ammonium Sulphocyanate. (4) Give the correct chemical name and formula of Mustard Oil.

E—(1) What are the several sources of Benzoic acid? (2) Write the reaction for its artificial formation. (3) Show by both empirical and graphic formulas the relation between Benzoic and Salicylic Acid. (4) Give the physical and chemical tests for each of these acids.

F—(1) What are the sources of Gallic acid? (2) Show by graphic formulas the relation between Gallic acid and Pyrogallol. (3) Write the formula for the basic gallate of bismuth. (4) What is the chemical relationship between Acidum Gallicum and Acidum Tannicum?

G—Write the proper chemical name and when official give the Pharmacopœial names of the following compounds:



H—Write the graphic formulas of chloral, ether, salicylic acid, phenacetine and B-naphthol.

I—(1) Give the general procedure in the case of examination for vegetable poisons. (2) State the methods followed in the examination for suspected arsenic or antimony poisoning. (3) What is the best antidote in case of arsenic poisoning and how is it prepared? (4) What is the antidote for antimony poisoning?

K—(1) Mention the most commonly occurring adulterants of milk. How can they be detected? (2) What is Oleomargarine? How can it be distinguished from a genuine butter? (3) How can the presence of mineral oil be detected when used to adulterate a fatty oil? (4) How would you examine Oil of Turpentine for adulteration?

CHEMISTRY SPECIMENS.

(1) Benzinum. (2) Saccharum Lactis. (3) Amylum. (4) Acidum Citricum. (5) Potassii Ferrocyanidum. (6) Acidum Aceticum. (7) Acetanilidum. (8) Acidum Gallicum. (9) Potassii et Sodii Tartras. (10) Acidum Benzoicum.

(To be continued.)

A Phosphorescent Gas from Rhodium.

At a recent sitting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Curie, a chemist, separated a new gas from rhodium. The gas is intensely phosphorescent, and will glow for months in the dark. It was also announced that M. Naudon, a scientist, had found means of producing X-rays without electricity, by exposing a metal plate to the rays of the violet end of the spectrum. —Lancet.

Albumin-Formaldehyde.

Aqueous solutions of albumin, either from blood or from eggs, remain clear and limpid on addition of formaldehyde. If, however, a solution so treated be evaporated, the residue loses its solubility and its adhesive power. The practical applications of this observation have been patented.—Sudd. Apoth. Zeit.

Embalmed Milk.

During last year we had occasion to note the arrest and prosecution, as well as the conviction, of dairymen in New York, New Jersey and Colorado for violating pure-food laws and selling alleged poisonous milk to innocent children. Many cases of poisoning from ice-cream were reported the past season, due, it was claimed, to ptomaines, but, in fact, to the use of formaldehyde as a preservative.

It is well that physicians should be on their guard in cases of sudden sickness in families, and ask for samples of milk, ice-cream and butter used in the family for analysis. These samples should be submitted to the druggist for analysis. If formaldehyde is found as an explanation for the illness, civil suit for damages should be brought against the dairymen who vended the milk. The milk that does not sour during a thunder storm or remains unsoured in hot weather without ice is to be placed under the ban of suspicion. The milkman who carries his cans about in the hot sun without any pretense at keeping them cool should be closely observed and his milk supply tested by the druggist. We herewith give the various methods for formaldehyde testing, laid down by Herman Harms:

1.—THE RIMINI TEST.

A—Phenyl-hydrazine muriate, .5 gm.; distilled water, 100 c.c. Dissolve.

B—Sodium nitroprusside, .5 gram.; distilled water, 30 c.c. Dissolve.

C—Soda, U. S. P., 15 grams.; distilled water, 60 c.c. Dissolve.

To 15 c.c. of the suspected milk in a test-tube add 10 drops of *A*, mix, and add 3 drops of *B*; mix and let 5 drops of *C* run in *slowly* on the side of the test-tube. In the presence of formaldehyde, a *blue* color is *instantly* produced, changing, on standing, to red. On adding to the mixture of milk and solution *A* 2 drops of ferric chloride solution, and then about 2 c c. of concentrated hydrochloric acid, a red color is produced, which later changes to orange-yellow,

In sour milk the above mentioned blue is supplanted by green.

The Rimini test is easily applied, and readily detects formaldehyde when present to the extent even of 1 part in 25,000 or 30,000.

2.—HEHNER'S TEST.

To 15 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid in a test-tube add 1 or 2 drops of ferric chloride test solution. U. S. P., and mix. Then pour upon this, in such manner as not to mix the layers, the suspected milk. A *violet color* indicates the presence of formaldehyde. In the case of cream, dilute the cream with an equal volume of water, and then apply the test as above described. The violet color is sometimes produced at once, but oftener not for five or ten minutes, and sometimes not for an hour or so, depending upon the amount of formaldehyde present. By this test a part in 10,000 or 15,000 is readily detected.

3.—THE PHLOROGLUCIN TEST.

Dissolve 1 gram of phloroglucin in 100 c.c. of distilled water. Put 10 c.c. of the suspected milk in a test-tube and add 5 c.c. of the phloroglucin solution; shake and add 1 c.c. of solution of potassa, U. S. P. If formaldehyde is present a *red* color is developed at once, fading, usually, within five or ten minutes; hence the color must be observed at once. One part in 20,000 gives a decided reaction.

4.—THE LIEBERMANN PHENOL TEST.

In the presence of small traces of formaldehyde, distill off from the milk a few cubic centimeters and add to this one drop of very dilute aqueous phenol solution. Then pour this mixture slowly upon concentrated sulphuric acid in a test-tube solution so as to form a layer. A bright crimson color appears at the zone of contact. This is easily seen in as little as 1 part in 200,000, and in greater proportion in 1 to 100,000. There is a milky zone above the red color, and, if more concentrated, there will be a whitish or pinkish precipitate. Sometimes the zone will appear in about one hour, one-tenth of an inch below the line of contact.

5.—HYDROCHLORIC TEST.

Fifteen or 20 cc. of suspected milk, together with 2 or 3 cc. of strong hydrochloric acid, are boiled for a few minutes in a test tube. A *red* coloration indicates formaldehyde.

Other tests are known, but they are more complicated and require apparatus or reagents not kept by the average pharmacist. The above tests are all simple in their application and afford a ready means of detecting formaldehyde in milk and cream.

REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING TESTS.

The Rimini test is highly recommendable. The reaction in *sweet* milk appears rapidly and with certainty. Hehner's test, as well as the phloroglucin and phenol tests, are very reliable and are all extremely sensitive. The hydrochloric acid test is very simple, but is not to be depended upon. It may show formaldehyde in most instances; however, cases have come under our observation when it has utterly failed to show the reaction, probably because of the milk having undrgone some unknown changes. The Liebermann test is simple, delicate, and shows formaldehyde very readily.

As corroborative evidence, it is well, after the tests are finished, to let the suspected milk or cream stand in a warm place for 24 hours. A pure sample will invariably turn sour and separate. A sample which has been "doctored" with formaldehyde, however, will show, at the end of 24 hours, but a very slight separation, if indeed any at all, and will have but a slight odor.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

It is desirable that all test solutions be freshly prepared, especially the nitroprusside of soda solution in the Rimini test; and that the suspected sample be as fresh as possible. Sour samples are difficult to test, and may yield variable results, because in these formaldehyde has been oxidized, and is no longer present *as* formaldehyde.

In carrying out the tests for formaldehyde, it is advisable to work side by side the suspected sample and the one known to be pure. Finally, do not expose your tests or have your milk placed where a bottle of formaldehyde is being opened, for the vapor is very penetrating, and you may thus be easily led to misleading results. When formaldehyde has been found to be present by at least three of the aforementioned tests, it may be considered that conclusive evidence of its presence has been shown.

An agent for a saccharine firm has recently visited many druggists for the purpose of selling his product for use in the making of soda water syrups. What the chemical effect of saccharine syrup mixed with formaldehyde ice-cream on the human economy may be we do not know. Many cases of obscure intestinal disease in hot weather no doubt have their origin in the vile chemicals used for the preservation and sophistication of some of our most important daily food supplies. We trust our druggists will aid the physician in an effort to discover the guilty parties who continually violate the pure-food laws.—Lancet Clinic.

Bacteria our Friends.

A bacteria-infested age may breathe freely again. French investigators have put guinea pigs through a thorough course of sterilization with fatal results, and the inference is that an unsterilized world somehow has in it elements of vitality that cannot be put away with impunity. MM. Charpin and Guillemonat have reported their experiments to the Académie des Sciences of Paris. They took twenty-seven guinea pigs, put them in disinfected cages, fed them with sterilized food and allowed them to breathe only sterilized air, and nineteen of the twenty-seven died. Of twenty-nine other guinea pigs, treated as nearly as possible like the others save that no attempt at sterilization was made, only ten died. The first lot also lost much more weight than the second.

The experiments seem to show that the vitality of an organism and its power of resisting disease are diminished when its surroundings, the air it breathes and its food are sterilized.—Pop. Science News.

Practical Druggist Course.

No books or any extra expense of any kind are required in this very popular course. It is the easiest, cheapest and best. Sample lectures free. See Prospectus in another column.

Pill-Scratching.

Dr. A. K. Bond mentions a precaution he has adopted regarding the use of sugar coated pills and hard capsules, namely, to direct the patient to scratch the one and make a pin hole in the other.

His reason for this is obviously a distrust of the solubility of such things as a class. "Coated pills," he writes, "may or may not be soluble in normal stomach juices. They may have been freshly bought by the druggist, yet have lain for years in the manufactory. There is certainly a great difference in the hardness of even gelatin coated pills of the same formula from the same first-class maker, as tested by the writer. Into some the knife point sinks easily; others are difficult to cut. It is hardly necessary to state that sugar coated pills vary as much or more in solubility. The writer has known of samples, which had to be boiled before they would dissolve. It may be urged that in the stomach and bowels the pills are subjected to various chemical solvents other than water. But here is one of the greatest causes of uncertainty. We do not have to deal in sickness with normal digestive juices. These juices may be so changed or so diluted that they have hardly any solvent power at all."

Dr. Bond reinforces his objection by suggesting that pills which fail to dissolve may sometimes be a cause of appendicitis, as ulcerated appendices have been found with intact or partly dissolved pills in them.

This risk of non-solubility he seeks to overcome by the scratching process, which would apparently be a help, but it seems to us not a certain remedy for the evil when it exists. It is not unlikely that when the coating is unduly hard the pill is in a like condition. In fact such condition is favored by the coating process itself, and a mere scratching of a very hard coating would not afford the digestive fluids ready access to the interior of the pill.

But there is a more radical remedy of which Dr. Bond does not speak. To eliminate as far as possible the risk of insolubility, the physician needs simply to write the prescription in the old fashioned method.

Pills freshly prepared by the pharmacist in each individual case will, if properly made, offer the minimum of resistance to the action of the stomach, and there are probably few, if any cases, in which they would fail to effect their purpose. Coating has long been fashionable, yet we question whether the average patient concerns himself seriously as to the envelope of his pill, and if informed of the reason for the absence of any extra disguise he would cheerfully accept the judgment in that regard of any physician in whose ability he had confidence.

We have, of course, no desire whatever to disparage "elegant pharmacy," on the contrary we believe that every effort should be made to exhibit medicines in agreeable forms. But it cannot be gainsaid that such effort must cease when it intrudes on efficiency.

We may add that age may or may not affect the solubility of a pill whether coated or not, and the pharmacist ought to see to it himself that the pills he dispenses are in proper physical condition, whether they are of his own manufacture or made by some other person. He cannot, of course, tell whether they will be acted on by the stomach in a given case, but he can tell whether they will readily disintegrate on immersion in water. If they do not, they certainly cannot be considered fit for use. If they do there is a strong probability they will serve their purpose.

It will not be inappropriate to point out that where prompt effects are desired, the pill is the least desirable form of medication. Careful practioners, we imagine, will in such cases much prefer powders or solutions even at the sacrifice of palatability; and the suggestion as to the possible effect of pills in causing appendicitis may well give rise to serious consideration.—Medical Record.

Bad Effects of Coffee.

Prof. Leszynsky states that coffee often produces great functional nervous disturbance that requires treatment.

In the treatment of patients Dr. Leszynsky does not recommend in every case immediate and total abstinence. As a general rule, their allowance should at once be limited to one cup of coffee in the morning. If necessary, its strength should be gradually reduced or its use absolutely prohibited. The customary stimulant being suddenly withdrawn, if careful instructions are not given, the patient will soon find a substitute in tea or cocoa, or possibly alcohol. An infusion of cocoa-nibs in moderate quantity frequently proves acceptable in place of coffee. There are many preparations on the market under various names, and generally advertised as "substitutes for coffee." They are known to contain parched corn, peas, beans, and corn-cobs, as well as sweet potatoes cut into small pieces, dried and parched. Chicory is commonly used mixed with true coffee. The manufacturers of more recently vaunted substitutes claim that their special preparations are made of cereals.

Dr. Leszynsky has long since refrained from recommending any of them, as their continued use soon leads to disturbance of digestion. While cocoa possesses considerable nutritive value, its principal alkaloid is theobromine, which is almost identical with caffeine in its chemical and physiological effects. With but slight qualifications, the same may be said of tea and its alkaloid theine. Hence the use of cocoa and tea must also be restricted or forbidden. Suitable hydriatic treatment, and careful attention to the diet and excretions, should be systematically carried out. In some cases it may be necessary to institute a "rest cure."

As a sedative to the nervous system, and also temporarily to replace the accustomed stimulation, Dr. Leszynsky, in his routine practice, prescribes the following mixture to be taken in water three times a day:

Sodium bromide	15 grs.
Liq. potass. arsenit	2 m.
Tinct. gentian. comp.	½ dr.
Ext. kola fld.	15 m.

At the end of five or six weeks the bromide, etc., should be discontinued, and tonic pills containing arsenic, quinine, and strychnine, or some similar combination, taken daily for several months. Under the foregoing plan of treatment, faithfully followed, most of these patients recover within 3 to 6 months.—Med. Rec.

Microbes of the Human Body.

This was the subject of a lecture recently delivered by Dr. Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. The child, he said, is borne microbe-free, but within a few hours even the intestine is invaded. The digestive organs continue the favorite homes, although the hair-follicles and mucous membranes are also thickly inhabited. Something like 30 species are found in the mouth, 30 more in the stomach, and 45 in the large intestine. Many, of course, are beneficial in function, and as an example Dr. Metchnikoff explained the fact that wounds of the mouth heal more quickly than those of the skin, is due to the presence of microbes which by their secretions attack the white blood-corpuscles, "the scavengers of the body." In the small intestine, also, certain bacterial acids prevent the development of other and injurious bacterial types. The lecturer appeared to think the large intestine is a useless organ, and seemed to suggest that the appendicitis specialist in lessening the number of useless and atrophying organs, "propitious to the growth of microbes," might encourage the rise of another ectomy man. Is it possible that there is a theory-forming center which, under too active irritation by Bacillus exhypothesi, may have to be excised occasionally in the interest of conservative science?—Am. Med.

Practical Druggist Course.

The enrolment for June is progressing most favorably and the indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to send in their matriculations soon. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, and have the long winter evenings to study and experiment.

Sample lectures and full particulars free. See announcement in another column.

The Most Violent Poison.

According to A. R. L. Dohme digitoxin is probably the most violent of any of the alkaloidal poisons known.

Remedies to Relieve Pain.

Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen says: The coal-tar products are much used to relieve pain, both on physicians' prescriptions and by the laity on their own account. Most of the secret analgesics advertised to the medical profession and to the public, contain phenacetin, antipyrine or acetanilid; usually the last mentioned, as it is the cheapest. It is nevertheless a very bad habit to use these drugs for this purpose so freely as is the common practice. They are dangerous depressants, even when guarded by ammonium or caffeine compounds, strychnine, or camphor, as is now the rule. Their depressing power may not be apparent immediately, and they may have a legitimate use for temporary effect; but sometimes, especially in the presence of an acute debilitating infection—such as influenza, typhoid fever or pneumonia—they may depress at once, and incline the wavering issue to the side of death. Their long-continued employment impairs cardiac vigor, and renders the patient liable to collapse under any sudden or extraordinary strain of illness or emotion. Thus they may be the remote cause of death, even after their use has been discontinued.

External applications to relieve pain, however, are preferable to internal treatment, wherever they may be employed with reasonable prospect of success. Heat and cold are among the most powerfuul agents for external use. But there are many cases that cannot be relieved by such means, and in which drug therapy is beneficial. Hot vapor of chloroform will often relieve earache, pending the discovery and treatment of its cause. Sometimes mere syringing with hot water will be successful; especially if followed by the continuous use of dry heat in a suitable form. Heat is often successful in the relief of lumbago and other so-called rheumatic or rheumatoid pains.

In painful affections of the muscles and joints — rheumatic, rheumatoid, gouty, neuralgic and of unknown origin—I have seen striking and immediate relief in some cases, and more prolonged in others, from the external use of oil of gaultheria, or oil of birch, well rubbed in over the painful area. In acute articular rheumatism the friction and motion are contraindicated, so that a linen cloth saturated with the drug may be placed over the joint, and over this a piece of oiled silk; the whole to be covered with a wool or cotton wrapping to preserve heat. In some cases a clay dressing, saturated with the salicylic oil, answers a doubly useful purpose.

Another drug useful in relieving the pain of muscles and nerves, and the inflammation of serous or fibrous structures, is guaiacol. In the pain of periostitis, or in pleurisy, local applications of guaiacol over the seat of disease will of en give relief. The combination of gaultheria oil and guaiacol has a somewhat wider range of application than has either drug singly. An effective means of applying them is to make an ointment with petrolatum, cerate or wool-fat, or a combination of these bases, according to the consistency desired.

Sometimes menthol, camphor, chloral, oil of peppermint, oil of capsicum, oil of cloves, oil of mustard, or several or all of these agents may be added to the mixture, according to the effect desired. In acute pneumonia and in acute pleurisy I have ordered the chest to be rubbed with an ointment containing about 10 minims each of gaultheria oil and guaiacol, 5 grains of menthol, and 2 minims of mustard oil to the dram, the base consisting of equal parts of cerate and wool-fat. The necessary instruction is to use but a small quantity of ointment, and to rub it in long and well. In chronic affections the mustard may be omitted, and, especially if there be neuralgic involvement or complication, camphor, or camphor and chloral, may be substituted.

I have no invariable, routine formula for all sorts of pain in all sorts of patients, but the following may be taken as average prescriptions:

Oil gaultheria	15 m.
Guaiacol	15 m.
Menthol	10 grs.
Wool-fat	2 drs.
Cerate	2 drs.

Dispense in tin tube. A small quantity (about the size of a pea) to be well rubbed in over seat of pain, night and morning.

In neuralgic headache and intercostal neuralgia the foregoing mixture has proved serviceable.

Oil gaultheria	20 m.
Guaiacol	20 m.
Camphor	15 grs.
Menthol	15 grs.
Oil cloves	5 m.
Glycerin	1 dr.
Petrolatum	1 dr.
Cerate	1 dr.
Wool-fat	1 dr.

A small quantity to be well rubbed in over seat of pain.

This latter formula has given much relief in a case of painful finger joints due to chronic gout. Much larger quantities of the active ingredients—up to saturation, indeed—may be used. Sometimes pure iodine may be incorporated with one of these ointments, for sorbefacient effect. I have also seen gratifying relief in some cases of sciatica, lumbago, pleurodynia, chest pain of pulmonary tuberculosis, chronic muscular rheumatism, rheumatoid arithritis, syphilitic and tuberculous periostitis, and the like, from not dissimilar preparations. Some cases have not been relieved, and some relieved but slightly.—Merck's Archives.

Bacteriology and Water Examination.

In view of the great prominence so often given to the results obtained by the bacteriological examination of drinking water, and the great faith which many people seem to have in the pronouncements published from time to time as to the number of microbes per cubic centimetre contained in the various specimens of water submitted to such examination, everything which helps us to give bacteriological reports their true value is worthy of the most careful consideration.

It is well recognized that of all the microscopic forms of life found in so many samples of water, only the most infinitesimal proportion has any casual relation to disease, and some investigators have gone so far as to say that the free growth of ordinary water organisms forms one of our best protections against the development of pathogenic forms, so that in a multitude of microbes we have safety It is easy then to see that it is far more important to determine the kind than the number of the organisms present. But the hunt for pathogenic forms has not been very successful. Water which has been known to be dangerous has so often failed to show the presence of disease germs, that no bacteriologist would nowadays dare to pronounce as to the innocuous nature of any sample of water on the ground of its appearing free from pathogenic forms.

If experience should show that tests are to be relied upon as an indication of the date of a contamination, and if we are thus enabled to say, not merely that a given sample of water has some time or other been exposed to sewage contamination, but that this contamination has so recently left the human body that if it contained pathogenic organisms these would probably be alive and in full activity, then a great advance will have been made in the position occupied by bacteriology in water examination.—Rev. Prac.ps

Japanese Weights.

A new standard of weight has been introduced in Japan. Prior to January 1 of this year a Japanese kin or catty was in practice taken to be equivalent to 1⅓ English pounds (avoirdupois), though in reality, according to the metric system, it equals 1.322773 English pound. Under Japanese law only scales and weights inspected and approved by the Government can be used for weighing objects, with the standard weight of kin (catty), and it was notified that persons who should continue to use the English pound for that purpose would be prosecuted. As a result, all foreign firms are compelled to have scales complying with the Japanese regulations. But, according to A. H. Lay, assistant in her majesty's Consular Service in Japan, in actual business calculations in many cases are still based upon the old system, use of the new scales not being resorted to. Imports, it is stated, are frequently weighed on foreign scales, the method of weighing being apparently immaterial when it is determined by mutual consent. Exports, however, are weighed in Japanese scales, and before long it is expected that the use of the new scales will become universal.—Chem. & Drug.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best effort will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

What is Essence Woodroof?

You will find formulas in Practical Druggist for March, 1899 and September, 1900. The first is the original formula, but can only be made in April from the green herb before flowering.

As woodroof is used in making Maiwein, you will probably be able to get the essence at any wholesale liquor dealer's.

Oil cognac, 10 minims to the gallon, is often used in place of essence woodroof in making Angostura Bitters.

Joseph Lingley.

Give Formula for Label Paste for Tin.

Try one of the following: others will be found by consulting our index.

I.

Rye flour	8 ozs.
P. acacia	1 oz.
Glycerin	2 ozs.
Oil cloves	40 dps.
Water, q. s.	

Rub rye flour and acacia to a smooth paste with 8 ozs. water. Strain through cheese cloth and pour into one pint of boiling water and continue heat until thick as desired. When nearly cold add glycerin and oil of cloves. The addition of acetic acid 1 oz., powd. alum 2 drs., may improve it.

II.

Dextrin	20 parts.
Acetic acid	10 parts.
Water	50 parts.
Glycerin	5 parts.
Alcohol	15 parts.

III.

Elastic Mucilage.

Glycerin	4½ parts.
Soft soap	4½ parts.

Dissolve 1½ parts salicylic acid in 30 parts alcohol. Shake thoroughly and add to a mucilage made of 139½ parts acacia and about 270 parts water. Remains elastic when dry, does not have a tendency to crack.

IV.

Make a paste by dissolving rye flour in a solution of caustic soda, dilute with water stirring all the time. Add to this paste a few drops Venice turpentine for each half pound of flour.

An important quality in a paste intended to affix paper to metal is that of not becoming absolutely dry. It should contain glycerin or some other hygroscopic substance. As the surface of tin is always greasy the paste should contain some substance which will saponify or cut the grease, or else sponge with dilute hydrochloric acid before attaching the label.

Joseph Lingley.

What will keep Flies from Horses?

It is recommended that smartweed, boiled with water into a strong decoction and applied to the animals each morning before starting out, by means of a sponge, over the entire body, will effectually keep flies away. The effect lasts about twenty-four hours, and during that period no insects will trouble the animal.

P. W. Lendower.

Give Formula for an Acid-Proof Cement.

The following acid-proof mixtures for cementing glass, etc., are recommended by an excellent authority:

Asbestos	2 parts.
Sulphate of barium	3 parts.
Silicate of sodium	2 parts.

By mixing these ingredients a cement strong enough to resist the strongest nitric acid will be obtained. If hot acids are dealt with, the following mixture will be found to possess still more resistant powers:

Silicate of sodium (50 degrees Baume)	2 parts.
Fine sand	1 part.
Asbestos	1 part.

Both these cements take a few hours to set. If the cement is wanted to set at once, use silicate of potassium instead of silicate of sodium. The mixture will be instantly effective and possesses the same power of resistance as the others.

Martin Neuss.

What is Hensel's Tonicum?

This preparation is of German origin and is also known as "Tinctura Ferri Acetico-Formicati" and "Tinctura Tonica Nervina Hensel." The following formula is said to be a good one:

Calcium carbonate	60 parts.
Formic acid (sp gr. 106)	200 parts.
Distilled water	155 parts.

Place the formic acid and water in an evaporating dish and gradually add the carbonate with constant stirring.

Ferrous sulphate	21 parts.
Ferric sulphate solution, (sp gr. 143)	80 parts.
Dil. acetic acid (30%)	320 parts.
Distilled water	80 parts.

Dissolve the ferrous sulphate in the water and add sol. ferric sulphate and acetic acid.

Mix the two liquids, then add

Alcohol (90%)	400 parts.

Allow to stand in a closed vessel for eight days, filter and add

Acetic ether	15 parts.

P. W. Lendower.

What is a Good Nerve Tonic?

We append two formulas, others will be found by consulting our index.

(a)	Tincture cinchona comp.	2 ozs.
	Tincture lavender comp.	2 ozs.
	Fluid ext. coca leaves	2 ozs.
	Fluid ext. damiana	2 ozs.
	Port wine	8 ozs.
(b)	Coca, ground	16 ozs.
	Damiana, ground	16 ozs.
	Orange peel, ground	8 ozs.
	Quassia, ground	½ dr.
	Potassium bromide	4 ozs.
	Alcohol	32 ozs.
	Glycerin	16 ozs.
	Water	64 ozs.
	Sherry or port wine, enough to make	1 gal.

Macerate and percolate the crude drugs with 32 ozs. of alcohol and 32 ozs. of water mixed—afterwards with the other 32 ozs. of water; in this dissolve the potassium bromide· mix with the glycerin and add to the percolate and enough wine to make up to 1 gallon.

Martin Neuss.

How can Mosquitoes be Prevented?

Prof. L. O. Howard, of the government entomological division, recommends the use of crude kerosene oil on ponds or pools where the mosquitoes breed. A very little oil would go a long way, and the experiment wherever tried had proved successful in destroying all aquatic larvæ, including those of the mosquito. The kerosene seemed to exercise no deterrent effect upon the adult female mosquitoes. They still continued to attempt to deposit eggs, but in this attempt were defeated. One gallon of crude kerosene oil will, it is said, amply protect a pond 100 feet square for ten days, under ordinary conditions.

Martin Neuss.

What is a good Formula for Barbers' Hair Tonic?

(A)	Tincture cantharides	3 drs.
	Tincture capsicum	1 dr.
	Ammonia	2 drs.
	Glycerine	2 drs.
	Cologne water, to make	16 drs.
(B)	Tincture cantharides	4 drs.
	Ammonia water	4 drs.
	Rose water	2 ozs.
	Glycerine	4 ozs.
	Bay rum	9 ozs.
(C)	Tincture capsicum	3 drs.
	Tincture cantharides	3 drs.
	Aromatic spirits ammonia.	1½ ozs.
	Oil lavender	1 dr.
	Tincture cinchona	2 ozs
	Alcohol, to make	16 ozs.

H. W. Sparker.

How are Hair Curling Fluids made?

1.	Powdered borax	16 parts.
	Acacia	1 part.
	Spirit camphor	12 parts.
	Water (warm)	250 parts.

Dissolve the solids in the warm water, and when cool add the spirit. Wet the hair with the above and roll in papers as usual; let dry, unroll, and form into ringlets.

2.	Potassium carbonate	2 parts.
	Ammonia water	1 part.
	Alcohol	12 parts.
	Rose water, to make	125 parts.

This liquid will curl the hair without requiring the latter to be done up in papers. In using, moisten the hairs, adjust them loosely, and they will curl on drying.

3.	Resin	1 part.
	Alcohol	450 parts.

Dissolve, and add a suitable perfume.

4.	Saccharat. solution lime	4 parts.
	Mucilage acacia	8 parts.
	Essence rose	1 part.
	Water, to make	100 parts.

5.	Acacia	1 part.
	Sugar	1 part.
	Rose water	16 parts.

Moisten the hair with this solution at bed time, and roll it in paper.

H. W. Sparker.

How is Self-Shining Waterproof Shoe Polish made?

We give two formulas.

I.

Beeswax	18 parts.
Spermacetti	6 parts.
Turpentine oil	66 parts.
Asphalt varnish	5 parts.
Powd. borax	1 part.
Vinetwig (Frankford) blk	5 parts.
Prussian blue	2 parts.
Nitro-benzol	1 part.

Melt the wax, add powdered borax and stir till a kind of jelly is formed. In another pan melt the spermacetti, add the asphalt varnish previously mixed with the turpentine, stir well and add to the wax. Lastly add the color previously rubbed smooth with a little of the mass. This gives a fine polish without rubbing and will not injure the leather.

II.

Take spermacetti 3 ozs., and melt in an earthen vessel over a slow fire, add 6 drs. India rubber cut into slices. When dissolved add in order, tallow 8 ozs., hog lard 2 ozs., amber varnish 4 ozs. The boots or other material to be treated are to receive two or three coats with a common blacking brush and a fine polish is the result. JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Please give Formula for an Antiseptic Liquid.

A good working formula was published in PRACTICAL DRUGGIST for March, 1898. Redsecker gives the following which he uses:

Boric acid	128 grs.
Thymol	16 grs.
Menthol	16 grs.
Oil eucalyptus	4 dps.
Oil wintergreen	4 dps.
Oil horsemint	4 dps.
Water	12 ozs.
Alcohol	4 ozs.
Caramel, 1 or 2 drops.	

Dissolve the boric acid in the water and the other ingredients in the alcohol and mix the solutions. Let stand for a day or two, with frequent shaking and filter.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

How is Ferrated Cod Liver Oil made?

First prepare an iron benzoate as follows: Treat a solution of iron perchloride with one of sodium benzoate, filter off the liquid and wash the precipitate on the filter, collect and press out. Mix 20 parts of the humid iron benzoate with a sufficient quantity of dried sodium sulphate to get a dry powder. The latter is now to be digested in 100 parts of the oil at a temperature not above 32° C. (90° F.) During this process the iron benzoate dissolves in the oil while the sodium sulphate remains undissolved, and may be eliminated by filtration or decantation.

This process furnishes a limpid preparation, clear as crystal and of a color a little deeper only than the natural, while containing 2% of iron. In use the ferrated oil should be diluted with from 4 to 9 parts of the untreated oil.

P. H. QUINLEY.

How can Spirit of Nitrous Ether be Assayed?

The following method of Prof. Dr. Linkenhein has the advantage of simplicity as to apparatus and is claimed to give satisfactory results: Mix 10 gm. of spirit of nitrous ether with 20 gm. of 5 per cent. potassium chlorate solution and 5 gm. of 1.153 specific gravity; allow to stand for an hour in a closed flask. Then add 25 cc. of one-tenth normal silver nitrate solution and 3 drops of saturated solution of iron acetate; and finally titrate back the excess of silver nitrate with one-tenth normal ammonium cyanide solution. By multiplying the number of cc. of silver solution required by the factor 0.0225, the percentage strength of the spirit in ethyl nitrite is obtained. WM. MIXTON.

Recent Patents.

674,137. Brown dye. Gustav Link, Germany.

674,499. Tooth brush case. Lewis Eaton, Jr., Lancaster, N. Y.

674,598. Hernial truss. John W. Bunker, Farmington, Me.

674,682. Physician's table. William H. Kersey, assignor to Clark & Roberts, Indianapolis, Ind.

674,687. Neutral camphorate of phenyldimethylpyrazolon Baptist Reuter, assignor to Farbwerke, vorm. Meister, Lucius & Bruning, Hochst-on-the-Main, Germany.

674,701. Antiseptic apparatus. Wilber M. Kelso, Chicago, Ill.

674,645. Truss. Henry C. Demaree and W. C. Eckhart, Roca, Neb.

675,017. Surgical appliance. Wilber C. Roush, Anderson, Ind.

675,042. Apparatus for testing urine. John Hepburn, Warren, Pa.

675,069. Wool-washing machine. F. G. Sargent, Graniteville, Mass.

674,066. Combined ankle and arch support. Michael Mitchell, Portland, Me.

675,275. Nasal device. Josephus H. Gunning, New York, N. Y.

675,364. Medicine-dose indicator. J. L. Burton, New Britain, assignor of one-half to H. Button, New Haven, Conn.

675,760. Apparatus for making nitric acid. Carl Uebel, assignor to Chemische Fabrik Rhenania, Aachen, Germany.

675,775. Apparatus for filling capsules. John G. Gilmer, St. Petersburg, Fla.

675,821. Attachment for truss-pads. Cornelius Donovan, New York.

675,872. Support for neck and head. Charlotte von Hillern-Flinsch, Hamburg, Germany.

675,897. Water-bag syringe. William D. Martin, Warsaw, N. Y.

675,912. Artificial limb. Henry Wenneborg, Jr., Springfield, Ill.

676,081. Hinge-joint for artificial limbs. James F. Rowley, Chicago, Ill.

676,269. Return-flow syringe. Denwood N. L. Newbury, New York, N. Y.

675,966. Inhaler. John Y. McFarland, Chicago, Ill.

Registered Labels.

8,369. "Bloomdye." Bloomdye Art Company, Topeka, Kans.

8,381. "Gan's Hungarian blackberry and Jamaica ginger." Adolf Gans, New York, N. Y.

8,382. "Dr. L. N. Maurot's reconstructive tablets." Cole & Mathews, Elmira, N. Y.

8,383. "Tablet pile cure." Marcus Petersen, Buffalo, N. Y.

8,384. "Canari tonic." Canari Tonic Hair Food Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

8,396. "Red cross antiseptic." Willard De Arnold, Memphis, Tenn.

8,397. "Empire celery tablets." Newell L. Douglass, Earlville, N. Y.

8,398. "Eagle remedies." William Mayerhofer, New York, N. Y.

8,399. "C. A. D. cough and lung remedy." F. S. Walker, Fayette, Iowa.

8,409. "Klorisol." Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

8,410. "Payette's new life for the hair." G. N. Payette & Company., Washington, D. C.

8,411. "3-day hair restorer." Sarah J. Allen, Detroit, Mich.

8,412. "Electric hed-a-cure." John A. Maher, Buffalo, N. Y.

8,413. "Red Cross fever cure." The Eureka Medicine Co., Maspeth, N. Y.

8,414. "D'La Roy's French specific." Reuben B. Schlott, Reading, Pa.

8,434. "Eau dentifrice des elegantes." Ernest Glasse, New York, N. Y.

8,435. "Dr. A. A. Bigelow's annihilator. Mae L. Bigelow, Toledo, Ohio.

8,436. "Lyfe's oneder." Samuel L. Sparks, Boston, Mass.

8,437. "Red Cross white oil liniment." Albany Chemical Co., Albany, Ga.

8,438. "German antiseptic wonder oil." Johnson Drug Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

8,439. "Roachell." The Danbury Sanitary Co., Danbury, Conn.

8,456. "Excelsior malaria tablets." John J. Valentine, Baltimore, Md.

8,457. "Idigest." Hickory Grocery Co., Hickory, N. C.

8,458. "Fer-Aperient." Southern Pharmacal & Chemical Co., Louisville, Ky.

8,459. "Viburina." Southern Pharmacal & Chemical Co., Louisville, Ky.

8,460. "Gono-Creme." J. S. Chase, Venice, Ill.

8,461. "Poweshiek's Indian compound." Elizabeth Ashford, Clinton, Iowa.

8,462. "Oh! how good it feel's Cogswell foot tonic." E. N. Cogswell, New York, N. Y.

The Venerable Cockroach.

Prof. Goss, the English entomologist, says that the cockroach, the progenitor of the whole tribe of black beetles, is the oldest of bugs so far known. Remains of them have recently been found in the lower Silurian rocks in Sweden, carrying their origin back to a very primitive period in the life of the planet.—Popular Science News.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Department is open to our readers for short items of interest to the Trade.

Inquiries Odd and Humorous.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

In the drug business many curious orders are received, sometimes through thoughtlessness, often however, due to lack of knowledge on the part of the customer. The writer kept a record for several years, among them were the following:

1 oz. of Oil of Bitter Almonds free from Hydriodic Acid.
½ lb. of Odorous Iodoform.
¼ lb. of Carbon Di-oxide.
1 oz. Naphtalene for international use.
1 oz. Iron by Santonin.
1 oz. Colossal Caffeine.
¼ lb. Fluid Extract Hemorrhoids.
¼ lb. Fluid Extract Castoria.
1 oz. Turpentine Hydrate.
1 oz. Discoverine "Keith."
4 ozs. Red Oxide of Hydrogen.
¼ lb. Menthol from Toluol.
1 lb. Palapatable Boracic Acid.
½ oz. Phenol-Scullion.
1 oz. Crystal Oxide of Hydrogen (we suggested the ice-man).
1 oz. Dislocated Thyroids.
1 oz. Calcutta Iodide.
1 oz. Banjo Ergotine.
1 gallon Asphaltum Vermifuge.
1 dozen Morphia Suppositories, sugar coated.
1 box Tanglefood Fly Paper.
1-6 dozen Jayne's Alternative.
Glacial Acetic Acid in thin sticks.

1 oz. Formyl Tri-Chloride was asked for by a man who buys 3 lbs. of chloroform at a time.

Methazine and Phenazone, the synonyms of Antipyrin, are often used by physicians, that the patients may not know what remedy is being used. Then there are inquiries caused by the Pirates and Vultures in medicine—"the philanthropic retired missionary or the sea-captain just returned from a voyage, will send anyone absolutely free, a valuable secret in medical treatment for peculiar ailments."

They certainly do that, and more, for with the formula is supplied the information that the remedies being new, may not be found at the nearby drug store, therefore, the aforesaid philanthropic, etc., etc., will send enough of the remedy for three months' treatment for one dollar. This class of people cause numerous inquiries for articles not to be found in any Pharmacopoeia or in fact anywhere on the face of the earth or the waters beneath. There are coined words or familiar names with additions to them, fake medical terms, as follows:

Extract of Asiatic Cannabis Sativa.
Extract of Halish Sativa.
Extract of Verbena Hastata, etc., etc.
Hexanitrate of Manitol.
Tri-Bromide of Salol.

The remedies actually supplied are very ordinary articles, that if truthfully named, could be bought for a small fractional part of the money expended.

G. R. PANCOAST, M.D.

Christian Science and Mental Science.

The line dividing Christian Science from Mental Science is a curious one, if the Christian Scientists are to be believed. According to them, Mental Science may exert an influence for evil as well as for good over its subjects; the influence of Christian Science, on the other hand, is for good only. Just how the distinction is maintained is not made clear; the declaration that it exists is chiefly valuable as an answer to the charge put forth from time to time by unbelievers that if Christian Science can work one way, why not in the other, also? Ah, that is Mental Science, is the invariable answer. Mental Science can exert just as much influence for evil as for good—that is its great danger and wrong. Only through Christian Science can we be sure of securing wholesome effects alone. The C. S.'s (as they love to call themselves) seem to forget that in admitting that such a thing as Mental Science and its baneful influences they are tacitly admitting the existence of witchcraft, sorcery and a thousand other superstitions.

The more one hears of this strange belief—Christian Science—the more is she convinced that it is simply a thorough and undeviating application of the good old principle, Tell a lie often enough and it becomes the truth. One man accounts for the whole business upon the Prof. Ladd principle that it can all be explained by hypnotism, only he carries it several degrees futher. If you will notice, the Christian Scientist society is made up of two sorts of persons—the hypnotizers and the hypnotized. The former are the healers; the latter the healed. That is the key to the whole thing.

Royal Arcanum and Christian Science.

The controlling powers of the Royal Arcanum, have instructed medical examiners to decline for membership for the life insurance feature all who believe in the vagaries of Christian Science.

Dr. Yonkerman's Cure for Tuberculosis.

Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, of Kalamazoo, says: It was to the discovery of some means of introducing copper into the blood of vertebrate animals that I directed my experiments, and I have discovered a salt of copper which accomplishes the purpose. I give two substances in solution in milk and the fat in the milk prevents an immediate union, so that the substances are taken into the system in a nascent state. I introduce hemocyanin, displacing the monoferric elements, or in common language, in the place of iron, and the tuberculosis bacilli cannot exist under such conditions. To introduce the copper it is first necessary to exhaust a part of the iron in the blood and I have found a means for doing this.—Clinic ps.

Business Outlook in Medical Practice.

The ratio of physicians to total population in the United States is rather more than 1 in 600. The 120,000 physicians are dying at the rate of about 25 to 1,000. To make good the deficit of physicians by death, about 3,000 should be graduated annually. The population is also increasing at the rate of about 1,300,000 annually, and this increase could accommodate some 2,000 additional graduates in medicine annually. In 1899, according to statistics of the Bureau of Education, all of the medical schools of the country graduated not quite 5,000. Thus, statistically considered, there is a very slight favorable tendency toward the reduction of a tremendously overcrowded profession.

On the other hand, it should be remembered that as a country increases in density of population, it can support fewer physicians. For instance, European countries with a ratio of approximately 1 to 2,000 of physicians to population, support their medical professions even more poorly than does the United States. Moreover, sanitary science and medical and surgical skill, as well as more wholesome modes of living, are markedly reducing the work of the profession. The well-known fact that a fifth or sixth of graduates do not practise is little comfort as this has always been the case, and it simply denotes the unfavorable conditions against which the medical man has to contend. Thus it is the urgent duty of every physician, by fair argument and reasonable means, to create a sentiment against the entrance of young men upon medical studies, unless they are especially fitted for their pursuit. —Phila. Med Jour.

Modern Surgery.

Of course it would be unbecoming in us to speak of dishonest surgery, but we think we have seen quite a little of it in our day. What has become of that wonderful operation which was to cure every case of enlarged prostate? Why is it that a wave of appendicitis flows over an extremely limited section of the country, bounded by the practise of some particular individual? Why is it that some surgeons declare with such positiveness that "foreign growths of every kind should be removed," no matter whether it be a simple wart or a fatty tumor of the scalp? What should be said of those surgeons who urge that every uterine fibroid should be removed, and that every case of metrorrhagia demands a complete hysterectomy?

We take off our hat to the honest surgeon. He is the greatest wonder of the age. The electrician does not begin with him. The telephone and talking machine are but pygmies by his side. One almost feels like standing with mouth open and eyes dilated as he passes by.

But what about the dishonest surgeon? We mean the one who bails with delight every chance to exhibit his technique. Do we bear down hard enough upon him?

The Law as to Siphons.

In dismissing a complaint in the Supreme Court, New York, June 21, Justice McAdam laid down the rules as to people handling siphons of seltzer. Recently there have been a number of actions for damages brought by people who have been injured by exploding siphons. In the case before Justice McAdam a boy named Glaser had sued a firm that manufactured seltzer water because a siphon had exploded in his hand when he was delivering it to a customer. The defendant asked that the case be dismissed, and in granting the request the Justice said:

Siphons of seltzer water, like the one that exploded, are in common use, and have been manufactured and sold in this city and elsewhere for many years. They are certainly in as common use as steam boilers and gas, and an explosion of a steam boiler or of gas does not necessarily create an inference of negligence sufficient to fix liability on the defendant. The plaintiff, even in such cases, must go further, and prove affirmatively the existence of some defect in construction or condition of the thing which contains the gas or steam of which the defendant was cognizant, or which he ought to have known by the exercise of proper care in the premises. There are cases in the books where articles have been sold as apparently harmless, and have turned out to be dangerous and inflicted damage, and the vendor has in consequence been held liable. For example, where naphtha, which is of an explosive character, was sold for oil, and injury resulted. There the defendant was held liable for the deceit. There is no pretense in this case that the siphon of seltzer water sold was misnamed, or that any deceit was practiced on the plaintiff. Indeed, it was an ordinary well-known article of merchandise, sold in large quantities every day.

Purchasing Associations.

Why don't the associations get their heads together and say, "Let us form Syndicate 'Purchasing Associations'; then start out and buy the quantity of patent medicines that is required, to get the bottom price," and follow the time-honored custom and example set by the jobber (although he signs an agreement to the contrary), of dividing up these purchases between themselves? Thus they will be able to meet all competition, and when well under way, buy their drugs, druggists' sundries and every item in the business in the same way.

I, like many others of the "old school," am going down the other side of the divide, where the mile-stones of life pass faster than we would like to have them, and during this half century and over that I have lived and moved among the druggists, I have never yet seen the time that money would not buy goods at the lowest price the manufacturer would sell them, if the buyer had business tact and ability enough to get there. Department stores and the big cut-rate druggists will buy ten and twenty gross, say, of tooth brushes, direct from first hands, at $12 a gross, and retail them for 15 cents, and make an elegant profit, and the ordinary retailer will buy the same brush from his jobber by the dozen and pay $1.50, and never pretend to retail them for less than 25 cents, and then wonder how it is that he is undersold. This one comparison applies to nearly all of the goods in the sundry branch of their business.—P. J. Tormey.

Has the Aggressive Cutter Come to Stay?

P. J. Tormey, a prominent cutter, says: The retail druggists in every large city in the United States should wake up to the fact that the "Department Store" and the so-called "Aggressive Cutter" (for whom the druggists themselves are generally responsible) have come to stay; that is, providing they have money, brains and ability enough to conduct their business in their own way. It would be as foolish and impracticable to attempt to stop the tide from ebbing and flowing as it is to try and stop the department store and the aggressive cutter from buying all the goods they want, if they have the money to pay for them. In place of trying to legislate or boycott them out of business—a method never known to succeed—the best course to pursue, would be to give them a hard run for their trade or business.

Buying Goods from Firet Hands.

I would like to ask the retail druggist: What is the use of paying 4 cents a pound for Epsom salts, if you can buy the best for a little over a cent? What is the use of paying 30 cents a pound for German chamomiles, if you can buy them for 15 cents? What is the object of paying 3, 4, or 5 cents a pound for bicarbonate of soda, if you can buy it for 1½ cents? Why pay 20 cents a pound for arnica flowers, if you can buy them for 9 cents? Why pay 10 cents a pound for cascara bark, if you can get the best select for 2½ to 3 cents? Why pay 25 cents per pound for sugar of milk, if you can buy the best for 12 cents and cheaper stuff for 9 cents? Why pay 10 to 15 per cent. more than you should for all your "patent medicines"? I can go on and ask these same questions on every item in the drug and druggist sundry business.—P. J. Tormey.

Registered Trade Marks.

36,418. Certain named proprietary medicines. Louis Lurie, New York, N. Y. The word "Olusa."

36,419. Antituberculous tonic and restorative. Schieffelin & Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Eupnein."

36,420. Ointment. The Paracamph Co., Louisville, Ky. The compound word "Iodo-Camph."

36,452. Gelatin capsules containing medicinal substances. Allen & Hanbury's, Limited, London, England. The word "Kapsel."

36,453. Anti-bilious and tonic pills. John Walter Tresidder, Montreal, Canada. The word "Court."

36,454. Suspensory bandages. The Ware Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J. The word "Utopian."

36,455. Preparation for treatment of the hair and scalp. Chauncey F. York, Warriorsmark, Pa. The word "Zokoz."

36,456. Lotions, soaps, perfumery and proprietary medicines. Albert Geissart, Philadelphia, Pa. The word "Lapwing."

36,478. Medicine for blood and nerve diseases. John H. Bellerman, Lancaster, Ohio. The word "Vitallets."

36,479. Liniment. Horace Patchen, Portland, Ore. The word "Cloethrum."

36,480. Certain named medicinal and toilet preparations. Microbane Medical Co., Seattle, Wash., and San Francisco, Cal. The word "Microbane."

36,481. Toilet cream. Walter J. Harvey, Los Angeles, Cal. The word "Mission."

36,482. Antiseptic, local anesthetic. Louis El. Craine, Denver, Col. The word "Odozone."

36,527. Bitters. California Fruit Extract Co., Los Angeles, Cal. The hyphenated word "Po-Mel-On."

36,528. Tonics. Ralph J. Sarasy, Janesville, Wis. The word "Trymi."

36,532. Corn salve. Stauff & Foster, Baltimore, Md. The word "Willow."

36,534. Remedy for certain named diseases. Elisha C. Scott, Maxwell, Iowa. The word "Elimino."

36,535. Remedy for a certain named disease. Cook Remedy Company, Chicago, Ill. The word "Cyphilene."

36,536. Remedies for certain named diseases. Thomas M. McWhorter, Rutledge Ga. The letters "M. D. C."

36,537. Proprietary Remedies. Wm. R. Buchanan, Brockton, Mass. The letters "B B." and a lozenge-shaped figure.

36,538. Proprietary remedies. Wm. R. Buchanan, Brockton, Mass. The word "Semit."

36,555. Certain named drugs and medicines. Henry A. Blair, San Antonio, Tex. The words "Mother Superior."

36,556. Medical compound. The Mueller Chemical Company, of Lima, Ohio. The word "Chloropepsoid."

36,559. Toilet cream. George D. Snell, Denver, Col. The word "Mistletoe."

36,560. Soaps and perfumes. Colgate & Co., New York, N. Y The word "Monad."

36,561. Toilet soap and perfumery. Allen B. Wrisley Company, Chicago, Ill. The word "Colonial."

36,562. Petroleum or mineral jelly. Wilbur Dixon Ellis, New York, N. Y. The word "Wilburine."

Registered Prints.

351. "Vichy-Cusset, Source Andreau." Ovide Robillard, New York, N. Y.

357. "Horlick's malted milk hot." Horlick's Food Company, Racine, Wis.

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & CO. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.25, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
108 Fulton St., New York

Telephone, 2277 John.
Cable Address, "Pracdrug," New York.

PHILADELPHIA
145 North Sixth Street

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST has been from the beginning, Substantially and in every respect a PHILADELPHIA journal, although temporarily published in New York.

All Business and Editorial communications, except local matters, should for the present be sent to 108 Fulton st., New York.

The Locomotor Ataxia League.

The National Locomotor Ataxia League recently opened its headquarters in the Methodist building, at No. 150 Fifth ave., New York City. C. W. Stubbins, secretary and treasurer of the league is in charge and will try to swell the membership of the league to 18,000. It is estimated that there are about that number of persons thus afflicted in this country.

The object of the league is to raise funds for the erection of a sanitarium for unfortunate members. It has also offered $10,000 for a cure of locomotor ataxia.

To Florida Druggists.

Mr. E. Berget was recently elected secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy, Florida, with headquarters at Tampa. Unfortunately the register roll and all books and papers of the board were burnt in the Jacksonville fire, but Mr. Berget is hard at work reorganizing the board and getting it into shape. He requests that all druggists registered in Florida send him a sworn statement giving the date of his certificate, and whether obtained on examination or diploma. Druggists will greatly aid the secretary in his work if they will make a prompt reply to his request, and also furnish any other data that may be of use to him.

New York State Pharmaceutical Ass'n.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association was held at Buffalo, June 4–8. The gathering at Convention Hall on Tuesday morning, June 4, was the largest in the recent, if not the entire, history of the association.

President Felix Hirseman, of New York, opened the meeting, introducing Mayor Diehl, who extended a cordial welcome to the visitors, to which W. C. Anderson responded, he being followed by J. A. Lockie, in the extension of a cordial fraternal greeting from the Erie County Pharmaceutical Association.

With vice-president Stoddart in the chair, Mr. Hirseman read the president's message, in which he referred to the financial condition of the association, the difficulty of collecting fees, and recommended that members in arrears after proper notice be dropped from the rolls. He spoke of the good work done by the N. A. R. D., in regulating prices, also of the beneficial legislation and repeal of the war tax through the efforts and perfect organization of the various local, state and national associations Dealing with legislation, he said that a large number of bills were introduced during the late session of the Legislature, but the association, aided by the local organizations, made a determined and successful effort to prevent any alterations in the pharmacy laws until they had been given a fair trial. So far as he was able to judge from information obtained from the various board members, the new law is working very smoothly. The secretary's report was then read and other routine business disposed of, and then several papers were read, the principal one by Joseph Helfman, of Detroit, on the "Abuses of Proprietary Rights in Pharmacy."

About one hundred new members were enrolled at the meeting, bringing the membership close to the thousand mark.

The officers of the association for the ensuing year are: President, Thomas Stoddart, Buffalo; first vice-president, J. F. Van Nort, Elmira; second vice-president, T. Hitchcock, New York; third vice-president, A. S. Van Winckle, Hornellsville; secretary, Judson B. Todd, Ithaca; treasurer, Thomas W. Dalton, Syracuse; executive committee—A. J. Lockie, Buffalo; Dr. Ray, Brooklyn, and E. A. Dawson, Syracuse.

C. I. Hood & Co., Incorporated.

C. I. Hood & Co., the medicine manufacturers of Lowell, have incorporated as a stock organization to be called the "C. I. Hood Company." They took out their formal papers under the laws of the State of Maine, and intend to continue to deal in pharmaceutical, medicinal and food preparations, with $1,000,000 capital stock, of which $600,000 is paid in. The president is Charles I. Hood, and the treasurer Charles Stickney, both of Lowell.

Boards of Pharmacy Meetings.

Applicants should write the secretaries in advance for blanks, regulations, dates, etc. A full list of the secretaries is given in another column, and will be repeated from time to time. Mention PRACTICAL DRUGGIST when writing.

Read the Advertisements.

Do you read the advertisements in the drug journals? If you do not you are not deriving half the benefit from its pages.

He is a poor salesman from whom you do not get some information that will be of service, and its a poor advertisement that does not offer some suggestion that will be of use to you. Advertisements keep you informed of the new ideas in pharmaceuticals and sundries; the houses that give the best prices and those that offer the goods best suited to your trade.

You may not need anything in the lines advertised at the time, but it pays to be posted on what is doing in the wholesale and manufacturing world. Advertisements of others also give you suggestions which will help you in presenting your own goods to the public and in preparing your own advertising matter. The successful druggist cannot afford to overlook any possible source of information which may be of use to him in his business, and the advertising pages of a good drug journal are as full of suggestions and ideas as a nut is of meat.

Idiosyncrasy to Quinine.

Dr. H. A. Hare reports a case of extraordinary idiosyncrasy to quinine in the case of a man fifty-three years old. Pills containing about one-sixtieth of a grain of arsenious acid and two grains of quinine were given three times a day as a tonic. Within twelve hours after taking the first pill he developed an erythematous rash all over his body, with intense itching and puffiness of the skin about the face. At the end of five days with the subsidence of the acute injection of the skin marked desquamation took place all over his body with the same freedom as is frequently seen in severe scarlet fever.

No sooner had the symptoms appeared than the patient asked if he were receiving quinine, and said that it always affected him the same way even in the smallest doses. On one occasion he took a calisaya cocktail before starting on a journey, and even this small quantity affected him so that he had to abandon his trip for a time. His daughter, a woman of twenty, was affected in the same way. —Ther. Gazette.

Counter Prescribing.

A correspondent of the Chemist and Druggist traces the practice back to the time of Prometheus. He furthermore states that the counter-prescribing druggist is almost a law of nature and that he cannot be suppressed. He claims that the practice is a growing one in spite of the efforts made to stop it.

A Pharmaceutical Genius.

Hans M. Wilder, the widely-known writer who recently departed this life, was one of the most remarkable and scientific of pharmacists; he was also traveller, compiler, numismatist, linguist and genius. He died, believing that he was without a friend in the world. A tremendous worker, persistent, able, with linguistic talents far beyond ordinary men, he could have been one of the strongest forces in pharmacy, if his misanthropic taint had not shut him out of many opportunities for success. With little love for money (in fact so little that time and again during seventy years of existence he was on the verge of starvation) it was wonderful that he succeeded in accomplishing as much as he did.

The pharmaceutical profession was greatly indebted to this man in many ways; he was one of the few men in this world who revelled in index making; he compiled indexes for the American Journal of Pharmacy, the American Pharmaceutical Association and other scientific bodies. He was a good practical druggist, and often did relief work, but he frequently boasted that he had, many times, sent a customer away from the store by his harsh reply or by his impatience at same child's stupidity.

Two years before his death he left an autobiography, from which we take an account of his life. He was born in Iceland in 1831, and when 15 years old, his father having died and left his mother in poor circumstances, it was necessary for him to go to work, and to quote his own words, "Being of an experimental turn of mind I chose pharmacy, because the 'breadmaster' kept his boys. After having slaved for four years, I went to my junior examination, and then began to earn money as a clerk; after two years' clerkship, I studied for my major (candidatus) and took it after eighteen months."

His mother having died in the meantime, he went to France, where he had a distant relative at Rheims, stayed with him for six months, and then went to St. Croix, West Indies, where he remained for three years. In 1861 he landed at Philadelphia, and proceeded to Chicago, where he had a number of acquaintances and schoolmates, and from there to New Orleans. He came to New York in the spring of 1861, soon afterwards returning home. He left home to take the management of a doctor's store at Puerto Plata, St. Domingo; that was in 1863, the last year of the Spanish dominion. From there he returned to New York, then to Philadelphia, where he enlisted as surgeon's steward on the monitor Tunxis, and later joined the 34th New Jersey regiment, which went to New Orleans as part of the 20th Army Corps, Army of the Gulf, destined for Alabama, where, as he says:

"Mississippi water had the usual effect on my internals and I was sent from Mobile Bay (Dauphin Island) to Governor's Island, New York Harbor, to recuperate. In the meantime Appomatox and Gen. Grant's order sent home every sick and convalescent soldier. All that I did to help in saving the Union was to get sick, and then fat into the bargain. Powder I did not smell any of, but that was not my fault.

I then went to Chicago for a couple of years in different stores, etc., got as usual tired of it and went to New York and from thence to San Francisco via Nicaragua; a very interesting journey. Arrived in San Francisco, without a single cent (I have done so all my life; wherever I went, I arrived penniless).

HANS M. WILDER.

I got a place for a short while, went to Virginia City, Nevada, and tried my hand at silver mining. I went down into the shaft in the morning (at $10 per day) and when noon came I went to my grub and stayed away! Too hard work for me; money I did not get of course. Then, with my usual luck, in emergencies, I got a nice berth in a drug store at $25 per month (gold) and stayed there three months, when I left as unsuited to Pacific business.

I drifted back to San Francisco and had a pretty tough time of it, being by turn bell-boy in an auction store, waiter in a saloon, farmer's assistant (only one day; I grubbed up with my hoe embryo peach trees, thinking that they were weeds and got the grand bounce).

At last I had luck again as clerk in one of Wakeley's stores. After three months I picked a quarrel with the old man and left. Being soon at my wit's end I tried to work my way over to China by way of the Sandwich Islands. I went, accordingly, to a sailor's sharp boarding house master and induced him (i. e. I sold myself to him). He said yes and got me a berth as sailor on board a ship to Liverpool—sold! Of course the longer the voyage, the higher the commission. There I was for six months before we saw land and what a time there was! The idea of a thirty-six year old man, shipping as sailor, not knowing the ropes and not having the least idea of the sea. Licked we were, all of us every day and that with not only wooden belaying pins but iron stanchions and overworked, too, and only twelve men for a three master of 1,500 tons. Phew!"

From Liverpool he returned to New York and thence to Philadelphia, where he was in business for a time, but failed, drifted about as a relief clerk, then returned to New York, and for two years was clerk of the College of Pharmacy. From New York he visited a number of western cities, finally accepting a position on New Idea and remained there for two years. Again returning to Philadelphia he was sent for from Memorial Hall and given some Danish manuscript to translate concerning a loan exhibit of Roman and Greek antiquites.

For the next few years he was engaged on Numismatics at Memorial Hall, classifying and arranging some 13,000 coins. Since then up to the time of his death, he was engaged in literary and relief work; such was the life of this remarkable man. He had sensitiveness to an extraordinary degree, and love of approbation was largely developed, but he took great care to conceal this. When his friends praised him, he would toss his head and say: "I've done nothing, you are flattering me; what do you want?" But one could easily see a new light in his eyes, even a slight mantling of blood to his cheeks and he would drop, for a moment, his pessimistic tone. In many respects he retained the guilelessness of his boyhood. Nothing hurt him more than to have any one suspect his honesty or integrity.

In business matters he was very primitive and in foresight in providing for his future he was almost absolutely wanting. Never having married, with no home ties, believing himself free from grave responsibilities, he delightes in the freedom with which he could come and go, break an engagement, or as he would say "throw up a job and hunt for another;" and as his autobiography clearly shows he boasted of having had fifty-three "bosses." But when he wanted to hold on to any occupation he could rise above his natural inclinations and develop a persistence and an industry which was phenomenal. In proof of this, his experiences in numismatics is a striking instance. Mr. Wilder was very favorably impressed with PRACTICAL DRUGGIST. Commenting on the prospectus he wrote as follows:

THE RIGHT IDEA.

Benj. Lillard: — Your prospectus was carefully examined, and you certainly have the right idea. For many years I have wished for an opportunity to build up a drug journal on a similar plan—and I cordially wish you great success.

HANS M. WILDER.

Ralph P. Hoagland Gains a Decree.

In the suit which Ralph P. Hoagland, the Boston druggist, brings against a long list of defendants, including the Eastern Drug Company, Gilman Brothers, and Carter, Carter & Meigs, Boston; John W. Perkins & Co., J. E. Gould & Co., Cook, Everett & Pennell, of Portland; Talcott, Frisbie & Co., of Hartford; Blanding & Blanding and George L. Claflin, of Providence; T. Sisson & Co., Hartford, and the New England Drug Company, of which the defendant firms are alleged to be members, a temporary decree has been entered in the equity session of the Superior Court overruling a demurrer filed by the defendants to plaintiff's bill. The decree orders a temporary injunction to issue, pending the suit, restraining defendants from interferring with the plaintiff and his business.

Mr. Hoagland claims that the defendants have tried to interfere with his buying and selling drugs, upon the ground that he has refused to join the exchange or comply with its rules and regulations regarding trade and price lists. The defendents do not admit that the facts as alleged by the plaintiff are true, and the case will be heard on its merits in the court. Some of the defendants demurred to the plaintiff's bill, claiming that the allegations of fact, even if true, do not make out a case for equitable interference by the court, and the demurrer was argued with the result of the temporary injunction. Hoagland alleges that his business has suffered in consequence of this position in which he stands with the defendants. One of the leading defendants has stated privately, however, that records will show that Mr. Hoagland's business has been most successful and that it has increased right along.

Glass in Candy.

An unexpected and dangerous method of manipulating candy has just been brought to notice. The candy is made to glitter by means of splinters of glass, so that it has the appearance of sparkling crystal sugar. There are some specimens of even high-class confectionery, said to be of French make, which all contain a liberal sprinkling of glass splinters. When the candy is dissolved in warm water the splinters tumble to the bottom of the fluid into a miniature heap of broken glass. The splinters present both sharp points and sharp edges which are certain to cause an injury to the walls of the digestive canal. It is difficult to imagine a more powerful mechanical irritant than jags of glass which might easily cause laceration and hemorrhage.—Lancet.ps.

Important Medical Meetings.

For July meetings, etc., see page 90 of the June number.

Canadian Medical Association at Winnipeg, Aug. 28, 29, 31. Dr. F. N. G. Starr, Sec., Toronto, Ont.

Important Poison Decision.

Judge R. B. Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio, has just decided two legal points of much interest to pharmacists. One is that druggists cannot sell poisons to a person who is a total stranger to the pharmacist. The other is the selling of any poison to a minor without a physician's prescription.

The judge's decision was announced Wednesday, when counsel for B. H. Overbeck and J. H. Linnemann filed demurrer to petitions of parties claiming damages against them for selling poisons to parties without prescriptions. Suit was brought against Mr. Overbeck by Theo. Winolds, whose entire family narrowly escaped death from poisoning at the hands of a servant who purchased arsenic from Overbeck's drug store, claiming she wanted it for destroying rats; but instead of using it for the purpose claimed, she deliberately mixed it with the oatmeal eaten for breakfast and very nearly caused the death of the entire family. Judge Smith held the plaintiffs had a good cause for action and that Mr. Overbeck must defend himself in the proper court.

The case against Mr. Linnemann was based upon the fact that a clerk had sold a box of "rough on rats" to a colored boy, who emptied the contents in a pot of coffee, causing the death of his brother and very nearly killing his father. The court held in this case "That the sale of a poison to a minor without a prescription rendered the seller responsible to the innocent sufferer from its administration. Mr. Linnemann's case is creating a great deal of interest among the local druggists, and from the present outlook it will be defended to the end. It is a well known fact that rat poisons (including rough on rats) can be purchased from many groceries and general stores which do not keep a poison register as required of the druggist. This fact will be brought before the proper authorities and undoubtedly some action will be taken to remedy the partiality shown.

Pharmaceutical Associations.

A complete list of the secretaries, with their addresses, are printed in another column, and will be repeated from time to time as revised. Write for latest information, enclosing a stamp, mentioning PRACTICAL DRUGGIST.

Veterinary Christian Science.

One of the "healers" says: I have found with my animals such great help from Christian Science treatment. I have a horse that some time ago caught a violent cold that settled on the lungs. The horse seemed past all remedies. Everything was done for him. The veterinary surgeon called in several times. Still the animal could not work, so, after months of suffering I telegraphed to a healer in the city and in a couple of days all bad symptoms had gone.

Recent Deaths.

Edward J. Sultan, St. Louis, Mo.
Herman E. Hoelke, St. Louis, Mo.
Henry Hoelke, St. Louis, Mo.
Samuel S. Ely, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jacob F. Bourne, Boston, Mass.
Wm. A. Tomlinson, Au Sable, Mich.
J. Bassian, Fresno, Cal.
T. E. Barbeau, Montreal, Que.
Samuel Oberdeener, Santa Clara, Cal.
John J. Mahem, Woburn, Mass.
John Higinbotham, Bowmanville, Ont.
Clarence L. James, Chicago, Ill.
Jesse Hodgson, Clarksville, Tenn.
Robt. R. Burt, Wheeling, W. Va.
John W. Bowe, Mankato, Minn.
Angus Buchanan, Kemptville, Ont.
Geo R. Keraus, Cuba, Ohio.
R. Kneeshaw, Ingersol, Ont.
Wm. Verner, Philadelphia, Pa.
Robt. Geer, Albany, N. Y.
John W. Nairn, Washington, D. C.
Eugene Dane Pardee, Wausau, Wis.
Rudolph Williams, Columbus, Pa.
Joseph R. Irwin, Carmensville, Pa.

Annual Meeting Amer. Chemical Society.

The annual meeting of the New York section of the American Chemical Society was held in the rooms of the Chemists' Club on Friday evening, June 7, C. A. Doremus presiding. Chairman Doremus read his annuul address on "The Development of an American School of Chemistry," in which he urged advancement of chemical engineering by development of originality and the assumption of greater responsibilities by chemists.

Secretary Woodman's report showed a net gain of 60 members during the year, while 29 papers had been read at the nine meetings.

The officers for 1901–1902 elected follow: Chairman, Prof. Marston T. Bogert; vice-president, Durand Woodman; secretary-treasurer, Prof. J. A. Mathews; executive committee, P. C. McIlhiney, Prof. E. H. Miller, T. C. Stearns; delegates to the Scientific Alliance, W. McMurtrie, M. T. Bogert, H. C. Sherman. The following papers were read: M. T. Bogert and L. Boroschek—"Some Experiments with the Mono-nitro-orthophthalic Acids." H. C. Sherman, J. L. Danziger, L. Kohnstamm —"On the Maumené Tests for Oils." E. F. Kern—"On the Separation and Determination of Uranium." The courtesy of the section was extended to Prof. Van't Hoff who is shortly to visit here. The meeting then adjourned to October.

Atrabilin.

This is a new animal extract, obtained from the supra-renal capsules, and said to have most of the properties of cocaine, except the power of producing mydriasis, and local anæsthesia. It is a deep yellow fluid, which on standing becomes opalescent and finally throws down a flocculent precipitate. It is claimed by Wolffberg that it is even more efficient than cocaine in all directious save those indicated.

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most published Formulas are at their best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

Liquid Moth Destroyers.

(1) Naphtalin ..... 10 parts.
Carbolic acid ..... 10 parts.
Camphor ..... 5 parts.
Alcohol ..... 500 parts.
Spirit lemon ..... 5 parts.
Oil thyme ..... 2 parts.
Oil lavender ..... 2 parts.
Oil savine ..... 2 parts.

This may be used by sprinkling, or better still, by means of an atomizer.

(2) Oil patchouli ..... 1 part.
Nitrobenzene ..... 9 parts.
Naphtalin ..... 20 parts.
Carbolic acid ..... 20 parts.
Camphor ..... 50 parts.
Oil turpentine ..... 50 parts.
Alcohol ..... 850 parts.

Mix, let stand for several days, and filter.

(3) Oil patchouli ..... 1 part.
Oil cloves ..... 5 parts.
Oil bergamot ..... 5 parts.
Carbolic acid ..... 10 parts.
Alcohol ..... 150 parts.

(4) Alcohol ..... 40 ozs.
Tincture capsicum ..... 5 ozs.
Carbolic acid ..... 1 oz.
Menthol ..... ½ oz.
Oil lemongrass ..... ½ oz.

Use in the form of a spray by means of an atomizer, where the moths frequent.

(5) Carbolic acid ..... 10.0 gm.
Oil cloves ..... 5.0 gm.
Oil lemon ..... 5.0 gm.
Camphor ..... 5.0 gm.
Alcohol (90%) ..... 500 gm.

—Merck's Report.

Yellow Dressing for Leather.

Water ..... 162 5 parts.
Borax ..... 5 parts.
Anilin "leather brown," water soluble ..... 1 part.
Orange shellac ..... 15 parts.
Ammonia water ..... 1.25 parts.
Distilled water ..... 1.25 parts.

Bring the water to a boil, add the borax and dissolve, and to the solution add, a small quantity at a time, the aniline color (which should be free from iron). When the water is boiling actively add the shellac, a little at a time, stirring vigorously while doing so. Let boil for 10 or 15 minutes, pour off into a clean vessel, and allow the mixture to cool down. Mix the ammonia and water, and when the mass is quite cool, stir the mixture well in. Other colors (water soluble) may be used instead of the leather brown, a little experimenting showing the amount to be employed.

White Embrocation.

Ol. terebinth ..... 6 ozs.
Ol. camph. ess ..... 2 ozs.
Ol nucis ..... 4 ozs.
Ovi 2
Ac. acetic ..... 2 ozs.
Aquæ ad ..... 1 pt.

Mix the eggs with the turpentine in a mortar, strain into the bottle, add the other ingredients, and shake till the emulsion is formed.

Root Beer Syrup.

Fld. sarsae comp ..... 1 oz.
Oil wintergreen ..... 4 min.
Oil sassafras ..... 4 min.
Tr. capsici ..... 2 drs.
Tr. ginger ..... 1 oz.
Caramel, q. s.
Water ..... 2 pts.
Syrup, q. s. ft ..... 4 pts.

Ginger Ale Syrup.

Fld. ginger sol ..... 1 oz.
Tr. capsici ..... 6 drs.
Caramel, q. s.
Water ..... 2 pts.
Syrup, q. o. ft ..... 4 pts.

Wild Cherry Syrup.

Fld. wild cherry for syrup. 1 oz.
Glycerin ..... ½ oz.
Oil bitter almond ..... 8 dps.
Cochineal color, N. F., q. s.
Syrup ..... 4 pts.

Pepsin Phosphate.

(1) Pepsin, scale ..... 1 dr.
Acid phosphates ..... 1 oz.
Syrup raspberrp ..... 1 pt.
Extract vanilla ..... 1 oz.
Syrup, enough to make ... 32 ozs.

(2) Glycerite pepsin, N. F .... 8 ozs.
Syrup wild cherry ..... 8 ozs.
Syrup vanilla ..... 8 ozs.
Sherry wine ..... 3 pts.
Solution acid phosphates .. 8 ozs.
Simple syrup ..... 4 pts.

Fruit Syrups and Crushed Fruits.

Remove one end of a suitable keg and perforate the other with small holes. Fill with alternate layers of fresh ripe fruit and sugar. As the juice of the fruit dissolves the sugar, a fine fruit syrup will percolate through the keg. When dripping ceases, the remaining "marc" makes a fine crushed fruit syrup.

Banana Syrup.

Peel any number of bananas, cut them in thin slices, and put in a wide-mouthed bottle of sufficient capacity: first a layer of banana slices, then a layer of sugar, until the bottle is filled, having as much sugar as banana. Place the bottle in a vessel of cold water, set it on the fire, and when the water boils remove the bottle containing the bananas. Stir the contents thoroughly for several minutes, and when cool press through a fine sieve or coarse linen cloth. Use as much of this as may be necessary to give a good strong flavor.

Egg Phosphate for Mint Mixture.

Fresh eggs 2
Orange juice ..... 3 ozs.
Raspberry syrup ..... 12 ozs.
Syrupy phosphoric acid .... 30 min.
Spirit peppermint (1:15) ... 30 min.

Mix. Trim with sliced orange and fresh mint sprigs.

Orange Phosphate Syrup.

Grated outer peel of 6 sweet oranges.
Expressed juice of same.
Citric acid ..... 1 oz.
Tartaric acid ..... 1 oz.
Soda foam ..... 1 oz.
Caramel, sufficient to color.
Simple syrup. .suff. to make 1 gal.

Powder the acids, add the grated peel, and rub well up together. Add the product to the juice, and let macerate together over night, or say, twelve hours; then filter off. Add the filtrate to the syrup, and finally add the coloring matter in quantity sufficient to give the color that you desire.

Pineapple Water Ice

Pineapple juice ..... 2½ pts.
Juice of two lemons.
Syrup ..... 3 pts.
Water ..... 4 pts.

Strawberry Water Ice.

Strawberry juice ... . 2½ pts.
Syrup ..... 2½ pts.
Water ..... 3 pts.
Juice of one lemon.
Cochineal coloring, a sufficient quantity to color.

Raspberry Water Ice.

Raspberry juice ... . 1½ pts.
Lemon juice ..... ½ pt.
Syrup ..... 3 pts.
Water ..... 3½ pts.
Cochineal coloring, caramel, of each a sufficient quantity to color.

Liquid Blanc de Perle.

Oxide bismuth ..... 1 oz.
Oxide zinc ..... ½ oz.
Glycerine ..... 4 drs.
Rose water ..... 7 ozs.
Bay rum ..... ½ ozs.

Rub smooth in a mortar. Label: "Shake the bottle before using."

Sewing Machine Oil.

Pale oil almonds ..... 9 ozs.
Rectified benzoline ..... 3 ozs.
Foreign oil lavender ..... 1 oz.

Mix and filter.

Liquid Blister.

Euphorbium ..... 4 ozs.
Sulphur ..... 8 ozs.
Cantharides ..... 10 ozs
Acetic acid ..... 1 gall.

Mix. Digest for 14 days. Then strain.

Eucalyptus Tooth Powder.

Precipitated chalk ..... 4 ozs.
Powdered borax ..... 1 oz.
Powd. white castile soap . 1 oz.
Powdered orris root ..... 1 oz.
Powdered sugar ..... 1 oz.
Oil eucalyptus ..... 100 m.
Otto rose ..... 5 m.
Carmine sufficient to tint.

Brompton Hospital Asthma Powder.

Powdered stramonium ..... 4 drs.
Powdered anise ..... 2 drs.
Nitrate potash ..... 2 drs.
Powdered tobacco ..... 5 grs.

Lotion for Hives, Juvenile Acne, Etc.

Dr. Veirel, recommends the following:

Sulphur, sublimed ..... 20 parts.
Mucilage acacia ..... 6 parts.
Alcohol, 90% ..... 20 parts.
Water, distilled ..... 20 parts.

Mix, and put a "shake" label on. Directions for use: Apply morning and evening, using a soft sponge for the pur pose.

Acidity of the Stomach.

Sodium sulphate	30 parts.
Potassium sulphate	5 parts.
Sodium chlorate	30 parts.
Sodium carbonate	25 parts.
Sodium bicarbonate	10 parts.

Powder, and mix thoroughly. Directions for use: A half teaspoonful in a glass of tepid water in the morning, fasting, and two hours before each of the other meals.—A. D.

Tooth Soap.

Cassini gives the following:

Castile soap, in powder	200 parts.
Glycerin, sufficient	5 parts.
Salicylic acid	5 parts.
Oil anise	10 parts.
Carmine, sufficient.	
Eosin, sufficient.	

Rub up the carmine and eosin with a small amount of the powdered soap, then add the rest of the soap, and the oil, and rub well together. Dissolve the acid in glycerin, add the solution, under constant rubbing. Finally, add sufficient glycerin to make a paste of the desired consistency.

New Toilet Preparations.

Carlowa Rose D'Or Tooth Powder.

Chalk, precipitated	968 parts.
Oystershell, prepared	480 parts.
Iris, rhizome	224 parts.
Castile soap	112 parts.
Borax	112 parts.
Pumice stone	69 parts.
Attar of rose	8 parts.

Reduce the solids to a very fine powder and mix thoroughly. Tint to suit taste with carmine or English red.

Pumilla Toilet Vinegar.

Alcohol, 80%	1600 parts.
Vinegar, 10%	840 parts.
Oil pinus pumilla	44 parts.
Oil eucalyptus	8 parts.
Oil lavender	4 parts.
Oil lemon	2 parts.
Oil bergamot	2 parts.

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol and color green with chlorophyll; add the vinegar, let stand for a week and then filter.

Bay Rum Hair Dressing.

Bay rum	1310 parts.
Tincture cinchona	450 parts.
Castor oil	150 parts.
Tannic acid	90 parts.

Mix, and when the tannin is dissolved filter through magnesia.

Dubelle's Bay Rum.

Jamaica rum	250 parts.
Oil bay	24 parts.
Oil pimento	1 part.
Alcohol, 80%	863 parts.
Water	862 parts.

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, add the rum and water, let stand for a week, and then filter.—Zeits. fur Kos.

Effervescing Citrate Iron and Magnesia.

Green citrate of iron and ammonia, 5 parts; magnesium carbonate, 2.5 parts; sodium bicarbonate, 50 parts; tartaric acid, 40 parts; citric acid, 7.5 parts; sugar, 40 parts. The mixed powders are granulated with aid of alcohol in the usual manner.—Apoth. Zeit.

Lip Salve.

Spermaceti	18 parts.
Yellow wax	100 parts.
Almond oil	150 parts.
Alkanet root	12 parts.
Oil bergamot	2 parts.
Oil lemon	2 parts.
Jasmine pomade	4 parts.

Floor Waxes.

I.

One kilogram of yellow wax and 1 liter of water are heated to boiling; 63 grams of potash are added, dissolved in a little water; the mixture is boiled for a few minutes, removed from the fire, and 50 grams of oil of turpentine, 1 liter of boiling water and 15 grams of annatto are added. Stir continually until cold, and apply on a rag.

II.

Dissolve 100 grams of yellow wax on a water bath in 200 of oil of turpentine.

III.

Boil 40 parts of yellow wax with 160 of water and 5 of potash. Add 4 parts of oil of turpentine and water enough to make 200, and stir until cold.

IV.

Dissolve 32 parts of potash in 314 of water; heat to the boiling point and add 32 parts of yellow wax and 8 of annatto.

Compound Capsicum Liniment.

Tincture of capsicum (prepared with 1 part capsicum and 3 parts alcohol), 525 parts; soap, 3 parts; camphor, 30 parts; oil of rosemary, 10 parts; oil of lavender, 10 parts; oil of thyme, 10 parts; oil of cloves, 10 parts; oil of cinnamon, 2 parts, ammonia water, 100 parts.—Phar. Post.

Iodized Collodion.

Ether (sp. gr. .725)	5 ozs.
Alcohol (sp. gr. .895)	4 ozs.
Pyroxylin	60 grs.
Iodide ammonium	6 grs.
Iodide cadmium	10 grs.

After preparation keep until there is a slight liberation of free iodine and the liquid acquires a pale straw color.

Hair Lotion.

Castor oil	7.5 parts.
Eau de Cologne	16 parts.
Alcohol (90%)	18 parts.
Tincture capsicum	0.4 parts.
Tincture cantharides	0.4 parts.
Tincture galls	8 parts.

Huchard's Pills.

Resin of podophyllum, extract of hyoscyamus, medicinal soap, of each, 4½ grs.; extract of rhubarb, 15 grs. Divide into 15 pills. One or two daily.—N. Y. Med. Jour.

Glycerine Jelly.

Isinglass	1 dr.
Boiling water	4 ozs.
Glycerine	1 oz.
Otto	5 mm.

Dissolve the isinglass in the water, add the glycerine, and last of all the otto. Pour into bottles while warm.

Hamburg Bitters.

Hamburg bitter-essenz	1 part.
Alcohol, 90%	41 parts.
Cherry juice	10 parts.
Arrack	3 parts.
Sugar	5 parts.
Water, to make	100 parts.

Mix.

The "bitter essenz" is prepared as follows:

Centaury, herb	3 kilos.
Trifolium, herb	3 kilos.
Galangal	6 kilos.
Gentian	1.5 kilo.
Alcohol, 75%	26 liters.

Mix and digest together for 8 days, then filter, press off and set aside. Then prepare the following:

Orange peel, sweet	2 kilos.
Orange oil, sweet	50 gm.
Oil of cassia	40 gm.
Clove oil	30 gm.
Coriander oil	10 gm.
Cardamom oil	10 gm.
Alcohol, 75%	20 liters.

Put into a retort and distill off 15 liters, and mix the distillate with the tincture first made.

Hamburg Drops.

Alcohol, 90%	50 liters.
Water	50 liters.
Refined sugar	20 kilos.
Hamburg drop essence	3.5 liters.
Cherry juice	7 liters.
Essence of violets	50 gm.
Starch syrup	6 kilos.
Caramel suff. to color brown.	

Mix.

The Hamburg drop essence has the following formula:

Galangal	2.25 kilos.
Laurel berries	900 gm.
Cassia flowers	650 gm.
Orris root	165 gm.
Ginger	50 gm.
Levisticum root	50 gm.
Cloves	25 gm.
Alcohol, 60%	10 liters.

Digest together 10 days, press off and set aside. To the residue, add 10 liters of alcohol, 75%, and distill. Mix the distillate and the tincture.

Lice Powder.

Sabadill,
Cocculus indicus,
Parsley seed,
Anise seed,
Snuff, yellow, of each, equal parts.

Mix and reduce to fine powder. Useful to remove body lice by rubbing well into the affected parts at night and dust the wearing apparel thoroughly with the powder. Known under the name of Pulvis Capucinorum or Pendiculorum.

Walnut Hair Dye.

Extract walnut husks	1 gm.
Sodium sulfite	2 gm.
Water	45 gm.

Composition Essence.

Powdered bayberry bark	2 lbs.
Powdered ginger	1½ lbs.
Powdered capsicum	3 ozs.
Powdered cloves	3 ozs.
Proof spirit to	62 ozs.

Mix the powders, moisten evenly with a little of the spirit, then pack in a percolator and pass enough proof spirit through to make the percolate measure 62 ozs.

Mouth Washes.

Orris and Rose.

Orris root	120 gms.
Rose leaves	30 gms.
Soap bark	30 gms.
Cochineal	15 gms.
Diluted alcohol	1900 cc.
Oil rose	30 dps.
Oil neroli	40 dps.

Myrrh Astringent.

Tinct. myrrh	500 cc.
Tinct. benzoin	200 cc.
Tinct. cinchona	30 cc.
Alcohol	900 cc.
Oil rose	30 dps.

Borotonic.

Acid boric	20 gms.
Oil wintergreen	10 gms.
Glycerin	110 cc.
Alcohol	150 cc.
Dist. water, to make	600 cc.

Sweet Salicyl.

Acid salicylic	4.0 gms.
Saccharin	1.0 gms.
Sodium bicarbonate	1.0 gms.
Alcohol	200.0 gms.

Foaming Orange.

Castile soap	95 gms.
Oil orange	10 dps.
Oil cinnamon	5 dps.
Distilled water	120 cc.
Alcohol	360 cc.

Australian Mint.

Thymol	0.25 gm.
Acid benzoic	3.00 gm.
Tinct. eucalyptus	15.00 cc.
Alcohol	100.00 cc.
Oil peppermint	0.75 cc.

Fragrant Dentine.

Soap bark	125 gms.
Glycerin	95 cc.
Alcohol	155 cc.
Rose water	450 cc.

Macerate for four days and add:

Carbolic acid, cryst.	4.0 gm.
Oil geranium	0.6 cc.
Oil cloves	0.6 cc.
Oil rose	0 6 cc.
Oil cinnamon	0.6 cc.
Tinct. rhatany	45.0 cc.
Rose water	450.0 cc.

Allow to stand four days; then filter.

Aromantiseptic.

Thymol	20.0.
Oil peppermint	10.0.
Oil cloves	5.0.
Oil sage	5 0.
Oil marjoram	3.0.
Oil sassafras	3.0.
Oil wintergreen	0.5.
Cumarin	0.5.
Diluted alcohol	1000.0.

The products of the foregoing formulas are used in the proportion of one teaspoonful in a half-glassful of water.

Foaming.

Soap bark, powder	2 ozs.
Cochineal, powder	60 grs.
Glycerin	3 ozs.
Alcohol	10 ozs.
Water, to make	32 ozs.

Mix the soap, cochineal, glycerin, alcohol and water together. let macerate for several days; filter and flavor; if same produces turbidity, shake up the mixture with magnesium carbonate and filter through paper.

Hair Dye.

Black.

Pyrogallic acid	2 gm.
Rect. pyroligneus acid	25 gm.
Alcohol	65 gm.
Cologne water	10 gm.

Brown.

Silver nitrate	3 gm.
Copper sulphate	2 gm.
Citric acid	2 gm.
Distilled water	95 gm.
Ammonia water to dissolve precipitate formed.	

Blond.

Silver nitrate	1 gm.
Copper sulphate	1.5 gm.
Citric acid	2 gm.
Distilled water	95 gm.
Ammonia water, sufficient.	

Dissolve the salts and citric acid in the distilled water and cautiously add ammonia water until the precipitate first formed has been dissolved.

Antiseptic Dentifrice.

Salol	300 parts.
Alcohol	15,000 parts.
Oil star anise	50 parts.
Oil geranium	50 parts.
Oil mint	1 part.

—Bull. Phar.

For Aphtha.

Potass. chlorat	2 scr.
Tr. ferri chlor	1 dr.
Syr. simp	6 drs.
Aq. cinnam	q. s. ad 2 ozs.

Sig.: Teaspoonful every two hours for a child of two years.—Brit. Jour. Dent. Sci.

Liquid Starch Gloss.

Gum senegal	60 grs.
Borax	72 grs.
Glycerin	100 m.
Spermaceti	50 grs.
Water	ad 2 ozs.

Shaving Cream.

Castile soap	1 oz.
Rose water	4 ozs.
Oil almonds	½ oz.
Oil theobroma	½ oz.
Tincture benzoin	1 dr.
Oil rose geranium	5 m.
Oil bitter almonds	5 m.
Glycerine, a sufficiency.	

Digest the soap and water on a water bath. Melt the theobroma in the oil of almonds at a gentle heat, and then add to the soap and water, then incorporate the tincture of benzoin, and finally add the essential oils and sufficient glycerine to produce a stiff cream.

Quinine and Glycerine Hair Dressing.

Eau de Cologne	2 ozs.
Quinine sulphate	15 grs.
Tincture cantharidis	2 drs.
Borax	1 dr.
Liquid ammonia	1 dr.
Glycerine	3 ozs.
Burnt sugar, q. s. to tint.	
Bay rum to	1 pt.

Mix.

Tar and Iodoform Pills.

Iodoform	30 grs.
Vegetable tar	15 grs.
Extract opium	½ gr.

Make into 12 pills.

Linseed Lozenges.

Linseed oil	1 dr.
Tragacanth, in powder	2 drs.
Syrup althea	4 ozs.
White sugar in powder	q. s.

Mix the first three ingredients and make into a thick paste with sugar; cut into lozenges.

Lipsalve in Sticks.

Almond oil	1 oz.
White wax	4 drs.
Spermaceti	2 drs.
Otto	3 m.
Carmine, q. s. to tint.	

Heat the almond oil with carmine and strain, then melt the wax and spermaceti; mix in the warm oil, add the otto and pour into moulds. Wrap in tin foil when cold.

Deodorized Iodoform.

A mixture of equal parts of iodoform and Ceylon cinnamon may be used for various purposes, and may also be made into pills. As a good formula for iodoform ointment, the following is recommended:

Iodoform	1 gm.
Paraffin ointment	20 gm.
Oil cinnamon	5 dps.

—Phar. Post.

Compound Chalk Powder.

Calcium phosphate	12 parts.
Lactate iron	12 parts.
Bitter orange peel, in fine powder	6 parts.
Elutriated oyster shells	24 parts.
Sugar milk	46 parts.

—Apoth. Zeit.

Embrocation for Whooping Cough.

Rectified oil amber	1 oz.
Oil cloves	1 oz
Olive oil	3 ozs.

Anilin Marking Ink.

Nigrosin	30 grs.
Gum arabic	40 grs.
Rectified spirit	50 m.
Hydrochloric acid	1 dr.
Hot water	6 ozs.

The ingredients are dissolved separately in the water, and then the solutions are mixed, the mucilage being added last.

Theatrical Cold Cream.

Cacao butter	4 ozs.
Petrolatum, white	1 oz.
Almond oil	3 ozs.
Lanolin	4 drs.
White wax	2 drs.
Spermaceti	2 drs.
Sodium borate	1 dr.
Rose water	1 oz.
Liquid benzoin (1:4)	2 drs.

For Migraine, Headache, Etc.

Ergotin	3 parts.
Extract hyoscyamus	6 parts.
Extract cannabis indica	6 parts.
Extract valerian	6 parts.
Quinine hydrochlorate	20 parts.
Excipient, q. s. to make a mass.	

Creosote Syrup.

Beechwood creosote	5.
Glycerin	80.
Simple syrup	915.

A dessertspoonful five or six times daily with food.—Rev. Med. Phar.

Label Varnish.

Sandarac .....53 parts.
Mastic..... .....20 parts.
Oil lavender ..... 8 parts.
Venice turpentine..... 4 parts.
Ether .... 6 parts.
Alcohol.....40 parts.

Shake frequently until dissolved and decant.

Inke for Rubber Stamps.

Anilin red ..... ½ oz.
Dextrin .....2½ ozs.
Water .....2½ ozs.
Glycerin..... 14 ozs.

Mix the dye and dextrin and dissolve in the water by the aid of heat and add the glycerin.

Various other anilin colors may be substituted for the red. The dextrin may be omitted and alcohol used to aid in dissolving dyes not freely soluble in water.

Headache Powders.

Caffeine citrate .....10 parts.
Phenacetin ....70 parts.
Sodium bicarbonate.....20 parts.

Mix, and put into capsules carrying 30 cgm. each.—Lyon Med.

Solution Bromid of Gold, Arsenic and Mercury.

Gold bromid .....3 grs.
Arsenic bromid .....3 grs.
Mercury bromid .....3 grs.
Water..... .....2 ozs.
Bromin .....2 gtt.

About 10 drops represent 1-32 grain of each of the three bromids.

Antiseptic Mixture.

Decoction of cinchona..250 parts.
Quinine sulphate,
Tincture aconite, of each 2 parts.
Mixture sulphuric acid.. 4 parts.
Syrup orange peel ..... 60 parts.

Hourly; one teaspoonful.—Rayer.

Cement for Porcelain Lettere.

The failure of some cements to hold is due to the difference in the rate of expansion of the glass and porcelain. A cement which is likely to overcome the difficulty is made as follows: Slake fifteen parts of fresh quick lime in twenty parts of water. Melt fifty parts of caoutchouc and fifty parts of linseed oil varnish together, and bring the mixture to a boil. While boiling, pour the liquid on the slaked lime, little by little, under constant stirring. Pass the mixture, while still hot, through muslin, to remove any possible lumps, and let cool. It takes this cement two days to set completely, but when dry, it makes a joint that will resist a great deal of pulling, whether from expansion or contraction, or force acting directly (as a wedge) to pull apart the pieces united with it. By thinning the mixture down with oil of turpentine, a brilliant, powerfully adhesive varnish is obtained.

Furniture Polish.

Boiled linseed oil.....14 parts.
Acetic acid .... 6 parts.
Antim. mur..... 2 parts.
Turpentine .....10 parts.

M. S. A.

Eczema Salve.

Acid. boric .....3 drs.
Bals. Peruv.....1 scr.
Vaselini .....2 ozs.
Ess. bergam., q. s.

M. Ft. ung. Bis die utend.

Tic Powder.

Quin. valerian.....3 grs.
Pulv. ipecac. co.....3 grs.
Ferri carb. sacch.....6 grs.

M. Ft. pulv.

Toothache Drops.

Chloroform ..... 3 drs.
Lin. aconit ..... 3 drs.
Tr. capsici.....1½ drs.
Ol. caryoph... ..... ½ dr.
Camphor ..... ½ dr.

M.

Cold and Catarrh Tablets.

Quinine sulfate ..... 2 grs.
Dover's powder ..... 1 gr.
Capsicum.....¼ gr.
Golden sulfuret antimony .$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.
Tincture aconite ..... 1 m.

One dose. Repeat every 3 or 4 hours.

Antiseptic Powder.

Camphor ..... 5 gm.
Myrrh .... 5 gm.
Yellow cinchona bark.....10 gm.
Chamomile flowers.....10 gm.
Wood charcoal.... .....20 gm.

Reduce to a fine powder. For gangrenous wounds.

Opodeldock (Strassberger).

Spirit ammonia..... 5 gm.
Spirit camphor.....15 gm.
Spirit soap .....15 gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent) .....45 gm.
Tincture opium ....2 5 gm.
Oil lavender ..... 1 gm.
Oil rosemary..... 1 gm.

Moth Tincture.

Tincture capsicum.....100 gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent) .....100 gm.
Camphor..... 30 gm.
Carbolic acid ..... 5 gm.

Lentin's Stomachic Tincture.

Tincture calamus .....4 parts.
Tinct. rhubarb, aqueous..2 parts.
Tincture, bitter.....2 parts.
Tincture, aromatic.....2 parts.

Swan Down.

Orris root..... 6 parts.
Zinc oxide.....12 parts.
Talcum..... .....14 parts.

Iron Cement.

Powd. sal ammoniac .....2 ozs.
Flowers of sulphur. .....1 oz.
Iron filings .....5 lbs.
Water sufficient.

Used for closing the joints of iron pipes, iron and glass skylights, etc. No more of the cement should be made at a time than can be used at once.

Iodoform Cotton Wool.

Absorbent cotton wool ....10 ozs.
Iodoform .....½ oz
Benzol.....30 ozs.

Dissolve the iodoform in the benzol. Moisten the cotton wool and spread out on a string and expose to the air until the benzol has evaporated.

Shampoo Liquids.

I.

Ammonium carbonate.....½ oz.
Borax ..... 1 oz.
Glycerin..... 2 ozs.
Bay rum..... 2 pts.
Water ..... 2 pts.

II.

Potassium carbonate ..... 4 drs.
White soap .... 2 ozs.
Tincture quillaja ..... 2 ozs.
Oil lavender .....20 m.
Alcohol..... 8 ozs.
Water..... 8 ozs.

III.

Ammonia water.....2 ozs.
Glycerin.....1 oz.
Alcohol.....1 pt.
Water ....1 pt.

Artificial Manure.

Nitrate sodium.....4 ozs.
Phosphate sodium.....2 ozs.
Sulphate ammonia .....2 ozs.
Sugar .....1 oz.

Use two drams to a gallon of water and give to the plants once or twice a week.

Brown Hair Dye from Peat.

Take 1 part of ground peat free from sand, place it into a glass flask, cover with 10 parts of official ammonia water and 5 parts of water, let stand for two days, apply heat and very slowly raise the temperature to the boiling point. After cooling, express, filter, and by means of a water-bath reduce to the consistency of syrup. Dissolve this extract in a mixture of 10 parts of water and 2 parts of alcohol and perfume to suit and filter, when the dye is ready for use. The liquid is applied to the clean hair by means of a brush or comb and allowed to dry.—Apoth. Zeit.

Saccharin for Sugar.

From a German government report it appears that the German sugar makers have become much worried over the possibility of saccharin taking the place of sugar for commercial purposes. It seems that there is in Germany an imperial law regulating the trade in artificial sweet stuffs, which was enacted for the very purpose of restricting the sale of saccharin. Now, it appears, this law not only does not restrict, but it has really increased the sale of the artificial sweet.

According to the report the saccharin manufactured in Germany last year was the equivalent in sweetness of over 50,000 metric tons of sugar. The German sugar makers have figured that the sale of this quantity of saccharin prevented the sale of 50,000 metric tons of sugar, and, therefore, caused a loss to the Imperial Treasury of $2,370,000. The sugar manufacturers of Germany are evidently not so much interested in how much they were out of pocket by the sale of saccharin, and now propose that the sugar manufacturers of Germany demand the enactment of a law which should require that saccharin should be sold only as a drug, and that a tax be imposed upon it sufficiently heavy to discourage Germans from buying the stuff for anything but medicinal purposes.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for that they cannot get complete information about; so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Guaiaquinol.

This is the name given by Castel to the dibromguaiacolate of quinine. It occurs in fine clino-rhombic crystals, yellow in color, difficultly soluble in water.

Pancreon.

This is the trade name for a new pancreatic preparation. It is recommended in diarrhœas, abdominal pains, etc. Constituents not stated.

Eubiol.

This is the name given hematogen, an active hemoglobin, containing the most important constituents of albumen. It is readily soluble in water, and is claimed to be very efficient as a "blood builder."

Nortropinon.

This is a body produced by slow or prolonged oxidation of tripigenin, the latter itself being an oxidation product of atropine. At between 60° and 70° C. nortropinon is a solid body. Its therapeutical value is still an unknown quantity.

Nectrianin.

Trade name for a new cancer remedy, especially exploited for carcinomata. It gets its name from the Nectriana ditissima, a vegetable parasite which acts on plants similarly to cancerous affections on animals.—Rev. Scient.

Lanoform.

This is the trade name for a condensation product obtained when lanolin is treated with formaldehyde The new product possesses a notably higher melting point than that of lanolin, and when warm has a distinct odor of formaldehyde. It is used as an ointment base.

Uresin.

The double citrate of urotropin and lithium, to which has been given the name "uresin," is described as a white crystalline powder readily soluble in water. Dr. Kudintscheff reports having found uresin effective as a solvent for gravel. The preparation is also said to reduce the quantity of uric acid in urine. (Care must be taken not to confound uresin with urosin—lithium quinate).

Propolisin.

This is the trade name for a new succedaneum of iodoform. It is a distillate of propolis (bee-glue, a material with which bees cement their hives). Experiments with the substance show it to have bactericidal properties of a high order. According to Aufrecht, a 3% emulsion of propolisin, within 2 minutes killed streptococci, and in 3 minutes longer, bacteria of putrefaction and splenic fever germs were all destroyed.

Azymol.

This is the trade name for an antiseptic preparation used in affections of the skin, as a mouth wash, etc.

Hœmoform.

This is a new blood preparation. It appears as a red-brown brilliant powder, dissolving completely and making a clear brownish solution in water. Alkalies turn this to a bright blood-red color.

Guaiakinol.

This is the trade name for a dibromguayacolate, obtained by Castel in beautiful yellowish clinorhombic prisms. It is soluble in 1.25 parts of water. On account of its great solubility, and high content in bromine and guaiacol it is making a rapid entry into therapeutics.

Ossorbin.

This is the trade name for a substance introduced as a remedy in foot-and-mouth disease of animals. The published formula claims as ingredients, citrate of hexamethyl-para-rosanilin, iron oxide, charcoal, fennel, buckthorn, thyme, etc., in given quantities.

Galacton.

A preparation of skimmed milk, made by a special fermentive process which gives a much pleasanter product than kefir, etc. It is used in the preparation of a beer and a wine, both of which are said to be rich in soluble albuminoids and of most pleasant odor and taste.

Acetopyrin.

This is the name of a new antipyretic, which appears as a white crystalline powder, having a strong odor of acetic acid. It is difficult of solution in cold water, but is somewhat more soluble in hot, and is readily soluble in alcohol, chloroform and warm tolol, though slightly soluble in ether and benzin. It is obtained by acting on antipyrin with acetylsalicylic acid.

Samarium Carbide.

Henri Moissan states that samarium oxide, at the temperature of the electric furnace and in presence of carbon, forms a crystallized carbide having the formula SaC_2. The composition of this carbide is comparable with that of the carbides of cerium, lanthanum, neodymium, and praseodymium. It decomposes cold water in the same way as the carbides of the alkaline earths, giving a complex mixture of hydrocarbons very rich in acetylene. It has a density of 5.86, a yellow color, and, when examined under the microscope, has a crystalline appearance—the particles having a hexagonal shape. This substance burns brilliantly at 400° C. in a current of oxygen. The decomposition of water by the carbide brings the metal samarium nearer to the yttrium group, ane removes it further from the rare earths belonging to the cerium group.

Elixoids.

This is a series of elixirs prepared with glycerin instead of alcohol.

Antifluxin.

This is the trade name of a preparation consisting of ichthyol, fenugreek, cacao, etc., claimed to be a specific remedy in diarrhœas. It comes on the market in the shape of gelatin capsules.

Melan.

This is the trade name for a new vulnerary, prepared according to the exploiters, from the Melilotus cæulcens. Appears as an oily liquid of a greenish, or dark brown color, and having a pleasant aromatic odor.

Erosine.

Name given to a resinous body obtained from the Chodamicum luteum, and which appears in trade under the form of gold-brown crystals. It has tonic, diuretic and vermifuge properties.—Ther. Woch.

Gasterin.

A digestive ferment, obtained from the gastric juices of the dog, which, according to reports of specialists, has been very efficient in the treatment of lupus, and, in fact, all forms of cancerous trouble, except carcinomata.—Med. Woch.

Pentadecylparatolycetone.

According to Dr. Leonard Paget, screens prepared with pentadecylparatolycetone fluoresce much more strongly with the Roentgen rays than do those prepared with calcium tungstate; and the definition of the shadows afforded is said to be much sharper.

Gadol.

This is the trade name for a new emulsion of cod liver oil, carrying 50 per cent. of the oil, yet which is stable and apparently unalterable. It possesses, according to accounts, a positively agreeable taste and odor, in which there is not the least reminder of the characteristic flavor of the oil. Microscopical examination shows the oil to be in a state of extreme subdivision, the preparation resembling milk in this respect.

Imitation Celluloid.

A useful imitation celluloid is produced, according to a German method, by dissolving in 16 parts by weight of glacial acetic acid, 1·8 parts of nitro cellulose, and adding 5 parts of gelatine. Gentle heating and stirring are necessary. After the mass has swelled, it is mixed with 7·5 parts of 96 per cent. of alcohol, with continued stirring. The sirupy product is poured into moulds, or, after further dilution, may be spread in thin layers on glass. As an underlay for sensitive photographic films, the material has important advantages, not the least being that it remains flat in developing.ps.

Examination Questions Philadelphia College Pharmacy, 1901.

MATERIA MEDICA.

A—Medical Terms. Explain briefly the following terms: (1) Antiperiodic. (2) Germicide. (3) Sternutatory. (4) Antisiatic. (5) Oxytoxic. (6) Deliriant. (7) Hemostatic. (8) Vesicant. (9) Emollient. (10) Parasiticide. Give two illustrations of each term from the following list, viz.: Ergot, Carbolic Acid, Belladonna, Petrolatum, Alcohol, Gallic Acid, Stavesacre, Spanish Fly, Cinchona, Veratrine, Mercurial Ointment, Oxide of Zinc Ointment, Aromatic Sulphuric Acid, Croton Oil, Arsenic, Soap Tree Bark, Indian Cannabis, Atropine, Corrosive Sublimate, Corn Smut.

B—Aloes. (1) Give the official and botanical names of the two species yielding the official drug, also their habitats, natural order, chief constituents and percentage present in each. (2) State which of these you consider the best, and give your reasons for this decision. (3) From what part of the plant is aloes produced? State the manner of its production and why pressure is not used. (4) Give the dose of aloes and its active constituent, and state the part of the body on which it acts and how the violence of its action can be guarded against.

C—Jalap. — (1) From what botanical source is it obtained? What causes its empyreumatic odor? Is it injured by being worm-eaten? (2) What is the name of its chief constituent and Pharmacopœial requirements regarding it? (3) What is the action and dose of Jalap and of its resin? (4) How does the resin of Jalap differ from that of the false Jalap, and what official resin is identical with orizabin from Ipomœa orizabensis?

D—Barosma Crenulata.—(1) Name the official drug derived from this plant, its natural order and habitat. (2) What other species is also official? (3) What amount of volatile oil is present and what stearopten does it yield? (4) What are its medical properties, and what dose would you give of the fluid extract? (5) Name an official leaf also obtained from this order, state its chief constituent, medical properties and dose.

E—Spanish Fly. — (1) State official name, habitat, manner of collection and best method of preservation. (2) Name its chief constituent, percentage, present method of obtaining it and best method of depriving it of fat. (3) What is the best way to treat old flies so as to obtain the largest yield of the active constituent? (4) What is the action of the drug externally and internally? (5) What can be added to a fly blister to prevent strangury and how long should a fly blister be applied to get its full effects? (6) In case of poisoning by Spanish Fly, should oil be given as a demulcent? (9) Name two other insects yielding the same active principle as Spanish Fly.

F—Gallus Bankiva.—(1) What product is obtained from this source? (2) State the three parts of which the product is composed and the percentage of each. (3) Which of these is official, in what official preparation is it contained, and what are the uses of this preparation? (4) Which one of these is an antidote for a mineral poison, what is the name of this poison, and why should an emetic be given at once after this antidote? (5) What is Ingluvin, its dose and uses?

G—Bitter Principles —(1) Name the principles which give a bitter taste to each of the following drugs, viz.: Gentian, Quassia, Virginia Snake Root, Sweet Flag, Chiretta, Bitter Orange Peel, Dandelion, Cascarilla, Columbo. (2) Which of these drugs belong to the simple bitters, and which to the aromatic bitters? (3) What effect do bitter drugs have upon the gastric secretions, and at what times are they best administered? (4) Which of the above-mentioned drugs gives a dark coloration with ferric chloride?

H — Alkaloids. — Give the botanical sources of the drugs yielding the following alkaloids, viz.: (1) Narcotine. (2) Berberine. (3) Pelletierine. (4) Cinchonidine. (5) Brucine. (6) Physostigmine. (7) Beberine. (8) Pelosine. (9) Nicotine. (10) Pilocarpine. (11) Chelerythrine. (12) Protopine. (13) Aristolochine. (14) Hydrastine. (15) Theobromine. (16) Emetine. (17) Lobeline. (18) Gelsemine. (19) Solanine. (20) Cornutine.

I—The Antitoxins. — (1) What is the meaning of the term Antitoxin? (2) Explain briefly the production of diphtheria antitoxin. (3) What is meant by the term immunize? (4) What strength of diphtheria antitoxin is used for conferring immunity? What that for treatment? (5) What is your impression as to the value of this treatment? (6) Name the antitoxin given for septicæmia? That for lockjaw?

K—Toxicology. If compelled to act in an emergency in a case exhibiting the following symptoms, what would be your diagnosis and treatment? viz.: violent convulsions lasting a moment or so, in which there is great muscular rigidity, hands clenched, head jerked forward and then backwards, body eventually forming a long arch; following each convulsion there is momentarily complete muscular relaxation, exhaustion and profuse perspiration; but a slight irritation, such as a slight noise, or even a bright light will reflexly bring on the convusion again; consciousness is retained to the last.

MATERIA MEDICA SPECIMENS.

(1) Taraxacum. (2) Aconitum. (3) Hæmatoxylon. (4) Rhamnus Purshiana. (5) Belladonna Folia. (6) Colchici Radix. (7) Cimicifuga. (8) Coca. (9) Stramonii Semen. (10) Santonica.

COMMITTEE.

March 28, 1901.

A—(1) Write a formula for a 50 per cent. Cod Liver Oil Emulsion sufficient to fill one gross of pint bottles. (2) If the oil cost $1.10 per gallon, Powdered Gum Arabic 70 cents per pound, Syrup 60 cents per gallon and flavoring for the lot 30 cents, bottles, corks and labels $5 per gross, what would be the percentage of profit if retailed at 75 cents per bottle, no account being taken of labor?

B—Magnesia. (1) Give the official names of Magnesia in U. S. Pharmacopœia. (2) State briefly how each kind is prepared. (3) Give the ingredients with quantities required to make one bottle of Liquor Magnesii Citratis. (4) Give its English name and mode of preparation.

(*To be continued.*)

Removal of Ear Wax.

Hardened wax in the external ear can often be removed readily by injections of warm water and soap, soda or ammonia. Many cases resists this, and require the softening effects of glycerine or sweet oil for a day or two before syringing. Do not bother with these long processes, but use a half-strength solution of hydrogen peroxide in the ear for about five or ten minutes. This will disintegrate the hardest plugs, and they can be easily removed. Do not use too much force with the syringe, nor repeat it too often as there is great danger of breaking the ear drum. Wipe the ear perfectly dry with absorbent cotton and apply petrolatum. Wear a small plug of cotton in the ear for one day after removal.Med. Review.ps.

To Preserve Eggs.

The sodium silicate process of preserving eggs consists in rubbing the shells over with a syrupy solution of the silicate, being sure to touch every spot of surface with the liquid. If any portion becomes denuded in drying, the same should be retouched, as the efficacy of the process depends upon the absolute exclusion of the atmosphere from the content of the shell. Properly executed, this is the best method of preserving eggs with which we are acquainted. All of the processes for immersion in wax, paraffin, gum arabic, etc., are based upon the same principle as this—the exclusion of air, and this effects this end more thoroughly and completely than any of the agents named. The silicate communicates no taste to the contents, as many of the other preserving methods do.—Nat. Drug.

Electrosynthesis.

Chemical union effected by the aid of an electric discharge is designated by Dr. Mixter as electrosynthesis, in distinction from such union induced by heat. He has employed for this purpose a feeble glow discharge from an induction coil by one storage cell and giving a spark 1 cm long. From results obtained, the author concludes that the glow discharge renders gaseous molecules chemically active. —Chem. Jour.

The New Specific Test for Blood.

By far the most important and suggestive results of experimental research during very recent times are those that relate to certain specific biologic reactions. Of these, possibly the most important, at least in a diagnostic and medico-legal sense, is the specific test for blood.

Recently it was ascertained that the injection of the blood of an animal into an animal of another species results in the production of a certain substance or substances destructive of the blood of the first mentioned animal. The demonstration of this fact opened a field of research almost unlimited in its extent. It was soon ascertained that similar specific results were achieved when tissues other than the blood were employed in the experiments. In this connection, Nuttall and Dinkelspiel present the results of a series of experiments that they were led to undertake in view of the recent discovery of specific precipitins that act upon various bacterial products—milks, peptone, egg albumin, and different kinds of blood. Having injected rabbits intraperitoneally with horse-serum, dog-serum, ox-serum, sheep-serum and human-serum, they were able to observe the formation of specific precipitins in their blood. The antiserums from these animals were tried on twenty-four different bloods, with uniformly negative results, if one excepts the slight reaction exerted by the antiserum for human blood upon the blood of two species of monkey. In addition, a slight clouding was produced by the antiserum for ox-blood when added to sheep's serum and vice versa. Some animals gave an effective serum after the third injection. Bloods that had been dried for two months and preserved at room temperature, either in the dark or exposed to diffuse daylight, or in the dark at 37° C., as also such as had been exposed for a week to the action of sunlight, as also serum from a blister, the result of a burn, all gave a positive reaction when tested with their particular antiserum. Some human blood that had undergone putrefaction for two months, when diluted 1 in 100 with normal salt solution, gave a marked reaction with the antiserum for human blood, which it did not do on the addition of other blood serums. A rabbit that was treated with some old antidiphtherial horse serum preserved with trikresol in a corked bottle for 2 years and 7 months, yielded a specific precipitin for horse serum. Positive results also were obtained by treating a rabbit with a pleuritic fluid that had been kept in the laboratory for 5 or 6 months, and preserved by the addition of chloroform. A slight but distinct reaction was obtained with human nasal and lacrimal secretion. Dilutions of human blood (1 in 100) mixed with an equal volume of dilutions of blood of the ox, sheep, dog and horse and tested for human blood, all gave a positive reaction and vice versa. Control experiments with normal rabbit serum, as also with non-homologous antiserums, gave negative results.

Nuttall and Dinkelspiel state that their investigations confirm and extend the observations of others with regard to the formation of specific precipitins in the blood serum of animals treated with various serums. They conclude that these precipitins are specific, although they may produce a slight reaction with the serums of allied animals. They believe also that the substance in the serum that brings about the formation of the precipitin, as also the precipitin itself, are remarkably resistant. Finally they believe that this specific test is the most delicate means hitherto discovered of detecting and differentiating bloods, and they hope that it may be put to forensic use. This phase of the subject has also been commented upon by a number of other writers, among whom may be mentioned Bordet, Uhlenhuth, Wasserman and Schültze, Deutsch, Nolf and others.—Amer. Med.

The Enzymes.

The term enzyme has been given to the unorganized or chemical compounds of vegetable or animal origin which cause fermentation, as pepsin or rennet.

The enzymes have rightly been called soluble ferments, but what they are and how this work is accomplished is an enigma which has never been fully solved, notwithstanding the vast amount of study which has been bestowed upon them.

Professor Kestle, of the Texas Academy of Science, expresses the idea that they are the residuum of the vital force of the living cell. It is demonstrated that they are albumenous and contain phosphorous, probably iron, in addition to carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, and occur in every living animal or vegetable cell.

Without undergoing any chemical change themselves, they seem to have the power of breaking down complex chemical substances to an extraordinary extent.

Thus far over fifty varieties of enzymes have been named, some of them of great physiological importance, such as pepsin, found in the gastric juice; ptyalin, found in the saliva, and trypsin, found in the pancreatic secretions. Trypsin occurs not only in the digestive fluid of the intestines, but is found also in the pine-apple, as pepsin, found in the stomach, is also obtained from the papaya, and, as papoid or vegetable pepsin, is used in indigestion with even greater benefit than the pepsin. Wherever the enzyme is found, either in the vegetable or animal world, its action upon complex chemical substances seems to be the same, and is one of the principal elements of what is called digestion.

Professor Harper, in a paper read before the Cincinnati section of the American Chemical Society, advances the theory that the enzyme action is to be accounted for, not by the chemical interaction of molecule with molecule, but by the molecular vibration of the enzyme molecule itself. If we grant the existence of molecules we must grant the existence of molecular vibration, and from this the existence of ether waves spreading out from these vibrating molecules. If these ether vibrations correspond in period with the vibrations of the molecules of the fermentable substances, then fermentation ensues by sympathetic vibration, and, of course, the enzyme is not destroyed in the process.

According to this theory, and we must remember it is a theory only, the enzyme action is not due to the enzyme substance, but to the energy radiating from the substance, and it is therefore comparable to light or electricity.—Med. Times.

Injurious Constituents of Liquors.

Most members of the profession no doubt are familiar with the remarkable series of experiments carried out about twenty years ago by Dujardin-Beaumetz on the toxic action of different alcohols. He found that the toxic action of the common alcohol (ethyl alcohol) was very slight. Hogs which were kept intoxicated for nearly three years, on being allowed to sober up, appeared in perfect health, and there were no visible lesions after slaughtering them.

When ordinary spirits were fed to hogs they succumbed quickly and showed lesions and symptoms, especially of the liver, similar to those found in human inebriates He concluded, from a long series of experiments, that the toxic quality of distilled liquors lay especially in the amyl alcohol, the principal ingredient of fusel oil, though methyl alcohol and aldehyd exert a slight influence.

Recent studies by Lauder Brunton and Tunnicliffe seem to show that fusel oil in such quantities as it is usually found in potable liquors is not a menace to public health, but the greatest danger is from the furfurol and other similar aldehyds which are derived from the husks of grains under the influence of heat and acids. Furfurol is especially abundant in whiskies made by modern processes to obtain as much liquor as possible from the grain. The superiority of the old liquors lay not so much in the fact that they were better aged in the wood and from this reason contained less fusel oil, but that they originally contained less furfurol.

Brunton made some interesting physiologic experiments on the effects of ordinary spirits and those from which furfurol had been removed. When the latter were used the animals experimented upon, as soon as sober, appeared to be in perfectly normal condition and showed no after-effects lasting for any considerable time, while such bad effects were noted after the spirits containing furfurol had been given. The substances popularly used in sobering up after intoxication generally contained some ammonia or similar compound which, from a chemical standpoint, is capable of combining with furfurol and neutralizing its bad effects.—Med. Rec.

INCREASING PRESCRIPTIONS.

BY WM. MALLARD.

The presciption and sick room departments of a drug store are the ones which pay the best and should have the most attention, but before advertising these departments look over your stock of chemicals, tinctures, and fluid extracts, and throw out all that are not up to the standard, replacing them with new ones. Get the purest chemicals of some standard maker, and make your tinctures, elixirs, syrups, etc., from the best reliable drugs obtainable. Handle none but the products of the most reliable houses and examine them to see that they are alright when received. Have as your motto "not how cheap, but how good." The best is none too good where life or death often depend on getting prompt results from the medicine prescribed.

Having overhauled your stock of these examine your apparatus and see that scales are accurate and that you have a plentiful supply of mortars, graduates and other apparatus likely to be needed. Have neat and attractive pill and powder boxes and labels and the best flint glasware and corks. They cost but little more than the cheaper ones and more than repay for the outlay in the neater appearance of the package and the satisfaction given. You may be the most careful dispenser in the world, but if you are not careful in the other details your work fails of its mark. A man is first judged by the clothes he wears, and the public form their opinion of your store and their impression of your skill and carefulness from the appearance of your finished work.

Next see that your stock of sick room requisites comprises a full assortment of thermometers, feeding cups, medicine glasses, gauzes, cottons, bandages, and other articles likely to be needed. Make out a complete assortment from the catalogues of druggist sundry houses. Some things you may not have calls for once a year, but it does not cost much to carry a full line and they will keep, pay a good profit and impress the public with the fact that you carry everything.

You are now in a position to advertise regularly; write to the doctors, asking them to call and look over your dispensing and sundry departments, and also present each one with a copy of the latest edition of the National Formulary (the chances are that he either hasn't one or else it is an old one, and occupies an out of the way corner in his book case). You know the nature of his prescriptions, call his attention to the formulas along the line of his favorite prescriptions and send him samples of these from time to time, together with others that may suggest themselves, accompanied by a letter on the merits and elegance of the finished articles.

Keep well informed by taking two or more drug journals, and as new remedies or new ideas in sick room supplies are brought to your notice, inform the doctors of them if they appear to have merit. Let the doctors know that you are up to date, and there is no reason why you should not make most of the preparations which they prescribe in place of pharmaceutical and proprietary medicine concerns. You have an advantage in that you are personally acquainted with the physicians, while these concerns are known only through their advertising and an occasional visit from their drummer.

Next to cultivating the doctors, it pays to make friends of the nurses. Keep a nurses' register, let the doctors know you have one, and have a neat card printed, and put one in with every prescription sent out. Get a list of the nurses in your vicinity and let them know you keep a register and would be pleased to include their names, together with terms and kind of cases taken. Supply nurses with two sets of postal cards, one reading,

Dear Sir:—

I am engaged for a case. I expect to be out.....days.....weeks. My address will be.....

Yours truly,

.....

Another reading,

Dear Sir:—

I have returned from case and am open for engagement. My address will be....

.....

Yours truly,

.....

Also have a number of clinical charts and medical reports printed with your name on and keep nurses and physicians supplied with them. Call the nurses' attention to any new invalid food or sick room supply. If it meets with their approval they will recommend it to patient and physician.

For the public have a neat booklet, calling attention to the importance of prescription work and your dispensing facilities, and the completeness of your stock of sick room supplies and invalid foods, and put one in with each prescription sent out.

Removal of Dressings.

Patients, as well as practioners, are familiar with the suffering entailed by the removal of gauze dressing, these dressings having the drawback of adhering very closely to granulating surfaces owing to their loose texture. Anesthesia has abolished the pain attending surgical operations, but leaves the patient exposed to the pain of repeated renewal of the dressings. Dr. von Mikulicz, suggests an easy means of obviating this drawback, viz., by wetting the dressings with oxygenized water. This provokes a copious evolution of bubbles of gas, the mechanical effect of which is to free the gauze and allow its removal without causing pain. The method is so simple as to deserve the notice of surgeons.—Med. Press and Circular

Iron in Human Milk.

Friedjung, at a recent meeting of the Vienna "Gesellschaft der Aertze," read an exhaustive paper containing the results of his examination of the milk of twenty-one females during the period of lactation. He finds that healthy females have a small but constant quantity of iron in the secretion varying in amount from 3.52 to 7.21 milligrammes in a liter of milk, the average being 5.09 milligrammes. The better the condition and feeding of the mother the greater the amount of iron present. The reduction of the iron in the secretion is not gradual, but sinks rapidly at the end. The average in seven females during the first month was 5.8, the average of five during the second month was 5.25, of four during the third month 4.92, of two during the fourth month 5.33, and of one during the tenth month 3.64 milligrammes per liter. The number of births as well as the menstruations have no effect on the quantity of iron present; neither has the specific gravity any influence, as a milk of 1029 specific gravity gave 7.21 milligrammes, while one of 1033 gave only 3.92 milligrammes of iron.

Unhealthy surroundings, age, and chronic disease are all important in reducing the quantity of iron. Females suffering from syphilis or heart disease have usually a low quantity of iron, varying from 3.4 to 3.92 milligrammes.

The author also finds that the milk of healthy mothers with a low quantity of iron causes indigestion, malassimilation, and general disturbance in the offspring. Artificial foods he condemns as quite unfit for feeding, as the best milk preparation he has examined contained only 2.58 milligrammes of iron, which is lower than the worst female milk examined.—Mod. Med.

Free Hydrogen in the Air.

Recent experiments by Profs. Dewar and Liveing have demonstrated the existence in the atmosphere of a sensible proportion of free hydrogen—the presence of this element, in a free state, has not heretofore been satisfactorily shown. "It is regarded as probable that on account of the high velocity of the hydrogen molecule, free hydrogen cannot be permanently retained by the earth, and that there must be a continual accession of this gas from the inter-planetary space."

A New Species of Angophora.

Prof. Baker describes this tree, which is a native of New South Gaul, and is known in those parts under the name of Caolabah. The author named it Angophora melanoxylon. The tree is 40 to 50 feet high and 3 feet in diameter; it has numerous leaves. The kino obtained from it occurs in brownish, very fragile masses. The powdered kino is ochre in color and easily soluble in water, giving a milky solution, which becomes clear on heating.

Urinary Examinations.

Some errors in urinary examination are noticed by Prof. Heitzmann, such as assuming too much importance from the presence of albumin, which may be only a sign of the presence of pus corpuscles. A microscopic examination should be employed in addition to this test and this is not less important than the chemical examination. Hyaline casts are often described as being present when they are not; they are simply cylindroids or mucus casts, that is, mucus threads resembling casts, which may be derived from any portion of the genito-urinary tract, and entirely independent of nephritis. Granular casts are often diagnosed from conglomeration of harmless bacteria on mucus. He also thinks the use of the centrifuge is productive of errors in this way. The diagnosis of nephritis does not necessarily depend upon the presence of casts; pus-corpuscles, red blood-corpuscles, and kidney epithelia are sufficient. The latter are never voided in healthy individuals, and if care is taken to look for pus-corpuscles, which are always the smallest granular corpuscles, mistakes cannot be made.—Ex.

Practical Druggist Course.

The enrolment for July is progressing most favorably and the indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to send in their matriculations soon. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, and have the long winter evenings to study and experiment.

Sample lectures and full particulars free. See announcement in another column.

An Epidemic of Baldness.

The ladies of Osaka, in Japan, are in a state of utmost terror lest they should lose their beautiful hair through a disease which results in baldness. It is not unusual for a fair one to have her hair dressed one day in a most elaborate manner, and a few days later to find every hair come out in the comb. This remarkable epidemic prevailed in the China prefecture last spring, and now it is devastating human heads in Osaka. The disease has also claimed a few victims in Tokio, where the police have issued stringent regulations to barbers regarding the disinfection of their scissors, combs, razors, etc. The germ of the disease, according to one doctor, is of an "extremely fine sort," and more dangerous to the hair of women than of men.—Indian Lancet.

Fencing in Neuroses.

Dr. Dabbs, recommends fencing as a therapeutic measure in the incipiient neuroses of adolescence, particularly in the case of young girls. He contends that no other pastime can compare with it as a natural diaphoretic, as a training for the brain, the eye, and the nervous and muscular systems.

Will Manufacturers Sell Retailers?

It is absurd to think that there is a manufacturer of any importance in this country or any other but would be pleased and delighted to sell his goods direct to the retail trade, if they conformed to the requirements as regards quantities, and made no false claim for "breakage," "shortage," "leakage," etc., etc., and paid their bills promptly with a New York draft, and not with a private check on their local bank, in order to gain a few days' time, and the loss of the exchange to the recipient, or refuse to honor a draft and allow it to be returned, with some paltry excuse, for an account long overdue. It is true, a few of the patent medicine manufacturers are credited with saying in the drug journals that they won't sell the retail trade, and these, if sincere, are exceptions to the rule. A little diplomacy or pressure would soon convince them that they were pursuing the wrong course, and if the retailers went at it as they should, and started a purchasing syndicate or supply depot on a strictly cash basis in every large city in the United States, and took into these the druggists of the smaller places, they would very soon solve the problem; they could easily show it would be to the advantage of all proprietors and manufacturers to sell to these supply depots direct. This course requires a good stiff spinal column, a fair amount of brains, and very little money.—P. J. Tormey.

Put Up Your Own Preparations.

Every retail druggist should not only strive to get up, or into, such an organization, if for no other purpose than to get on the ground floor on all purchases he makes, but he should himself put up, as far as possible, a complete line of his own preparations. Doing the latter is just what the three National Associations of Druggists (which are virtually one), by their tripartite agreement, are raising heaven and earth to prevent, but it is just what every retail druggist should do, and they should not let grass grow under their feet before they have accomplished it. From this source you derive a steady revenue that no competitor can take away from you. I consider, after many years of practical experience in the business, that putting up a nice line of preparations of your own, toilet as well as medicinal, is the most important step a retail druggist can possibly take to enhance his own best interests—it even outranks buying your other supplies from first hands.

If a bottle of patent medicine is called for, it does not require a skilled pharmacist to sell it—the bottle-washer of the store has that much ability. The druggist should be considered guilty of unprofessional conduct (using this expression from his own standpoint) if he recommended it or any other article or compound he knows nothing about As I said before, he should put up his own, in his own laboratory, and know what he is selling, and make the entire profit on the transaction. A patron who comes to his store regularly for his wants and medical supplies should be considered his customer, and he has a perfect right to try at least to sell such person anything he has for sale. What wholesale house or merchant doing business in this country to-day would send out a traveling salesman merely to sell the goods that his customers ask for? What constitutes a valuable salesman? And what is it that commands the salary?

When a customer comes into your store shouldn't you hold to the right to try to sell him something besides what he asks for, if you do it in such a way as not to make it unpleasant or distasteful to the customer?—P. J. Tormey.

The Dietetic Role of the Microbe.

Kijanitzin asserts that animals placed in sterile air emaciate, and in a few days die. The injurious effects persist after removal from the sterile air. In breathing ordinary air the microbes inhaled are devoured by the leucocytes, and from them ferments extracted that are necessary to promote normal oxygenation. If the microbe supply is cut off, the ferments disappear from the blood, leucomaines accumulate and death finally ensues.

This would indicate that the scheme of creation is not so imperfect after all; and that the chain of mutual interdependence that links together animal and vegetable, rock and plant, extends also to the microscopic world, and that the microbe is essential to the life of the higher forms of animals —Popular Science News.

Experiments on Tuberculosis.

To the Paris Academy of Sciences, MM. Lannelonge, Achard, and Gaillard, presented a memoir describing the results of of their experiments as to the influence of feeding, temperature, work, and dust upon the evolution of tuberculosis. Guinea-pigs infected with tuberculosis were subjected to various conditions. Compelled to do a certain amount of work every day, the mortality increased with the amount of work done, those remaining at rest having the greatest percentage of survivors. Insufficient food led to a greater percentage of mortality than in the case of those animals on a full diet, while the inhalation of dust produced prejudicial effects, just the same as is found in the case of man.—Revue Sci.ps.

New Method for Producing Anæstheels.

A new method for producing anæsthesis was discussed at a recent meeting of the medical society of Berlin. Dr. Wohlgemuth has constructed an apparatus by which patients inhale chloroform mixed with oxygen. It has been tried by many prominent surgeons, with results that are reported as satisfactory, the disagreeable sensation being obviated. It is a most promising boon to humanity.ps.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best effort will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

How can the following prescription be dispensed without separating?

Alcohol	2 ozs.
Origanum oil	1 oz.
Spike oil	1 oz.
Tar oil	½ oz.
Amber oil	½ oz.
Hemlock oil	½ oz.
Camphor spirit	1 oz.
Ammonia spirit	1 oz.

This makes a clear mixture when dispensed as written. You may have used water of ammonia in place of spirit of ammonia which is made from alcohol, or else your spirit of camphor is made from U. S. P. formula of 1880 which contains water.

Joseph Lingley.

What is a Good Chill Tonic?

The following is not tasteless, but it is devoid of the nauseating bitterness of most preparations containing quinine:

Quinidine sulphate	4 parts.
Liq. arsen ac., U. S. P.	1 part.
Extract senna, fluid	2 parts.
Syr. licorice, q. s. make	120 parts.

Mix. Dose from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, according to age, three times a day. Another formula is as follows:

Calisaya bark	8 parts.
Wild cherry bark	8 parts.
Gentian root	8 parts.
Cardamom seed	2 parts.
Coriander seed	2 parts.
Orange peel	6 parts.
Simple syrup	64 parts.
Alcohol, dilute	384 parts.
Water, sufficient.	

Coarsely powder the drugs, mix, add the dilute alcohol, and digest together in a closely stoppered vessel for 8 days. Decant, press off, add the syrup and filter. Finally, add enough water to make 50 parts. Dose: A tablespoonful 3 times a day.

P. H. Quinley.

What is Unguentum Domesticum?

It is a mixture proposed by Unna, composed of egg yolk 2 parts, and expressed oil of almond (or other bland fixed oil), 3 parts. The egg yolk is first triturated alone, and then the oil added in drops, under constant trituration. This ointment produces on the skin a smooth, elastic, rapidly drying film. If it is to be kept for some time, addition of Peru balsam (1 per cent.) is recommended. The ointment permits a mixture with 0.5 per cent. corrosive sublimate, 5 per cent. lead acetate, 10 per cent. Goulard's extract, ichthyol, lime water, camphor, liantral, sulphur, talcum, starch, storax, tar, vinegar, etc. The mixture with sulphur develops after some time an odor of volatile sulphur compounds, which may be masked by adding a little camphor. An ointment of egg yolk, oil and petroleum is serviceable for vermin of the head. A number of substances are incompatible with unguentum domesticum, since they cause separation of the oil from the egg yolk. These include carbolic acid, salicylic acid, resorcin, pyrogallol and sodium salicylate; also most metallic salts and oxides (particularly zinc oxide, mercuric oxide, white precipitate, bismuth subnitrate); further, chrysarobin, pyroxylin, kieselguhr and magnesium carbonate.

P. H. Quinley.

Give Process for Etching on Steel?

For etching brands and marks on polished steel surfaces, such as saws, knife blades, and tools, where there are many pieces to be done alike, procure a rubber stamp with the required design made so that the letters and figures that are to be bitten by the acid shall be depressed in the stamp. Have a plain border around the design, just large enough to allow a little border of common putty to be laid around the edge of the stamped design to receive the acid. For ink, use resin, lard oil, turpentine and lampblack. To ¼ lb. of resin put one teaspoonful lard oil; melt and stir in a tablespoonful of lampblack; thoroughly mix, and add enough turpentine to make it of the consistency of printer's ink when cold. Use this on the stamp in the same manner as when stamping with ink. When the plate is stamped, place a small border of common putty around and on the edge of the stamped ground. Then pour within the border enough acid mixture to cover the figure, or apply with a camel's hair brush, and let it stand a few moments, according to the depth required, then pour the acid off. Rinse the surface with clean water; take off the putty border, and clean off the ink with turpentine.

Use care not to spill the acid over the polished part of the article. For the acid use 1 part nitric acid, 1 part hydrochloric acid, to 10 parts water by measure. If the effervescence seems too active, add more water.

Joseph Lingley.

How can I Remove Rust from Surgical Instruments?

If the instruments are badly rusted, your best plan will be to send them to a cutler or instrument maker and let him regrind and polish. If only superficially attacked, the following will answer admirably:

Potassium cyanide	16 parts.
Chalk, levigated	30 parts.
Soap, shaved	15 parts.
Water, sufficient.	

Dissolve the soap in sufficient water to make, with the chalk, a thick paste, in which incorporate the cyanide. With this paste rub the blades well until the rust disappears and a polished surface is attained. The operation is rendered more rapid if the blades or other objects be soaked in kerosene over night, and the surface rust scraped off with anything that will not scratch the blades. Do not forget the deadly nature of the scouring paste, and take proper precaution to protect the hands. Use an old stiff tooth brush in applying the paste. See Practical Druggist, December, 1899.

Thomas Willetts.

Give Formula for a Clear Liniment for Internal and External Use, to Cost not more than Two and One-half Cents per Ounce, with Alcohol at $5.00 a Gallon, which is the Price in Canada?

With alcohol costing so much it is rather difficult to make a clear liniment at that price, as the ingredients generally used do not admit of much water being added without separating. You may experiment with the following:

Ol. peppermint	2 drs.
Tr. capsicum, U. S. P.	4 drs.
Tr. arnica root, U. S. P.	4 drs.
Aq. ammon	4 drs.
Camphor	2 drs.
Dilute alcohol, ad	3 oz.
Magnesia, q. s.	

Dissolve camphor in small quantity of alcohol, mix with oil of peppermint and magnesia; then add the other ingredients and filter. It is not safe to use wood alcohol, even for external use.

Joseph Lingley.

How can I cure Ingrowing Toe-nail?

For that very painful affection, ingrowing toe-nail, the following treatment is very strongly recommended by Dr. Kinsman:

1. Remove all pressure from nail by cutting away a piece of the shoe.
2. Disinfect with hydrogen peroxide until no more "foam" appears.
3. Apply a drop of strong solution of cocaine in the base of the ulcer.
4. Apply a drop of Monsell's solution to the ulcer, then cover loosely with gauze. Repeat this process every second day until the edge of the nail is released by the retraction of the hypertrophied tissue. The patient suffers no pain from the application, and all pain has disappeared the second day. The cure is effected in a week or two without inconvenience or interference with business.

Thos. Willetts.

Give Formula for a Good Bathing Spirit?

Castile soap, shaving	2 ozs.
Potassium carbonate	1 oz.
Glycerin	2 ozs.
Oil of lavender flowers	1 dr.
Oil of bergamot	½ dr.
Oil of rosemary	½ dr.
Alcohol	10 ozs.
Water, enough to make	16 ozs.

Digest the soap in four ounces of water with gentle heat; when solution is effected, add the potassium carbonate and glycerin; dissolve the oils in the alcohol and add to the soap solution, and when a perfect solution has taken place, filter through paper.

Thos. Willetts.

What is German Brandy?

It is a brandy made in Germany in substantially the same way as French brandy which is commonly known as cognac, from the district in which it originated. This article is not much in demand in this country and it may be difficult to procure it, as the French and California products are practically the same thing.

Joseph Lingley.

Give Formula for Elix. Calisaya (Beaudoin)?

Cinchona calisaya, ground	12 ozs.
Brandy	4 pts.
Powd. cochineal	1 oz.
Ol. orange	1 dr.
Ol. rose	20 dps.
Sugar	6 lbs.
Water, q. s.	
Alcohol, q. s.	

Rub oils with magnesia, add brandy and same amount of water and filter. Percolate cinchona and cochineal with filtrate and pass enough menstruum of 1 part alcohol and 3 parts water to make 3 gallons, add sugar, dissolve by agitation and strain. Joseph Lingley.

How are Silver-Plating Mixtures made?

(a)

Nitrate silver	3 parts.
Chloride sodium	2 parts.
Cream tartar	210 parts.

This mixture is used by rubbing upon the metallic surface with a damb cloth.

(b)

Distilled water	6 to 10 parts.
Chloride silver	14 parts.
Oxalate potassium	21 parts.
Chloride sodium	30 parts.
Chloride ammonia	7½ parts.

Apply to the metallic surface by friction with a piece of moistened flannel.

(c).—The following is a paste for plating articles of copper, whose surfaces are subject to friction:

Chloride silver	7 parts.
Cream tartar	14 parts.
Chloride sodium	21 parts.
Water, sufficient to form a paste.	

The mixture must be protected from light, to prevent reduction of the silver salt. For use, spread the paste upon the surface of the metal and let it dry. After a few hours, rinse with acidulated water, then immerse in a solution of cyanide of potassium, and wash again. If a heavier plating is desired, the process may be repeated.—L'Union Pharm.

Thos. Willetts.

Give Formula for Household Ammonia?

You will find formulas in Practical Druggist for June, 1897 and August, 1898. We also give some new ones which are recommended:

1.

Yellow soap	10 grs.
Borax	1 dr.
Lavender water	20 m.
Stronger ammonia water	6 ozs.
Water, enough to make	20 ozs.

Dissolve the soap and borax in 5 ounces of boiling water; when cold add the lavender water and ammonia, and make up to a pint with water.

2.

Methylated spirit	1 gal.
Soft water	1 gal.
Stronger ammon. water	1 gal.

3.

Ammonia water	5 pts.
Distilled water	5 pts.
Soap	100 grs.
Olive oil	5 drs.

Cut the soap in shavings, boil with the oil and water, cool, add the ammonia water, and bottle. For use in laundries, baths and general household purposes, add one tablespoonful to one gallon of water. P. H. Quinley.

Give Details for Preserving Eggs?

We would suggest that if a large quantity are to be preserved at a time, you make sufficient of the solution of sodium silicate, so the eggs can be readily dipped, using a perforated ladle for the purpose. Get a piece of coarse wire netting with mesh large enough for egg to stand on end, and arrange this over a pan to catch the drip, and after dipping eggs transfer to this to dry. Examine each egg while packing to see that every part is covered, for if there is the least bit exposed to the air it will spoil. For a few eggs at a time, apply solution with a cloth. Eggs should be stored in a cool, dry place.

Joseph Lingley.

How can Paper be made Waterproof?

Paper is rendered waterproof, impenetrable to grease, and transparent, by steeping it in a saturated solution of borax, in water, in which shellac has been dissolved by the aid of gentle heat.

P. H. Quinley.

Give Formula for Milk of Roses and Elder?

Spermaceti	24 grs.
White soap in powder	1½ drs,
White wax	1½ drs.
Almond oil	1½ ozs.
Jordan almonds	6 ozs.
Rectified spirit	4 ozs.
Distilled water	1 pt.
Otto rose	5 dps.
Oil neroli	10 dps.
Essence jasmin	1 dr.
Essence white rose	1 dr.

Blanch the almonds and beat them into a smooth paste, adding some water gradually to form a thin cream. Melt the spermaceti and almond oil together, and to this add the soap, previously rubbed down with ½ oz. of water. The oils and essences mixed with the spirit are then gradually added with portions of the water.

P. H. Quinley.

Recent Patents.

676,553. Artificial leg. Gustaf A. Erickson and E. Nilson, Minneapolis, Minn.

676,604. Massage instrument. Libbie S. Fritze, New York, N. Y.

676,636. Catamenial sack. Daisey P. Sonnehill, New York, N. Y.

677,091 Vaginal syringe. Hartland and H. E. Law, San Francisco, Cal.

677,181. Surgical table. Carlos F. Dardano, San Salvador, San Salvador.

677,199. Veterinary obstetrical instrument. Charles Gabel, Andrew, Ohio.

677,480. Syringe. Mary K. Thomas, Akron, Ohio.

677,514. Guanidin compound. Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., New York, N. Y.

677,515. Mixed guanidin derivatives. Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., New York, N. Y.

677,756. Lancet. Robert Caldwell, Auckland, New Zealand.

677,879. Hernial truss. William A. Middaugh, Kalamazoo, Mich.

677,975. Dental apparatus. James M. Gilbert, Dallas, Tex.

678,070. Biacetate of anthrapurpurin. Knoll & Co., Ludwigshafen, Germany.

678,179. Recovering sulfurous acid. Nelson C. Hodgkins, assignor of one-half to L. H. Sanford, Augusta, Me.

678,182. Tooth or dental clamp. Jas. W. Ivory, Philadelphia, Pa.

678,242. Atomizer. Hermann Goltermann, East Orange, N. J.

678,284. Medicine chest. Jakob Schaffer, New York, N. Y.

Registered Trade Marks.

36,608. Corn cures. Walter K. Peek, New York, N. Y. The word "Waukeazy."

26,634. Nerve tonic. The Drexel Drug Company, Chicago, Ill. The word "Mosko."

36,637. Curative medicated tablet. Arthur Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill. The terms "Campho" and "Quino."

36,638. Medicinal remedies. B. S. McKean & Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Stramolene."

36,640. Rheumatic cure. The Muntzel Drug Co., Versailles, Mo. The word "Romo."

36,668. Certain named toilet preparations and soaps. George Chaney Stevens, New York, N. Y. The word "Zodiphrent."

36,669. Proprietary medicine. Ira L. Browning, Rich, W. Va. The letters "C. Q. R."

36,670. Proprietary medicines. The Liquid Ozone Co., Chicago, Ill. The word "Liquozone."

36,672. Liquid anesthetic. Hector J. Bell, St. Paul, Minn. The hyphenated word "Sup-re-nol."

36,674. Tonic. Clifford Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wis. The hyphenated word "De-no-vo."

36,707. Toilet soap, perfumes, toilet water, cosmetics, and face powder. Mulhens & Kropff, New York, N. Y. The words "La Baronesse."

36,710. Suspensories. J. Ellwood Lee Co., Conshohocken, Pa. The letters "J. P."

36,711. Granular effervescing salts. William Ohl, Peoria, Ill. The compound word "Phospho-Fizz."

36,712. Digestive tablets. The Laxakola Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Pepsikola."

36,713. Certain named medicine. Robert H. N. Johnson, London, England. The word "Therapion."

36,714. Certain named medicines. Moon's Magnetic Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. A pictorial representation of a crescent and a balloon.

36,715. Certain named medical compound. Brynjolf Prom, Milton, N. D. The words "Den Tril."

36,717. Internal headache remedies in tablet form. The Neuralgyline Co., Sistersville, W. Va. The word "Neuralgyline."

CORRESPONDENCE

This Department is open to our readers for short items of interest to the Trade.

Wood Alcohol Suits.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

Four damage suits, aggregating $100,000 have been filed in the courts against the wholesale drug firm of Gilbert Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md., instituted by persons who allege they were injured by drinking Jamaica ginger prepared by the firm in which there was wood alcohol. Henry W. Jackson, of Albemarle County, Va., demands $25,000 damages. Nimrod B. Dove, of West Virginia, brought suit claiming $20,000 damages for injuries received by drinking essence of lemon and peppermint, which, he alleges. contained wood alcohol instead of the pure article. Mrs. Ariel James Duncan and her six children filed suit demanding $25,000 for the death of James Henry Duncan, the husband and father, who, it is charged, became blind and afterward died from the effects of drinking Jamaica ginger said to contain wood alcohol. Dr. Geo. Brehm, of Cecil County, filed suit claiming $30,000 damages for the total loss of his eyesight, which he says was brought about through drinking Jamaica ginger manufactured by the defendants. LOMBARD STREET.

Druggists Scent Fraud.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

The retail druggists of Philadelphia have recently been approached by a well dressed man, about 35 years old, generally believed to be a "promoter," and asked if they would be willing to sell to a million dollar syndicate, which he was representing, at figures based upon the business done by them as ascertained from an examination of their books by expert accountants.

C. A. Loder, at Sixteenth and Chestnut streets; Joshua E. Marsden, Twenty-second and Market streets. Frank E. Morgan, 1629 Walnut street; Kay & Co., 1101 Arch street; the Llewellyn Pharmacy, 1410 Chestnut street, and other druggists have been visited by this man, who endeavored to interest them in a scheme by which a newly-formed syndicate, composed of capitalists, none of them druggists, was to purchase all of the 900 local stores and operate them under one management.

In every instance the agent observed the greatest secrecy as to his own identity and that of his backers; in fact, all that could be found out about the alleged syndicate is that it is called the Progressive Drug Co.

Some of those approached had their suspicions aroused by one point advanced by the representative of the syndicate, who explained that in the event of a druggist accepting their proposition he would be obliged to pay $50 to cover the cost of examining his books, the sum not to be returnable in the event of the accountant's findings not sustantiating his claims to the satisfaction of the trust. On being told of this condition a majority of the proprietors declined to go into the matter, further, believing that the syndicate was a myth, and that the scheme was nothing more nor less than an attempt by some sharper to defraud with some measure of safety. FILBERT STREET.

Value of the Drug Journals.

The pharmaceutical journal is a missionary by mail which goes into the dark parts of the profession with a message from the great outside world of pharmacy. It is the herald of the college and pharmaceutical association. From it the clerk gains the inspiration which makes him desire a better scientific training than the shop affords, and which eventually leads him to the door of the college of pharmacy. From it the druggist receives the impulse which prompts him to unite with the State and National associations, and through it he gains the consciousness that he is a member of a vast organization of men of similar aims and interests. It is the news letter by means of which every pharmacist may correspond with every other pharmacist in the world, and obtain from them the best thoughts pertaining to his avocation.

When the history of the last quarter century of American pharmacy is written the journals must be given credit of being the chief factor in the improvements which have taken place within that period.

The professor who does not send his students home ardent supporters of the journals of his profession has neglected a serious duty, and has failed to recognize the merits of his strongest ally in the work of education. The pharmacist who does not regularly subscribe for and read at least one of the journals is neglecting the most important available aid for increasing the profit and standing of his calling, and is of the kind that will render his greatest service to pharmacy on the day that he leaves it and makes room for a better man. I never knew an incompetent pharmacist who was a subscriber and regular reader of a good drug journal, nor a competent one who was not.—Prof. J. H. Beal.

Organic Hyperoxides.

An important discovery in the science of antiseptics, upon which Drs. Frederick G. Novy and Paul C. Freer have been working for over a year in their respective laboratories, has just been made public. The new antiseptics are organic acid hyperoxides. In a water solution five one-thousandths of 1 per cent. of active oxygen derived from the hyperoxides is fatal to all bacteria.

The hyperoxide which was used for the experiments is benzozlacital, and this, as was shown by experiments on dogs, can be taken internally in large doses without poisonous effect. The discovery promises to result in other important developments.

The Trained-Nurse Disease.

One modern ailment which like nervous prostration affects only those wealthy enough to afford it, is known among its victims as the trained-nurse habit. With the cost $25 a week it will be seen that the habit is indeed a luxury. When the patient lives in a hotel the expense is proportionately greater. Expensive hotels have often been recommended as the best means of curing the worst cases of the trained-nurse habit, when the trouble was so deeply seated as to be a cause of anxiety to the patient's family.

The disease is always to be diagnosed from the desire of the sufferer to have a trained nurse on the least provacation and to keep her beyond the time she is needed. The most aggravated cases of the disease are seen when the patient has a trained nurse regularly in the house. It is often found in these cases that the patient is a young mother who needs or thinks she needs the care of the nurse for her small children. In this class of cases the amount of wealth is usually sufficient to make the attack very prolonged.

This disease has been known to take such hold on its victims that in perfect health they still retain their nurse on the pretext that she may be needed at any time for the members of the family. The luxury of such a member of the household staff is not to be denied and the habit that keeps her in the house leads to comfort under nearly all circumstances.

The trained nurse fortunate enough to find employment in one of these homes of the rich is indeed to be congratulated. The work is light and the payment regulated by the regular tariff; thus it is necessary to be ill in order to get the full value of the money paid to the nurse. Every druggist should keep a list of nurses and be able to supply good ones on short notice.

Boards of Pharmacy Meetings.

Applicants should write the secretaries in advance for blanks, regulations, dates, etc. A full list of the secretaries is given in another column, and will be repeated from time to time. Mention PRACTICAL DRUGGIST when writing.

Napthalene for Moequito Bites.

Prof. Dr. Voges, the director of the National Board of Health at Buenos Ayres, according to German papers, has found a remedy for mosquito bites. He states that he discovered it by accident during his trip to Paraguay to study the pest. He had been supplied with all sorts of remedies, among them naphthalene, an article of no value whatever against the pest; but on using it for mosquito bites, he found it of surprising effect. It neutralizes the poison, even when the spot bitten is greatly inflamed. If fresh bites are rubbed with naphthalene, no swelling follows. The professor considers naphthalene almost a specific against mosquito poison.—Popular Science News.

The Evil of the Installment Plan.

One of the greatest drawbacks of to-day to the retail druggist's ever getting a low price from his jobber is the fact that seventy-five per cent. of the retailers never pay their accounts until they are obliged to. This being the case, and with reputations so well established for doing this, they are never given any advantages in the way of a low price that they would otherwise often get if they would meet their obligations promptly. One of the many curses, as I will call it, of the drug trade of nearly every city in the Union, especially the larger ones, is the fact that a great many of the smaller stores are actually owned or mortgaged and controlled by the wholesale druggists of the cities in which they are located, and this is brought about by the usual practice of some men with a few hundred dollars imagining there is a bonanza or mountain of wealth in the drug business.

They go to the wholesaler, put up a few dollars, ask for and get credit for five or six times the amount, agree to pay it back on the installment plan, and start in business in this small way, head over heels in debt.

From the day they open their doors for business, they are absolutely under the thumb of the wholesale druggist who starts them. They have to pay a good stiff price for everything they buy—in fact, any price that the jobber sees fit to place on his wares—and there are no kicks allowed, for if any should be made, "the screws are put on." Consequently the victim is never able to meet any competition, and when "he goes to the wall," a question of only a few years at most, the wholesaler has received the principal two or three times over, and compound interest on his money, and of course can well afford to take all such "risks" and glad to get them.

And this class of "proprietors" in name only are the ones that generally do the "resoluting and resolving" at these local association meetings, while the leading druggists of the town, the men doing business with their own capital, with their own brains, and with their own money, are at their usual places of business, attending to the same.—P. J. Tormey.

Wood Alcohol for Burning.

Prof. A. B. Lyons says: For heating purposes methyl alcohol is unquestionably a cheaper fuel than grain spirit. It costs less and generates, weight for weight, more heat. However, its use is attended sometimes with inconveniences that must be taken into consideration. From its greater volatility it is even more dangerously inflammable than ordinary alcohol. On account of this volatility, also, there is much greater waste in its use, the loss from evaporation in storing being more considerable and control of the rate of combustion in ordinary spirit lamps being more difficult.

When burned in the safety spirit lamps, in which the fluid is absorbed by asbestos covered by brass wire gauze, the metal of the gauze is rapidly corroded, as shown by the deep green or blue color imparted to the flame, and a brass kettle heated over the flame becomes quickly tarnished. As a fuel, therefore, for the use at the tea table, wood spirit cannot be recommended, at least where brass utensils are employed. —Am. Jour. Pharm.

Jewel-weed, an Antidote to Poison-Ivy.

Nature is said to have provided a most efficient remedy for poison-ivy poisoning, in the shape of the widely spread flower known as "spotted touch-me-not," or "Impatiens fulva." It is also called the "jewel-weed," and is very abundant in the water courses during June and July, when the rhus toxicodendron and the rhus venenata are most poisonous. The color of the flower of "spotted touch-me-not" is a deep orange and the spots are of a reddish-brown. The lip forms a sac, not very much unlike the moccasin flower, and it ends in a curved spur. The seed pods burst if slightly touched and scatter the seeds all around. To this peculiar property the plant owes its common name. It is also called "noli-me-tangere" and "N'y touchez pas." The remedy is applied by expressing the juices of the plant and applying it frequently to the skin which has been poisoned.ps.

Megrim.

Megrim is headache, limited, more or less, to one side of the head, coming on periodically, and often accompanied by nausea and bilious vomiting. Among the predisposing causes are heredity, a want of tone throughout the system generally, anæmia, and the nervous temperament. The exciting causes include hard mental work or excitement, worry, grief, sexual excesses, fatigue, impure air, and improper diet.

There are generally two stages; the first is the stage of sensory disturbances; the second the stage of headache. The most prominent of the sensory disturbances is a temporary disturbance of vision, which is of occasional occurrence. The patient sees a peculiar glimmer at the outside corner of the field of vision, which commences with a wavy motion, and spreads in a zigzag manner all over the visual area. Or a blind spot may occur close to the centre of vision, which gradually spreads, showing a wavy glimmering at its centre. This may last from five minutes to half-an-hour, and be succeeded by headache. Again, headache may occur without any ocular disturbance, but other symptoms occur in place of them. There is mental depression, the extremities are cold, the patient is very restless, then a piercing pain is felt in the head. The headache varies, however, in character, intensity, and duration.ps.

Practical Druggist Course.

No books or any extra expense of any kind are required in this very popular course. It is the easiest, cheapest and best. Sample lectures free. See Prospectus in another column.

Registered Designs.

34,664. Syringe-nozzle. James G. Poe, Dallas, Tex.

34,708. Nasal cup. William J. Evans, assignor to McKesson & Robbins, New York, N. Y.

Registered Labels.

8,490. "White Fawn Natural Sparkling Lithia Water." Dorman L. Ormsby, New York, N. Y.

8,491. "White Fawn Natural Sparkling Mineral Water." Dorman L. Ormsby, New York, N. Y.

8,492. The germicide tooth wash." Oscar B. Brann, Washington, D. C.

8,493. "Pompeian massage cream and skin food." F. W. Stecher, Cleveland, O

8,494. "Dr. Towns' epilepsy cure." W. Towns, Fond du Lac, Wis.

8,495. "No-mo-roach." Albrecht Wortmann, New York, N. Y.

8,496. "Mack's sure death to ants." George W. McDuff, New Orleans, La.

8,497 "Insectend." August Drescher and Henry Adams, Newark, N. J.

8,467. "Suomen." August Edwards, Ashtabula, Ohio.

8,468. "Catarrhol." Moritz Loewenthal, Cleveland, Ohio.

8,469. "The great foot elixir." Foot Elixir Co., Rock Island, Ill.

8,502. "Lithia-malt." Albert Lieber, Indianapolis, Ind.

8,503. "Stryx tonic." W. D. S. Co., Burton, Ohio.

8,504. "Eucalemo." Charles W. Leffingwell, Jr., Whittier, Cal.

8,505. "Hood's foot friend." Hood Chemical Co., Sparta, Ill.

8,506. "E. B. F. Hayth's great Egyptian salve." E. B. F. Hayth, Milwaukee, Wis.

8,507. "Life-saving cholera cure." L. V. Fischer, Minneapolis, Minn.

8,522. "The Earl Gulick antiseptic tooth powder." John G. Gulick, Brooklyn, N. Y.

8,523. "Thymozone dandruff cure and hair food." The Drake Hawley Company, Howard, S. D,

8,524. "What ails your eyes." Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

8,525. "Corson's red cross capsules. G. C. Taggart, Philadelphia, Pa.

8,526. "President's restorative tablets." The President's Company, Chicago, Ill.

8,527. "Dr. Kane's forest root cough remedy." George Phipps, St. Paul, Minn.

8,528. "Kuapo-curo." George Phipps, St. Paul, Minn.

8,529. "Forest root extract." George Phipps, St. Paul, Minn.

8,530. "Dr. Boston's magic tablets for headache." Louis P. A. Dorion, Haverhill, Mass.

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & CO. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.35, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
108 Fulton St., New York

Telephone, 2277 John.
Cable Address, "Pracdrug," New York.

PHILADELPHIA
145 North Sixth Street

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST has been from the beginning, Substantially and in every respect a PHILADELPHIA journal, although temporarily published in New York.

All Business and Editorial communications, except local matters, should for the present be sent to 108 Fulton st., New York.

Violation of Pharmacy Law.

Samuel Goodman, of New York City, was arrested Thursday, June 27, charged with violating the pharmacy law. The charge was made by the Eastern Branch of the Board of Pharmacy and is to the effect that Goodman attempted to secure registration as a licensed pharmacist through false representations. In the West Side Police Court, Goodman was held for trial for the Court of Special Sessions. After spending several days in the Tombs he was released in $200 bail, and his case will probably come up some time in September. In the meantime the inspectors of the Board are looking up several similar cases, and other arrests may follow. It is also possible that an additional charge of perjury may be made against Goodman.

Benzine Causes Drug Store Fire.

The drug store of Charles C. Heffley, at Babylon, L. I., was badly damaged by fire resulting from the explosion of benzine, Sunday, June 23. Mr. Heffley had sent the clerk into the cellar to draw some benzine and it is presumed the liquid was exploded by the flame of the lantern the clerk carried. The timely arrival of the fire department prevented a serious conflagration. As it is the loss will reach $400.

Artificial Linseed Oil.

The high price of linseed oil has created a great demand for substitutes, many of which are claimed to be "just as good," and most of them are used for diluting and adulterating the genuine article. As a matter of fact, unless the buyer is extremely careful and gets an original package from first-class headquarters, it is a difficult matter now to get the pure oil.

Linseed oil contains a peculiar gum that dries easily and rapidly by oxidation and leaves a hard surface similar to varnish. The difficulty with the cheaper oils that have been tried for the same purpose is that they have no drying qualities. This defect is supposed to be remedied by the addition of chemical and patent driers, composed more or less of litharge, also by the addition of varnish, gums or resins, etc. Of the oils most used for this purpose, corn oil has some advantages, owing to its light color; cotton seed oil has about the same color as linseed, but neither have any drying properties. Petroleum, more or less crude and refined, and other oils, which are often selected on account of their low price, are also used as ingredients in making up this artificial oil. On this account it is difficult to submit a test that would cover all cases, and there is an interesting field here for experiments.

Flint Bottle Trust.

There are about fifty manufacturers of glass bottles in the United States and every one was said to have been brought into the combination at a meeting held in Chicago on July 11. The capitalization is reported at $30,000,000, and the officers elected are F. J. Park, of Wheeling, W. Va.; George W. Yost, of Belaire; F. W. Breed, of Indiana, treasurer, and G. J. M. Porter, of Chicago, actuary. The immediate effect of the announcement was the stiffening of prices, which were advanced to 80 and 5 off in carload lots, with no freight allowances except upon carload shipments. Higher rates are expected.

Anti-Cigarette League.

An Anti-Cigarette League was in session last week in Buffalo. There were about six hundred delegates, representing many local organizations in this country and Canada, present at the opening session. Addresses were made by President Elwood Brown and Secretary Charles Fisk, of Chicago, and a number of papers were read showing the injurious effects to the consumers and others of indulgence in cigarette smoking, and discussing the most practical measures for bringing about a diminution of the evil.

Pharmaceutical Associations.

A complete list of the secretaries, with their addresses, are printed in another column, and will be repeated from time to time as revised. Write for latest information, enclosing a stamp, mentioning PRACTICAL DRUGGIST.

The Tarrant Indictments.

Thomas F. Main, president and W. V. V. Powers, one of the directors, of the firm of Tarrant & Co., wholesale druggists of New York City, were indicted by the Grand Jury last week on the charge of manslaughter in the second degree. The charge is founded on the testimony of 20 witnesses and holds the two men responsible for the seven lives lost in the fire and subsequent explosions that wrecked the building of Tarrant & Co. and eleven other structures near it last October.

Mr. Main and Mr. Powers were arrested last Friday and taken before Recorder Goff in General Sessions, who admitted them to bail in $2,500 each. The case will probably come up in the fall.

Besides the responsibility for the death of the victims, the officers of the company are charged with violating the ordinance of the fire department in storing great quantities of explosives, oils, sulphur, etc., without notice to the authorities, and also with failure to provide the proper partitions to protect the explosives, allowing them to be placed in the open, to the imminent danger of lives.

Manslaughter and criminal negligence are serious charges, and the indicted officers have many friends in the drug trade who wish they could be relieved from this great responsibility. But it has been practically admitted and proven by the evidence that undue amounts of prohibited materials were in storage on the premises. Whatever the results of the trial may be, they will serve to show that ignorance of the law is no excuse, and that it is the duty of any firm of business men to know what is on their premises. The neglect of this knowledge or duty, strikes at the right of self-preservation and the right of the conditions necessary to the maintenance of life and health.

But, as we have stated on other occasions, there are others besides the indicted officers who must not be relieved of responsibility. There are the firms who stored excessive quantities of dangerous articles in the building which was destroyed, knowing, as they must have known, that they were thereby violating the law. And what shall be said also of the authorities who allowed such things to go on under their very eyes? What are inspectors for; should they not inspect? And what of the insurance companies also? Are their inspectors not supposed to see that the provisions of their policies are strictly observed?—Era.

Man with "Musical Heart" is Dead.

Robert B. Brown, "the man with the musical heart," whose melodious pulsations had for years furnished him a living and physicians a subject for much speculation, died at the Sherman Hospital, Elgin, Ill., May 14th, of pneumonia. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that Brown's heart was four times the normal size.

The Drug Trust in New York.

Members of the Drug Merchants' Association are endeavoring to convince the public that a hydra-headed monster has possessed the druggists of New York, and to enter one of the stores in the creature's grasp is to subject the individual to the fearful clutch of the awful beast's slimy tentacles.

The means of carrying this gladsome news is an illustrated price book which is being distributed in large numbers at present by members of the cutters association. This book contains the prices of all the articles the cutter keeps and some he doesn't, for despite the fact that he asserts he is "never out of anything," there are times when he is "out" and out badly. This was proven last week in a store uptown. A customer called for a certain proprietary article and was told "we're just out. We'll have some here to-morrow." The clerk, however, sold the customer another article.

An uptown druggist distributed as many as 10,000 of these price lists in his immediate neighborhood recently. This is the line of argument followed to secure converts to the belief in existence of the drug trust:

Three national organizations have combined to force the retail druggists to raise the prices on all Patent Medicines—The National Association of Wholesale Druggists, The National Proprietary Association, and the National Association of Retail Druggists.

We consider this attempt to raise prices back to the old figure entirely wrong in principle and practice, and we do not propose to yield to the demands of the Drug Trust. We believe their demands are unjust to those retail druggists who under modern methods desire to sell drugs and drug store sundries, etc., at reasonable prices.

Our prices on all Drugs, Medicines and Sick Room Supplies of all kinds are lower than ever, with a few slight exceptions. Our Prices will not be Raised except in these few cases. We invite you to buy all your drug store goods at our store, especially at this time when we are fighting to keep down prices. All our stocks are complete. We are not "out" of anything, and we have abundant supplies for the future.

The above does not voice the true condition of affairs, nor does it even speak for the business methods of the Drug Merchants' Association. As recent as June 11 this association prepared a new price list which embodied changes of prices to a considerably higher figure than those at which the cutters have been selling. The new price list is now out; the Drug Merchants' Association has acknowledged through several of its members, that its policy is to continue to advance prices; therefore, if a drug trust exists, the Drug Merchants' Association must be a member of it and in good standing.—Era.

Lanoline not a Trade Mark.

Justice O'Gorman in Part V. of the Supreme Court has handed down his decision in the case of Joffe & Darmstaedter vs. Evans Son & Co., for alleged infringement.

"The plaintiff and its assignors for twenty years prior to 1896 had, through certain patents, a monopoly in the manufacture of a purified wool fat used in ointments, salves and soap, which product they designated "Lanoline." Since 1896 they have used the same name as a trademark, and this action is brought to restrain the defendants from applying the name to their product, which is substantially similar to the one covered by the plaintiffs' patents, and is sold as "British Lanolin Hydrous" and "British Lanolin Anhydrous." The action cannot be maintained. Upon the cessation of the monopoly created by the patents (Jan. 23, 1900), the plaintiffs reserved no exclusive right to the manufacture of their product or to the use of its identifying and generic name. Upon the expiration of the patents the name, as well as the right to manufacture and sell the product, became public property, and no trade-mark exists or could be acquired by subsequent use (Singer v. June, 163 U. S.. 169). The name was the property of the patentee only during the life of the patents, and to permit its exclusive retention thereafter would practically extend the monopoly indefinitely. That somewhat similar articles produced by other processes were known by other names during the period covered by the patents is entirely immaterial. Lanoline was then exclusive property, and competitors were driven to the employment of other names for their goods to escape the imputation of infringement of rights under the patents; but now, the patents having expired, the commodity and process and the scientific or descriptive term by which it was designated by the plaintiffs, and by which it has become universally known, have passed to the public, and the plaintiffs are not entitled to the relief which they seek in this case. The allegations as to the deception and unfair competition are without evidence to support them, and the complaint must be dismissed, with costs."

A New Malted Milk.

As the patent has expired, there is now, for the first time, another brand of malted milk on the market. The Elgin Milkine Co., of Elgin, Ills., a large and reliable company, are introducing Meadows' Malted Milk, put up in the usual sizes, at a little more than half the price of the Horlick brand. The Horlick Food Co., of Racine, Wis., have applied for an injunction and will, of course, do all they can to stop competition of this kind. Several similar preparations, but with different names, have already been successfully on the market for a few years.

Doctor Not a Pharmacist.

The New Jersey Board of Pharmacy recently obtained judgment before Justice of the Peace, Hart of Lambertville, against Dr. H. M. Harman of Frenchtown, for violation of the pharmacy act, the doctor not being a registered pharmacist or having one in charge of his store. After having several times notified him that he was violating the law the Board took action with the above result. The penalty is $100.

Who Knows this Organization?

For some time past certain firms advertising to the retail drug trade have been solicited to patronize the columns of an "official souvenir" of an alleged "Pharmaceutical Clerks' Beneficial Association of the United States."

Investigation fails to discover that such an organization exists, or that if it does that drug clerks are members of it. Those approached denied any knowledge of it. The canvasser is a man named A. C. Hannad, who signs as treasurer. He gives his address as No. 44 Stanton st., N. Y. The latter is a tenement house and a man of the name given has boarded on the first floor for several weeks. On the first visit of a reporter, Hannad was stated to be out, and nothing regarding himself or the association could be learned from those in the house. On the occasion of a second visit the canvasser of the "Pharmaceutical Clerks' Beneficial Association of the United States" was stated to have gone to Philadelphia.

Poisoning by Vapo-Cresolene.

Prof. Adams reports the following cases: A child one year old in coma, with cold, clammy sweat, thought to be dying. Marked pulmonary edema, and had been passing black urine, but no urine at all had been passed for twenty-four hours. The child had had a cough, and a vapo-cresolene lamp had been recommended. The child had been kept in a small room with the lamp burning for twenty-four hours at a stretch. Recovery took place almost immediately when it was removed to the fresh air and given plenty of water to drink.

An infant, six months old, with stridulous respiration, mucous rales over both lungs, cold, clammy sweat and dilated pupils. A vapo-cresolene lamp was burning in the room. The odor of carbolic acid was very perceptible. No smoky urine in this case. The child also recovered when taken into another room and given plenty of water to drink.—Canadian Practitioner.

Dalmatian Camphor.

It is reported from Hungary that, owing to the conditions created by the Japanese camphor monopoly, a syndicate has been formed for the purpose of establishing on a large scale plantations of camphor trees along the Dalmatian coast.

A New Blackmailing Scheme.

Druggists of New York have complained to the police of a gang of alleged swindlers who are attempting to blackmail them in a bold and clever manner. The swindlers are said to have succeeded in their work in at least three instances recently and it is believed that others occurred which have not been reported. Harlem, lower Manhattan and East New York druggists are said to be the victims.

The scheme that is worked is to have a simple prescription filled and paid for, and then to have the purchaser return with the medicine, to which he has added poison, declare that it contains poison and has made his wife dangerously ill, and threaten to sue the druggist for his alleged mistake. If the druggist becomes frightened at the prospect of a damage suit, then the swindlers suggest that it can probably be fixed up out of court for a consideration. The amount is said to range from $50 to $200.

Formulas Belong to the Employer.

A Michigan drug clerk served many years in a certain store. During this period he kept a book into which he copied formulas, recipes and prescriptions, which came to the drug store in the ordinary course of business. Finally he left the employ of this store, taking with him the book of formulas. The druggist demanded its return, but was refused. He brought suit, and the courts have decided in his favor, ordering the drug clerk to return the volume. There is a probability that the case will go to a higher court, but if so it is expected that the higher decision will be a reaffirmation of the lower court's judgment. The points involved in this case are of direct interest to druggists, and will serve as a precedent for any future litigation of this character.

Important Medical Meetings.

For August meetings, etc., see page 106 of the July number.

American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists at Cleveland, Sept 17, 18 and 19. Dr. Wm. Warren Potter, Sec., 284 Franklin st., Buffalo.

American Academy of Railway Surgeons at Chicago, Sept. 12 and 13. Dr. T. B. Lacy, Sec., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

American Electro-therapeutic Association at Buffalo, Sept. 24, 25 and 26. Dr. Geo. E. Bell, Sec., 255 North st., Harrisburg, Pa.

Mississippi Valley Medical Association at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, Sept. 12, 13 and 14. Dr. H. E. Tuley, Sec., 111 W. Kentucky st., Louisville, Ky.

Medical Society of the Missouri Valley at St. Joseph, Sept. 19. Dr. Chas. Wood Fassett, Sec., St. Joseph, Mo.

The Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 24, 25 and 26. Dr. C. L. Stevens, Sec., Athens, Pa.

Abuse of Discounts.

One of the flagrant abuses in trade today is the taking of discount on bills long after the time allowed for discount, one which when figured in dollars and cents would astonish manufacturers and dealers and open their eyes to one of the reasons for their lack of profit in the past few years. The manufacturer or dealer is in a great measure to blame for this abuse, as, in his zeal to increase his sales, he becomes lenient to a degree, and, believing or fearing that his competitors permit the evil, relaxes his vigilance, and his customers, finding no rebuff in their robbery, for robbery it is, grow bolder, and from a few days' over time they go to such lengths that they demand the discount on bills when goods arrive, or claim to have certain days to draw checks, or give some other plausible excuse, resenting any protest from the vendor as unwarranted and uncalled for, claiming that the vendor's competitors allow it.

Should you go to a bank to have a note for $500 payable in four months discounted at 6 per cent., the interest or discount of $10 would be deducted and you would be given the balance and would not expect any different treatment. But, if you sell $500 worth of merchandise to a customer, at four months, discount 2 per cent., ten days, and the customer takes twenty days to discount, he has robbed you of ten days' interest, and you permit it. Figure up the interest you lose by this injustice and you will realize the robbery you are suffering. The remedy lies in your own hands. Insist that, if bills are to be discounted in ten or fifteen days, or whatever time is customary in your line of business, those terms be acceded to. If customers refuse, show them in unmistakable terms the injury to yourself and their own loss of credit, for beyond doubt their credit is injured far more than they realize by their own acts and we believe the abuse will be rectified. Although reform may be slow at the start, but let manufacturers and dealers take a firm stand for the principle and the abuse will be ended.—Farm Machinery.

Fluorine, a Dangerous Preservative.

Some fear of an epidemic of fluorine poisoning from the drinking of beer to which a compound of fluorine has been added as a preservative has been felt in New York City owing to the discovery by Dr. Fritz Schwyzer, pathologist to the German Hospital, of a case of chronic fluorine poisoning due to the consumption of a beer which was presumably preserved in this way.

The difficulties in the way of determining the presence of fluorine quantitatively are well nigh insuperable, although qualitative tests are easily applied, and the recognition of fluorine compounds is a comparatively easy matter to those who are familiar with the chemical properties of the element.—Am. Drug.

Recent Deaths.

Q. R. Smith, Santa Ana, Cal.
C. M. Haller, Forreston, Ill.
W. E. Foster, Glidden, Iowa.
Jesse Hodgson, Clarksville, Ky.
E. C. Adams, Elyria, Ohio.
Wm. H. Walker, Saratoga Sp'gs, N. Y.
James L. Truslow, New York, N. Y.
W. P. Robinson, Batavia, Ohio.
Edmund W. Brant, Elizabeth, N. J.
A. W. H. Reen, Peoria, Ill.
A. J. Yaw, Belvidere, Ill.
Ferdinand J. Pfingst, Louisville, Ky.

Eugene May.

The southern drug trade lost one of its most popular and successful exponents in the death of General Eugene May at New Orleans, June 22. May's drug store has been a New Orleans landmark for eighteen years, while General May had been prominently associated with the social and commercial progress of New Orleans for almost fifty years. A Kentuckian by birth, General May had an inherent love for fine horses and it was this fact that led to his untimely end. He was trying a recent purchase, a magnificent saddle horse, when the animal became frightened and rearing fell with his rider. The injuries received resulted in a clot of blood forming on the brain, causing death. In the local drug business General May accumulated a large fortune by reason of his close application and business acumen.

George K. Hopkins.

George K. Hopkins, a well-known St. Louis business man and vice-president of the Katharmon Chemical Company, of St. Louis, died, June 23, at his home in Alton, Ill., after a long illness. He was sixty-five years of age and had been a resident of Alton forty-four years. He came from Boston when five years of age and lived in St. Louis until he was 21 years old, at which time he went to Alton, and embarked in the wholesale drug business with the Quigley brothers. In 1879 he disposed of his interest in the Quigley Brothers Company and came to St. Louis, where he opened the wholesale drug house of George K. Hopkins & Company, which was later incorporated as the Hopkins-Weller Drug Company.

Henry C. Maisch.

Henry C. Maisch, professor of chemistry in the College of Pharmacy of the Medico Chirurgical College, died on July 1 from an operation for appendicitis. Professor Maisch who was the eldest son of the late Prof. John M. Maisch, graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1883. When the Medico Chirurgical inaugurated the pharmacy department, Prof. Henry Maisch was chosen as the head of that department, which position he has had until his death. At one time Prof. Maisch conducted a pharmacy at 1607 Ridge avenue, and at the time of his death was chief chemist for a manufacturing pharmacist.

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most published Formulas are at their best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

Cleaning Gold and Silver Ware.

The Journal für Goldschmiedekunst gives the following preparations for cleaning and polishing gold, silver and plated ware:

Gold Ware.

Acetic acid	2 parts.
Sulphuric acid	2 parts.
Oxalic acid	1 part.
Jewelers' rouge	2 parts.
Distilled water	200 parts.

Mix the acids and water and stir in the rouge, after first rubbing it up with a portion of the liquid. With a clean cloth, wet with this mixture, go well over the article. Rinse off with hot water and dry.

Silver Ware.

Make a thin paste of levigated chalk and sodium hyposulphite, in equal parts, rubbed up in distilled water. Apply this paste to the surface, rubbing well with a soft brush. Rinse in clear water and dry in saw dust. [Note. Well levigated, *not precipitated*, chalk should be used for this purpose. Some authorities advise to let the paste dry on the ware, and then to rub off and rinse with hot water.]

Silver Coin.

Make a bath of 10 parts of sulphuric acid and 90 parts of water, and let the coin lie in this until the crust of silver sulphide is dissolved. From 5 to 10 minutes usually suffice. Rinse in running water, then rub with a soft cloth, and then carefully rub with chamois.

Silver-plated Ware.

Into a wide-mouth bottle, provided with a good cork, put the following mixture:

Cream tartar	2 parts.
Levigated chalk	2 parts.
Alum	1 part.

Powder the alum and rub up with the other ingredients, and cork tightly. When required for use wet sufficient of the powder and with soft linen rags rub the article, being careful not to use much pressure, as otherwise the thin layer of plating may be cut through. Rinse in hot suds, and afterward in clear water, and dry in saw dust. When badly blackened with silver sulphide, if small, the article may be dipped for an instant in hydrochloric acid and immediately rinsed in running water. Larger articles may be treated as coins are—immersed for two or three minutes in a 10% aqueous solution of sulphuric acid, or the surface may be rapidly wiped with a swab carrying nitric acid and instantly rinsed in running water.

Gilt Bronze Ware.

If greasy, wash carefully in suds, or, better, dip into a hot solution of caustic potash, and then wash in suds with a soft rag, and rinse in running water. If not then clean and bright, dip into the following mixture:

Nitric acid	10 parts.
Aluminum sulphate	1 part.
Water	40 parts.

Mix. Rinse in running water.

Britannia Metal.

Rub first with jeweler's rouge made into a paste with oil, wash in suds, rinse, dry and finish with chamois or wash leather.

Ink Stains on Silver—to Remove.

To the foregoing from the German journal noted, we add a few useful processes picked up in personal experiences.

Silver articles in domestic use, and especially silver or plated inkstands, frequently become badly stained with ink. These stains cannot be removed by ordinary processes, but readily yield to a paste of calcium chloride and water. Javelle water, when at hand, may be used instead.

Egg Stains.

These are easily and quickly removed from silver by rubbing with common salt. A pinch taken between the thumb and finger and rubbed on the spot with the end of the finger will usually remove the darkest egg stain.

To Clean Silver Ornaments.

We have not tried the processes given above for cleaning silver, but the following we can endorse: Make a strong solution of soft soap and water, and in this boil the articles for a few minutes—5 will usually be enough. Take out, pour the soap solution into a basin, and as soon as the liquid has cooled down sufficiently to be borne by the hand, with a soft brush scrub the articles with it. Rinse in boiling water and place on a porous substance (a bit of tiling, a brick, or unglazed earthenware) to dry. Finally, give a light rubbing with a chamois. Articles thus treated look as bright as new.

To Frost Polished Silver.

Articles of polished silver may be frosted by putting them into a bath of nitric acid diluted with an equal volume of distilled water, and letting remain for a few minutes. A better effect may be given by dipping the article frequently into the bath until the requisite degree of frosting has been attained. Then rinse and place for a few moments in a strong bath of potassium cyanide, remove and rinse. The fingers must not be allowed to touch the article during either process. It should be held with wooden forceps or clamps.—Nat. Drug.

Ink for Writing on Glass.

Bleached shellac	2 parts.
Venice turpentine	1 part.
Oil turpentine	3 parts.
Lampblack	1 parts.

Melt the first three ingredients together over a water bath, and then stir in the lampblack, incorporating thoroughly.

Lice Powder for Birds.

Sulphur, powder	3 ozs.
Borax, powder	2 ozs.
Insect powder	1 oz.

Mix. Directions: Supply the cage daily with clean, fresh gravel, mixed with some of the above powder.

Bath Powder.

Borax	12 ozs.
Sodium bicarbonate	4 ozs.
Potassium carbonate	2 ozs.
Oil lavender flowers	2 drs.
Oil orange	1 dr.
Oil rosemary	½ dr.

Mix. Use a tablespoonful for the bath, and one-half teaspoonful to a basin of water.

Boudault's Elixir of Pepsin.

Pepsin	2 parts.
Distilled water	10 parts.
Malaga wine	40 parts.
Simple syrup	40 parts.
Alcohol	80 parts.

—Apoth. Zeit.

Violin Varnish.

Sandarac	1½ ozs.
Shellac	6 drs.
Mastic	6 drs.
Elemi	3 drs.
Spirit	20 ozs.

Dissolve and add:

Venice turpentine	6 drs.

Allow to stand till clear, and decant.

Diuretic Wine.

Juniper berries 150, digitalis 30, and squill 15 parts, are macerated two weeks with 250 parts of alcohol and 2,000 parts of white wine, the mixture then expressed, 100 parts potassium acetate dissolved in the liquid and filtered.—Trousseau.

Cheltenham Salts.

Sulphate iron	10 grs.
Sulphate magnesium	1,320 grs.
Sulphate sodium	5 ozs.
Chloride sodium	200 grs.

Mix.

Aromatic Cachous.

Musk	4 grs.
Oil cinnamon	6 ms.
Oil peppermint	32 ms.
Oil neroli	12 ms.
Cloves, freshly powdered	40 grs.
Cardamoms, freshly powd.	80 grs.
Vanilla, freshly powdered	120 grs.
Orris root, freshly powd.	150 grs.
Sugar, powdered	300 grs.
Mace, freshly powdered	400 grs.
Licorice, in powder	500 grs.
Chocolate, in powder	3½ ozs.
Ext. licorice, q. s.	

Mix and divide into small pills. Cover with silver leaf.

Tooth Cream.

Castile soap, fine powder	½ oz.
Prepared chalk	1 oz.
Oil rose geranium	8 dps.
Glycerin, a sufficient quantity.	

Whether oil of rose geranium or some other oil be used as a flavoring is, of course, a matter of taste. Both wintergreen and peppermint are popular flavors, while spearmint is probably more grateful to many mouths than either.

Summer Diarrhea of Children.

In each case of diarrhea it is well before administering the medicines to wash out or irrigate the bowel with plain water or normal salt solution, or starch water. After this has been done it is well to give either a dose of castor oil or calomel, in small, frequently repeated doses (1/6 grn. every half hour until ten doses have been taken). This cleanses the entire alimentary canal of any undigested or irritating material that may have been there and gives the subsequent medication a much better chance to exert its curative action. A very helpful adjunct to the treatment is the application to the abdomen of hot cloths sprinkled with pepper or brandy. As will be seen, opiates are recommended but very little, as it is thought best to get along without them when possible

Bismuth subnitrate .....30 grs.
Bismuth subgallate .....30 grs.
Chalk mixture ..... 2 ozs.

Teaspoonful every three hours.

Bismuth subgallate .....3 grs.
Tannalbin.....5 grs.
Comp. chalk powder .....5 grs.

For one powder. One such powder three to five times a day.

Tinct. kino .....2 drs.
Camph. tinct. opium .....4 drs.
Spt. peppermint .....1 dr.
Chalk mixture to make.....3 ozs.

Teaspoonful every four hours.

Tannalbin .....2 drs.
Ichthoform .....1 dr.

Divide into 20 powders. One every four hours.

Bismuth subcarbonate .....3 grs.
Tannalbin .....5 grs.
Ichthoform .. . .2 grs.
Calcined magnesia.....2 grs.

To make one powder. One such powder four times a day.

Tannalbin ..... 2 drs.
Resorcin, resublimed.....12 grs.
Glycerin..... 1 oz.
Cinnamon water to make.. 4 ozs.

Dessertspoonful every three to four hours for child two to three years of age.

Tinct. catechu..... 2 drs.
Bismuth subnitrate.....1½ drs.
Glycerin..... 3 drs.
Chalk mixture to make... 2 ozs.

Teaspoonful per dose.

Tannalbin..... 1 dr.
Spt. cinnamon ..... 2 m.
Aromatic powder .....10 grs.
Sugar .....10 grs.

Make ten powders. One every two or three hours.

Benzonaphtol.....12 grs.
Bismuth salicylate ....24 grs.
Bismuth subcarbonate ....18 grs.

Make into twelve powders. One every two hours for a child six months old.

In Dysenteric Diarrhea.

Magnesium sulphate.....2½ drs.
Aromatic sulphuric acid.. 1 dr.
Glycerin..... 1 dr.
Anise water ..... . 2 ozs.
Chloroform water to make 4 ozs.

Teaspoonful every hour, until character of discharges is changed, then every two to four hours.—Merck's Archives.

Diarrhea of Adults.

Tannalbin ..... 3 drs.
Morphine sulphate.....1½ grs.
Salol ..... 1 dr.
Camphor ..... 12 grs.

Divide into 12 powders. One every one or two hours.

For severe diarrhea in adults, accompanied by profuse and painful discharges:

Tannalbin .....1 dr.
Ichthoform .....1 dr.
Bismuth subnitrate .....2 drs.
Powd. opium ..... .6 grs.

Divide into six powders. One powder three or four times a day.

Habitual Constipation.

Washed sulphur .....1 oz.
Potassium bitartrate.....1 oz.
Powd. senna leaves. .....4 drs.
Syrup rhubarb.....2 drs.
Fl. ext. cascara sagrada.....2 drs.

Make confection. Teaspoonful at night.

Flatulence and Colic in Infants.

Magnesium carbonate....2½ grs.
Powd. rhubarb ..... ¼ gr.
Syrup ginger ..... 5 m.
Peppermint water, make. 1 dr.

For one dose.

Vomiting of Acute Gastritis.

Wine ipecac .....4 drs.
Tinct. nux vomica .....4 drs.

Two drops in water every two hours.

Insomnia.

Of Delirium Tremens.

Chloral hydrate.....4 drs.
Tinct. capsicum .....1 oz.
Peppermint water.....5 ozs.

One tablespoonful every two or three hours until sleep results.

Of Hysteria.

Potassium bromide .....4 drs.
Chloral hydrate.....3 drs.
Tinct. asafetida .....4 drs.
Simple syrup ....6 drs.
Distilled water to make ....6 ozs.

One tablespoonful every three hours until sleep results.

During Climacteric.

Ammonium bromide .....3 drs.
Tinct. hops.....6 drs.
Camphor water to make....3 ozs.

A dessertspoonful in water at bedtime.

General Nervousness.

Dormiol (50%)..... 1 oz.
Comp. spt. orange ..... ½ dr.
Syrup raspberry .....1½ ozs.
Distilled water..... 4 ozs.

Shake well. Tablespoonful at bedtime. May be repeated in two hours.

During Dentition.

Chloral hydrate..... 8 grs.
Sodium bromide ....15 grs.
Syrup lactucarium ..... 4 drs.
Distilled water..... 4 drs.

One teaspoonful every hour until quiet. (For a child six months or older).

Due to Gastro-Intestinal Disturbance.

Sodium carbonate .....1½ drs.
Arom. spt. ammonia..... 5 drs.
Ammonium bromide .....1½ drs.
Comp. tinct. cardomom .. 1 oz.
Peppermint water make.. 4 oz.

One dessertspoonful at bedtime, and repeat in one hour if necessary.

Due to Overwork or Worry.

Oil turpentine.....30 drops.

Take in capsule, at one dose, as a stimulant.

Of Alcoholism.

Strychnine sulphate.....1/15 gr.
Potassium bromide ..... 4 drs.
Simple elixir to make ..... 3 ozs.

One dessertspoonful in water at bedtime

Syrup ginger .....2 ozs.
Arom. spt. ammonia .....2 ozs.
Tinct. valerian.....2 ozs.
Sat. sol. potass. brom. make.8 ozs.

One tablespoonful in water every three or four hours.

In Chronic Bright's Disease.

Chloral hydrate.....1 dr.
Syrup orange peel .....1 oz.
Simple syrup to make.....2 ozs.

Two teaspoonfuls in water, at bedtime. —Merck's Archives.

Bronchitis in Children.

Tinct. aconite.....1 min.
Camph. tinct. opium .....2 min.
Wine ipecac.....5 min.

At one dose, to be repeated every two hours. In addition, employ counter-irritation to the chest, inhalation of creosote or formaldehyde, and when necessary, administer ¼ grain of calomel.—Solis-Cohen.

Croup.

Chloral.....75 grs.
Potassium bromide .....45 grs.
Ammonium bromide .....30 grs.
Cinnamon water ..... 2 ozs.

Dose: One teaspoonful; repeat in 20 minutes if not relieved.

Cardiac Dropsy in Children.

Potassium iodide.....2 grs.
Tinct. squill .....5 min.
Tinct. strophanthus.....5 min.
Spt. chloroform.....5 min.
Distilled water to make ....4 drs.

For one dose, three times a day, for a child from eight to ten years.

Bedsores.

Zinc sulphate.....45 grs.
Lead acetate .....30 grs.
Tinct. myrrh .....20 min.
Petrolatum to make..... 2 ozs.

Spread on lint and apply.

Removal of Powder Stains.

Ammonium iodide.....1 oz.
Distilled water.....1 oz.

Paint solution on the stains. This will turn them to a reddish color, which can be removed by painting with dilute hydrochloric acid.

The application of hydrogen peroxide is quite effective, also, in this trouble.

White Embrocation.

Oil turpentine .....6 ozs.
Oil camphor .....2 ozs.
Nut oil ....4 ozs.
Eggs .....2.
Acetic acid .....2 ozs.
Water, enough to make ....1 pt.

Mix the eggs with the turpentine in a mortar, strain into the bottle, add the other ingredients, and shake till an emulsion is formed.

Poultry Powder.

1. Cayenne pepper..... 2 ozs.
   Allspice ..... 4 ozs.
   Ginger ..... 6 ozs.

Powder and mix well together. A teaspoonful to be mixed with every pound of food, and fed two or three times a week. Also feed fresh meat, finely chopped.

2. Powdered egg shells ..... 4 ozs.
   Powdered capsicum..... 4 ozs.
   Sulphate of iron..... 4 ozs.
   Powdered fœnugreek ..... 2 ozs.
   Powdered black pepper.... 1 oz.
   Sand ..... 2 ozs.
   Powdered dog biscuit ..... 6 ozs.

A tablespoonful to be mixed with sufficient meal or porridge to feed 20 hens

3. Powdered mustard.....20 ozs.
   Powdered fœnugreek .....15 ozs.
   Ground oyster shells .....12 ozs.
   Ground bone..... 8 ozs.
   Powdered sodium sulphate 4 ozs.
   Powdered capsicum.....10 ozs.
   Sulphate of antimony .....10 ozs.
   Ferric oxide .....10 ozs.
   Corn flour . .....20 ozs.
   Powdered gum asafœtida. 1 oz.

4. Bone, gr'nd, or slack lime.12 ozs.
   Gentian, powdered..... 1 oz.
   Capsicum, powdered..... 1 oz.
   Ginger, powdered..... 2 ozs.
   Sulphur ..... 1 oz.

Put a teaspoonful in a quart of feed.

Egg Food.

Grd. bone or phosph. lime.12 ozs.
Capsicum ..... 1 oz.
Ginger ..... 2 ozs.
Cantharides ..... 1 dr.
Potassium nitrate..... 1 oz.

Put a tablespoonful in a quart of food.

Quinine Mixture for Children.

1. Quininæ hydrochlor.....5-10 gr.
   Alcoholis ..... 1 dr.

2. Ol. cinnamomi.....30-40 m.
   Ol. anisi.....30-40 m.
   Magnesiæ, q. s.
   Aq ..... 1 oz.

M. Let stand for some hours; filter. Mix one and two and add:

Syr. simp.....3 ozs.
Carmin or cochineal sol ....5 m.

Sig. One or two drachms hourly in acute cases of malaria.

Saccharin in small quantity helps to disguise the larger dose of quinin. Fowler's solution may be added if indicated, or sodium bromid for children made irritable by quinin.—Med. Seminary.

Toothache.

Quinine sulph ..... 2 grs.
Hydrobromic acid .....15 dps.
Tinct. gelsemium.....15 dps.
Syr..... 4 drs.
Aq. dest ..... 1 oz.

M. Sig. Take at a dose.—Med. Bull.

Jockey Club Sachet.

Lavender flowers..... ½ oz.
Rose leaves.....1½ ozs.
Orris root..... 2 ozs.
Vanilla bean ..... ½ dr.
Musk..... 4 grs.
Extract jasmine ..... 2 drs.
Oil sandal ..... 20 dps.
Oil neroli..... 5 dps.
Oil rose..... 10 dps.

Heliotrope Sachet.

Rose leaves..... 2 ozs.
Orris root..... 1 oz.
Lavender flowers ..... 1 oz.
Tonka bean..... 2 drs.
Gum benzoin ..... 1 dr.
Musk..... 5 grs.
Oil bitter almond ..... 3 dps.
Oil sandal .....30 dps.
Oil neroli.....10 dps.

Cheap Red Tooth Powder Coloring.

Brazil wood.....150 gms.
Alum ..... 20 gms.

Make a decoction of the Brazil wood and precipitate with the alum. The lake produced will color 1,000 grams of tooth powder.

Macassar Pomade.

Castor oil.....10 ozs.
Suet.....20 ozs.
Oil nutmeg.....½ dr.
Oil sweet marjoram.....½ dr.
Oil rosemary.....½ dr.

Macassar Oil.

Castor oil.....16 ozs.
Alcohol..... 3 ozs.
Oil nutmeg .....30 mins.
Oil rosemary.....10 mins.
Oil sweet marjoram.....10 mins.
Oil neroli.....10 mins.
Oil rose..... .....20 mins.
Tincture musk..... 1 dr.
Alkanet, enough to color.

Label Varnish.

Sandarac .....53 parts.
Mastic.....20 parts.
Camphor ..... 1 part.
Oil lavender ..... 8 parts.
Venice turpentine..... 4 parts.
Ether..... 6 parts.
Alcohol.....40 parts.

Macerate with frequent agitation till the gums are dissolved, then strain or decant.

Pain Relief.

Acetanilid .....30 grs.
Salicylate soda.....70 grs.
P. extract colchicum..... 4 grs.
Podophyllin .....½ gr.

Divide into 10 parts.—Am. Drug.

Dandruff Cure.

Resorcin .....90 grs.
Glycerin..... 1 oz.
Alcohol..... ..... 1½ ozs.
Rose water..... 3 ozs.
Dist. water, to make .... 8 ozs.

—Am. Drug.

Catarrh and Cold Cure.

Cocaine muriate ..... 6 grs.
Sugar of milk..... 4 drs.
Carbonate magnesia .....25 grs.
Menthol ..... 1 gr.
Thymol ..... 1 gr.
Eucalyptol ..... 1 gr.
Oil wintergreen..... ....½ gr.
Oil sassafras.....¼ gr.
Sodium borate .....10 grs.
Sodium bicarbonate.....10 grs.

Incorporate the oils and menthol with the cocaine. Add the magnesia and triturate and afterwards the other ingredients. Sift through a No 40 sieve.

Black Pencils for Glass and Earthenware.

Lampblack .....1 part.
Purified tallow.....1 part.
White wax.....4 parts.

Mix.

Headache Help.

Sodium bicarbonate.....90 grs.
Tartaric acid .....45 grs.
Citrated caffeine..... 3 grs.
Acetanilide .....12 grs.
Sodium bromide .....48 grs.

Mix, being careful to keep dry. Divide into three powders.—Am. Drug.

Styptic Collodion.

Acid benzoic..... 3 drs.
Tannin .... 5 drs.
Phenol ..... 1 oz.
Collodion .....13 ozs.

Iodoform Gauze.

Iodoform .....12½ drs.
Elemi resin.....75 grs.
Ster. vaseline oil..... 2½ drs.
Rectified benzene.....16 ozs.
Ether .....22 ozs.

Add the resin to the mixed liquids; filter and dissolve the iodoform by agitation.

Iodol Gauze.

Iodol .....10 parts.
Resin ..... 10 parts.
Glycerin .....10 parts.
Alcohol... .....100 parts.

Grease for Shoes.

Linseed oil ..... 25 ozs.
Castor oil.....2½ ozs.
Beeswax.....2½ ozs.
Oil turpentine .....2½ ozs.
Oil tar..... ¼ oz.

Melt the wax and add the oils. Clean the leather, let dry, rub the grease well in before a fire.

Sulphur Paste for Pimples.

Sulphur .. ..10 gms.
Alcohol .....10 cc.
Water .....10 cc.
Mucilage acacia..... 3 cc.

Apply night and morning.

Blackhead Paste.

Lactic acid ..... 1 dr.
Boric acid..... 1 dr.
Ceresin..... 1 dr.
Paraffin oil ..... 6 drs.
Hydrous wool-fat .....1½ ozs.
Castor oil..... 6 drs.

Furniture Polish.

Boiled linseed oil.....14 parts.
Acetic acid ..... 6 parts.
Antim. mur..... 2 parts.
Turpentine .....10 parts.

Lemonade for Diabetics.

Citric acid.....15 grs.
Glycerin.....11 drs.
Brandy.....11 drs.
Distilled water.....16 ozs.

Children's Cough Mixture.

Bromide ammonium ..... 2 drs.
Ipecacuanha wine..... 6 drs.
Oxymel squills..... 2 ozs.
Glycerine..... 1 oz.
Syrup red poppies..... 1 oz.
Simple elixir to .....10 ozs.

Antifat.

Ext. Fucus vesiculosus ...2½ lbs.
Distilled water ..... 6 pts.
Rectified spirit ..... 1 pt.

The extract is dissolved in the water by the aid of heat, and the spirit added to the fluid when cold. The dose is one tablespoonful taken three times daily.

Veterinary Remedies

CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES.

Gentian	2 ozs.
Saltpetre	1½ oz.
Sulphur	2 ozs.
Resin	1 oz.
Fenugreek	1 oz.
Ginger	2 ozs.
Cayenne pepper	1 oz.
Black antimony	2 ozs.
Flax seed	5 ozs.
Elm bark	5 ozs.
Blood root	1 oz.
Copperas	5 ozs.
Sodium sulphate	4½ ozs.

All in powder. Dose, a dessert-spoonful twice a day.

MAUD S. CONDITION POWDER.

Dried sulph. iron	5 ozs.
Cantharides	1 oz.
Black antimony	6 ozs.
Ginger	3 ozs.
Saltpetre	5 ozs.
Sulphur	10 ozs.
Flax seed	10 ozs.
Gentian	7 ozs.
Cream tartar	3 ozs.
Resin	5 ozs.
Anise seed	5 ozs.

Dose: A tablespoonful in feed once or twice a day, or given in capsule as a ball.

GERMAN CAVALRY CONDITION POWDER.

Common salt	1 oz.
Glauber salt	2 ozs.
Sodium bicarbonate	2 ozs.
Juniper berries	2 ozs.
Gentian	2 ozs.
Ginger	2 ozs.
Linseed	5 ozs.
Fenugreek	10 ozs.
Asafetida	80 ozs.
Fennel seed	44 ozs.

Dose, for a horse or cow, is a heaped-up teaspoonful with food once or twice a day.

PHYSIC-BALL.

Barbadoes aloes	4 drs.
Powdered soap	1 dr.
Oil of caraway	15 m.

Enclose in a capsule.

PHYSIC-DRENCHES.

I.

Aloes	2-4 drs.
Ginger	2 drs.
Linseed oil	1 pt.

II.

Aloes	4 drs.
Powdered soap	1 dr.
Salts of tartar	1 dr.
Water to make	1 pt.

—Chem. & Drug.

Antiseptic Liquid Soap.

Green soap	1,500 parts.
Alcohol	700 parts.
Water	50 parts.
Cresylic acid	100 parts.
Carbolic acid	50 parts.

This formula which is practically linimentum saponis mollis, U. S. P., with the addition of cresylic and carbolic acids and the omission of the oil of lavender, has been found efficient as a detergent and as a deodorant in counteracting the persistent and penetrating odor of carcinomatous tissues. It should be dispensed in glass-stoppered bottles, with the caution to have the hands well wetted before applying the soap.—Am. Jour. Phar.

Sea Foam.

1. White Castile soap ..... 1 oz.
   Salts tartar ..... ½ oz.
   Glycerin ..... 1 oz.
   Water ..... 12 ozs.
   Bay rum ..... 3 ozs.

Dissolve soap in water by aid of heat, add the other ingredients.

2. Spirit soap ..... 4 ozs.
   Water ammonia ..... ½ oz.
   Glycerin ..... ½ oz.
   Bay rum ..... 4 ozs.
   Rose water ..... 7 ozs.

Mix.

Tobacco Antidote.

Plugs.

1. Licorice root cut coarsely ... 4 ozs.
   Gentian root cut coarsely ... 1 oz.
   Bay leaves, whole, sufficient.
   Water sufficient.

Make a decoction of the licorice and gentian root with sufficient water so that it will measure about two pints, when strained. In this decoction macerate the bay leaves over night, remove excessive moisture by shaking, lay them in flat sheets, and by pressure form into shaped plugs of tobacco.

Lozenges.

2. Gentian, fine powder ..... 600 grs.
   Licorice ext., fine powder. 500 grs.
   Ginger, fine powder ..... 120 grs.
   Guaiac resin, fine powder. 120 grs.
   Am. chlor., fine powder.. 30 grs.
   Sod. chlor., fine powder.. 200 grs.
   Tragacanth, fine powder. 120 grs.
   Glycerin, sufficient.
   Syrup, sufficient.

Mix the powders together, and with a mixture of glycerin and syrup, equal parts, make a mass to be divided into 100 lozenges, each lozenge weighing about 20 grains.

Rosenheim's Antacid Powder.

Calcined magnesium	90 grs.
Sodium bicarbonate	1 dr.
Powdered rhubarb	1 dr.
Extract belladonna	2 grs.

Quinine and Iron Phosphorized.

Citrate iron and quinine	60 grs.
Tincture nux vomica	45 ms.
Dilute phosphoric acid	60 ms.
Syrup orange	6 drs.
Chloroform water to	6 ozs.

Take one ounce three times a day after food.

Ringworm Ointment for Cattle.

Sublimed sulphur	1 oz.
Nitrate potash	5 drs.
Soft paraffin	3 ozs.

Hebra's Ointment.

Oil Cade	1 oz.
Precipitated chalk	1 oz.
Sublimed sulphur	1½ ozs.
Prepared lard	3 ozs.
Soft soap	3½ ozs.

Mix the lard, oil and soap, and gradually incorporate the powders.

Face Powder.

Magnesium carbonate	½ lb.
Powdered talc	1 lb.
Oil rose	8 dps.
Oil neroli	20 dps.
Extract jasmine	½ oz.
Extract musk	1 dr.

Fly Gum.

Bird lime	2 ozs.
Honey	1 oz.

Warm together.

Brass Polishing Paste.

Powdered rotten stone	4 ozs.
Oxalic acid	1 oz.
Ferric oxide	1½ ozs.
Oleic acid	1½ ozs.
Stearic acid	1 oz.
Paraffin oil	1½ ozs.
Oil Mirbane	1 dr.

Melt the stearic acid in the oleic acid with a gentle heat; remove from the fire and then add the other ingredients.

Petroleum Emulsion.

Soft paraffin, vaseline, or heavy petroleum oil	1 oz.
Powdered acacia	½ oz.
Essence almonds (1-20)	5 m.

Mix in a mortar, and add all at once:

Distilled water	6 drs.

and triturate continuously for five minutes, then add, dram by dram, the following:

Sodium hypophosphite	½ dr.
Calcium hypophosphite	20 grs.
Hypophosphorous acid	6 m.
Elixir saccharin	20 m.
Distilled water	6 drs.

Dose: A teaspoonful and upwards.

Corn Salve.

Salicylic acid	10 parts.
Lactic acid	10 parts.
Simple ointment	80 parts.

Postage Stamp Gum.

Dextrin	2 parts.
Acetic acid	1 part.
Water	5 parts.
Alcohol	1 part.

Mix the acid and water, dissolve the dextrin in the mixture, add the alcohol, and mix thoroughly.

Frangipanni Perfume.

Tinct. musk (2 drs. to 1 pt.)	2 ozs.
Tinct. orris (8 ozs. to 1 pt.)	1 oz.
Ess. orange flower	1 oz.
Ess. tuberose	1 oz.
Spt. vetivert (2 drs. oil to 1 pt.)	½ oz.
Oil sandalwood	15 m.
Oil rose	15 m.
Oil neroli	15 m.
Deodorized alcohol	½ oz.

The tincture of musk must be that made from genuine Tonquin grain in the proportion indicated; the flower essences are those from No. 24 pomades.

Castor Oil, Sweetened.

Castor oil	4 ozs.
Spirit gaultheria	1 dr.
Saccharin	1 gr.

Dissolve the saccharin in the spirit and add to the oil. This is an improvement on raw castor oil.

Dental Wax.

Gum mastic	6 ozs.
Castor oil	4 ozs.
Yellow wax	30 ozs.

Powder the mastic, and add it to the melted wax, stirring all the time. When melted, add the castor oil. Strain, and perfume with a few drops of oil of wintergreen.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for that they cannot get complete information about; so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Sedatin.

This is a synonym for antipyrin.

Chlorsalol.

This is the salicylic acid ester of chlorphenol, analogous in action to salol.

Cupratin.

This is a compound of copper and albumin, analogous to ferratin, introduced by Filehne.

Rubrol.

This is said to be a mixture of boric acid, thymol and a "coal tar derivative" in solution. A gonorrhea cure.

Hetoform.

By the name "hetoform" Prof. Lolke designates bismuth cinnamate, obtained by double decomposition between bismuth nitrate and sodium cinnamate. It occurs as a white powder of cinnamon-like odor.

Lasin.

This is a soapy substance used to prevent halation of throat or nose mirrors when examining these cavities. Lasin is sold in pencils, and the mirror is rubbed with this substance before being introduced, the excess of lasin being rubbed off with a piece of flannel.

Ferrichthyol and Ichthyol-Calcium.

Unna prescribes ichthyol in watery solution, tolerance to the drug being usually established after fourteen days. If the patient cannot bear ichthyol in this form he gives ferrichthyol or ichthyol-calcium in compressed tablets of 0.1 gm. each. Both new compounds are odorless and tasteless He employs them in various chronic skin diseases, in chlorosis and anæmia. Ichthyol-calcium is especially adapted for use in children with delicate digestive organs.

Amyl Salicylate.

This substance is obtained by the action of chlorine upon a saturated solution of salicylic acid in amyl alcohol. It occurs as a colorless liquid. Doyen and Chanoz showed that it is but slightly toxic, and is split up in the liver into amyl alcohol and salicylic acid. Lyonnet tried this new salicylate in various types of rheumatism. The painful part was painted with 2 or 3 Gms. of amyl salicylate, covered with rubber tissue, cotton and a bandage. The odor of this compound is far less pronounced than that of methyl salicylate, and it is not irritating to the skin. In his ten patients he obtained marked relief, without signs of intolerance, and with salicylic reaction in the urine a short time after application. In two cases he also gave amyl salicylate internally with fairly good results. In addition to the effect of the salicylate it has the sedative action of the amyl derivatives.

Cittosol.

According to the Pharmaceutische Post, is an emulsion of ichthyol.

Robol.

This is a new digestive preparation consisting of 2% proteolytic and 1% amylolotic digestive ferments.

Iodylin.

Under this designation C. Stephan, of Dresden, supplies an odorless substitute for iodoform, the composition of which is still unknown.

Radal.

This is described as being a 20% solution of protargol intended for use as a prophylactic for gonorrhea.

Bismuthose.

This is a combination of bismuth and albumin containing 22 per cent. of bismuth and 66 per cent. of albuminoid substances. It is an odorless, tasteless, fine, white powder turning gray on exposure to light, insoluble in water and in ordinary solvents. With heat it gives an opalescent solution. According to Laquer it is useful in diarrhœas and acute enterides; also as a local application in intertrigo, eczema and burns. Half a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful of the powder is the dose per day internally.

Sitogen.

F. Felsinger analyzed this extract and found that it contains 25.89 per cent. water at 100 degrees C.; 74 11 per cent. dry residue, consisting of 13.83 per cent. mineral matter, 6.14 per cent. phosphoric acid; 5.16 per cent. soda; 2.44 per cent. potash; 0.09 per cent. of mineral substances; 11.84 per cent. non-nitrogenous extractives; 48.44 per cent. nitrogenous substances, of which 0.12 per cent. were insoluble albuminates, 1.43 per cent. ammonium compound, 1.68 per cent. albumoses, 45.21 per cent. meat bases, peptones and similar compounds. This preparation is said to be obtained by a patented process with yeast fermentation.

Albargin, or Gelatose-Silver.

Joseph and Bornemann have used a 15 per cent. silver preparation styled albargin, or gelatose-silver, and have found it an efficient remedy in gonorrhoea. It occurs as a light-yellow powder, which should be kept in dark bottles, although it is fairly resistant to light. It is soluble in cold or hot water, the solutions being clear and of neutral reaction. Silver is not precipitated with the usual reagents, but dilute salt solutions and hydrochloric acid produce a slight turbidity. Cocaine gives a precipitate of cocaine-gelatose-silver, so that a solution of cocaine and albargin must be freshly prepared. With albumin the silver is very slowly precipitated. The remedy is used in 0.2 per cent. solutions, or if there be much irritation, in 0.1 to 0.15 per cent. solutions.

Maliasin.

This is a mixture of yellow bees-wax, 1 part, and liquid paraffin, 4 parts.

Sycose.

This is the Elberfelder Farbwerke's name for their new saccharin preparation.

Dymal.

According to Dr. C. Kopp dymal is a preparation which is practically didymium salicylate. It is described as a fine, odorless powder, which may be used as a dusting powder in its undiluted form, or applied as a 10-per-cent. ointment with lanum. The author recommends it as a non-irritant, antiseptic, and siccative remedy in the treatment of various forms of wounds, as well as in acute eczema, psoriasis, impetigo, erysipelas, hyperidrosis, ichtyosis, gangrene, ulcus cruris, etc.

Piperazine Quinate.

This salt has been introduced under the name of sidonal; it, as well as the salt of dimethyl-piperazine, and the compounds with alkaline quinates, are recommended as suitable for preventing formation of uric acid in gouty patients. The method of preparation is simply mixture of quinic acid with equivalent proportions of the base, and precipitation from a concentrated solution by adding strong alcohol; but it has been made the subject of an English patent by Messrs. Benno Jaffé and Darmstaedter, of Berlin.—Phar. Jour.

Consolin, Meat-Powd. Containing Iodine.

Prof. Tarnisier found that meat in powdered form can absorb large quantities of iodine. Twenty gms. of powdered meat may be heated with 1 gm. of powdered iodine on a water bath until a sample no longer colors alcohol yellow. If the iodine and meat mixture be shaken with hot water the iodine combination thus formed is completely dissolved, Shaking with chloroform does not separate iodine from this compound, and no iodine is liberated from it on addition of strong acids. Ferric chloride, however, liberates the iodine. Large quantities of iodine may be administrated in this way without evil effects.

Tiliadin.

From the bark of Tilia europaea, W. Braentigam has isolated a new neutral body, tiliadin, in the form of very light, brilliant, odorless, and tasteless scales, melting at 228° to 229° C. It is insoluble in water, and is unaffected by mineral acids at temperatures below 100° C It is obtained, accompanied by vanillin, by extracting the bark with ether; after distilling off the solvent the residue is extracted with 90-per-cent. alcohol, and the vanillin separated by crystallization; the residue is again extracted with ether, and the ethereal extract concentrated to the point of crystallization of impure tiliadin. It is purified by recrystallizing from boiling alcohol or acetic ether.

Examination Questions Philadelphia College Pharmacy, 1901.

COMMITTEE—(*Concluded.*)

C—Chromium. (1) Give the chemical formula of Potassii Bichromas and Acidum Chromicum. (2) State how the latter substance is obtained from the former. (3) Write the reaction for the reduction of Potassium Bichromate by Oxalic Acid in the presence of Sulphuric Acid (4) How many atoms of iodine are liberated by one molecule of Potassium Bichromate in the presence of acids? (5) State how this behavior is utilized in standardizing Sodium Thiosulphate, V. S.

D—Digitalis. (1) Give its official name. (2) Botanical origin. (3) Natural order. (4) Habitat. (5) Describe Digitalis. (6) Name its official preparations and give brief outlines of the formula for each. (7) What are the active constituents of Digitalis and give their medicinal properties? (8) Give the dose of the so called constituent. (9) How would you treat poisoning by Digitalis if compelled to act in an emergency?

E—(1) What is a Cerate? From what is the name derived? (2) What is an Ointment? (3) What are Plasters? (4) Give the characteristics of each class which distinguish one from the other. (5) Give official and English names of 5 official Cerates. (6) Give official and English names of 5 official Ointments. (7) Give official and English names of 5 official Plasters.

F—Alkaloids. (1) Give the official names and doses of three alkaloids or alkaloidal salts derived from each of the following orders: Rubiaciae, Papaveraceæ, Solanaceæ. (2) Give one from each of the following natural orders: Loganiacæ, Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ. (3) Give the official names of four drugs yielding Liquid Alkaloids.

G—Alkaloidal Assays. (1) For which drugs does the Pharmacopœia give assay processes? (2) What are the advantages and disadvantages of these processes? (3) A sample of Opium yields by the official directions 1·465 grams morphine, but 0·500 gram of this morphine by the lime water test shows 0·022 gram insoluble matter; what is the percentage of pure morphine? (4) How can the morphine be recovered from this lime water solution and explain why this is possible?

H—Give the official name, botanical name, of the plant, natural order, habitat and dose of the following drugs: Cascara Sagrada, Black Haw, American Hellebore, Blue Cohosh, Malefern.

J—Criticise and translate the following. Write out with English names the ingredients and quantities State how you would compound them, or what course you would pursue. Give the meaning of the numbers and marks on the margin.

℞ Atropine sulph..... 1/60 gr.
Strych. sulph.....4½ grs.
Quin. sulph..... ½ dr.
Acidi arseniosi..... ½ gr.
Ferri reductas .....15 grs.
Zinci phosph..... 3 grs.
Mx. ft. Pilulæ No. XXX.
Sig.—One pill after meals.

℞ Antim. et pot. tart..... ¾ gr.
Morph. sulph ..... ¾ gr.
Acidi tannici.....10 grs.
Syr. tolu..... ½ oz.
Aqua q. s. ft..... 3 ozs.
Sig.—A teaspoonful in water every 3 hours.

℞ Ol. tereb..... 1 oz.
Tinct. opii..... 2 ozs.
Iodinii ..... ½ dr.
ft. solutio.
Use externally.

℞ Thymol ..... 1 dr.
Chloralhydrat..... ... 1½ drs.
Phenol cryst.....15 grs.
Ft. chart No. XIJ.

℞ Icthyol ..... 1 dr.
Zinci ox ..... 2 drs.
Hyd. chlor. nit..... 2 drs.
Amyli
Glycerin
Aquæ aa q. s. ft..... 1½ ozs.
M. ft. plasma sec. art.
Sig.—Apply as directed.

COMMITTEE SPECIMENS.

(1) Tinctura Calumbæ. (2) Aqua Fœniculi. (3) Pulvis Rhei Compositus, (4) Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ. (5) Potassii Bitartras. (6) Potassii Bromidum. (7) Zinci Acetas. (8) Crocus. (9) Coccus. (10) Kamala.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

(1) (*a*) How are the acid and basic constituents of Barium Chloride determined gravimetrically? (*b*) How much of the final products should be obtained from 0·312 of the anhydrous salt?

(2) (*a*) How would you estimate urea in urine? (*b*) How much urea is equal to 1 cc. of nitrogen? (*c*) 4 cc. urine (sp. gr. 1·025) yield 23 cc. nitrogen; what is the percentage of urea?

(3) Describe three tests by which you can distinguish between quinine and cinchonine.

(4) What quantity of pure material should be present in one litre of $\frac{N}{2}$ Sulphuric Acid, of $\frac{N}{100}$ Silver Nitrate, of $\frac{N}{10}$ Potassium Sulphocyanate?

(5) Name the volumetric solutions and indicators (stating the end-reaction in each case) used in titrating Sodium Bicarbonate, Sodium Chloride and Syrup of Ferrous Iodide.

(6) (*a*) What is the factor of a Sulphuric Acid V.S. 10 cc. of which neutralize 7.8 cc. Sodium Hydrate V.S. (factor 0·005)? (*b*) How much Sodium Bicarbonate will correspond to 1 cc. of this Sulphuric Acid V.S.?

(7) (*a*) What is the factor of a Silver Nitrate V.S. 10 cc. of which react with 10 cc. of a Sodium Chloride (factor 0·00541167)? (*b*) How much Sodium Chloride and (*c*) how much Ferrous Iodide correspond to 1 cc. of this Silver Nitrate V.S.?

(8, 9 and 10) Volumetric estimations of Sodium Bicarbonate, Sodium Chloride and Ferrous Iodide.

Auto-Intoxication and Spirogyra.

In a recent number of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, Dr. Klingman makes some interesting statements with reference to auto-intoxication and toxic states of blood. He has experimented with protozoa and algæ, which were treated with various toxic substances. The alga used was Spirogyra. After describing briefly the normal peculiarities of Spirogyra, he shows that toxic substances like those produced in certain contagious diseases, and those following epilepsy, produced certain pathological changes in the Spirogyra.

The water which is used for diluting the blood is tested by placing a few threads of Spirogyra in a glass disb containing some of the water, and is allowed to stand for a few minutes; if the water is non-toxic the specimen remains unchanged. The time in which the change will occur varies directly with the amount of toxin present and the species of Spirogyra used. In one case it was found that reaction took place after diluting the blood with five litres of water. In this way it can be determined whether the toxicity of the blood has increased or diminished. It was repeatedly observed that in testing the blood of patients who were convalescing, the time in which the reaction took place was greatly prolonged; in one case of diphtheria, this was noticed after two injections of antitoxin. In all cases examined, except those suffering from acute or chronic alcoholism and gout and rheumatism, a division of the protoplast of the spirogyra took place; in the cases of alcoholism, rheumatism and gout, the reaction was not the same as that occurring in the other cases, but resembled that described by Naegeli under the second heading; the chlorophyll bands were retracted from the protoplasmic cylinder and changed their general arrangement, and the nucleus changed its position and form.ps.

A New Gas from Rhodium.

At a recent sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Curie, a chemist, separated a new gas from rhodium. The gas is intensely phosphorescent, and will glow for months in the dark. It was also announced that M. Naudon, a scientist, had found means of producing X-rays without electricity, by exposing a metal plate to the violet end of the spectrum.—Revue Sci.

Indiscriminate Use of Strychnin.

L. Grant warns against the indiscriminate use of strychnia by the public, as it has a stimulating effect on the heart and vasomotor centers. This in persons with arteries even slightly atheromatous may bring on an attack of apoplexy. Grant mentions a case of apoplexy in a man addicted to the use of strychnia as a "pick-me-up" in the morning as an instance of the dangers attending its constant use.

A PROFITABLE PREPARATION.

BY J. T. PEPPER.

Of late years great profits have accrued to the druggists by making and selling preparations of their own manufacture. Cough mixtures, pills, blood purifiers and liniments are preparations which all druggists make and sell, and realize handsome profits from But the preparation that I consider the most profitable, is the one that the druggist has an almost undisputed field in which to operate. I refer to the compound syrup of hypophosphites. Generally speaking, I believe, there are not many druggists who make and push the sale of a compound syrup of hypophosphites of their own manufacture. I think that I can say with all sincerity and honesty, that while I find all my own preparations highly profitable, I derive a greater amount of profit from my Tonic Hypophosphites than from any other one preparation.

With preparations other than hypophosphites there seems to be more and keener competition, both in advertising and selling. I know of no preparation of hypophosphites which is being extensively advertised to the general public, and yet the people of which the public is composed all have a general knowledge that hypophosphites is a good tonic and that it will build up the system. If you should ask them from what source they obtained this information they will tell you about some one of their relatives or friends who took hypophosphites years ago, and of how much good it did them, and how they got well and strong. This informatian on the part of the people makes it easy for the druggist to sell his own hypophosphites.

It is true that it is more difficult to make a good compound syrup of hypophosphites than possibly any other preparation, but the making of this syrup may be made comparatively easy and perfectly satisfactory by practice and perseverance. My clerks make all of this syrup we use, and they are always successful in turning out a nice, clear product without any precipitate. We put it up in 16-ounce Erie ovals, and sell it for $1.00 a bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. It is not an expensive preparation to make; on the contrary, it is very cheap, and if you will make an estimate of the cost of manufacture you will be surprised at the handsome profit obtained by selling a sixteen ounce bottle for $1.00.

Comp. Syrup of the Hypophosphites.

Calcium hypophos.	5 ozs , 160 grs
Potas. hypophos.	2½ ozs., 80 grs
Sod. hypophos .	.2½ ozs., 80 grs.
Mangan. hypophosphite	.320 grs.
Citric acid	480 grs.
Potassium citrate	800 grs.
Quinine sulphate	320 grs.
Sol. iron hypophosphite	4 ozs.
Strychnine (alkaloid)	20 grs.
Granulated sugar	15 lbs.
Hypophosphorous acid	4 ozs.
Pure water, ad	320 ozs.

1. Powder the manganese hypophosphite, potassium citrate and citric acid separately, and then mix them thoroughly by trituration in a mortar.

2. Powder the calcium hypophosphite finely in a small mortar and then put it into a larger mortar.

4. Mix the potassium hypophosphite and quinine sulphate, and add them to the hypophosphites of calcium and sodium in the large mortar. Mix and triturate them well together, then add to them No. 1 mixture and triturate the whole thoroughly. Add 20 or 30 ounces of boiling water, continuing trituration, and then strain this solution into a large two-gallon jar, keeping the undissolved portion of the salts still in the mortar. Dissolve the strychnine in the hypophosphorous acid and add it to the salts in the mortar and triturate again. Add 30 or 40 ounces more of boiling water and triturate till dissolved, then strain into the jar. Dissolve the sugar in the balance of the water by heat and strain into the jar also. Add the solution of iron hypophosphite and sufficient water to make the whole measure 320 fluid ounces.

Solution of Iron Hypophosphite.

Ferric alum	616 grs.
Sodium hypophosphite	408 grs.
Potassium citrate	400 grs.
Glycerine	10 ozs.
Pure water, q. s. ad	4 ozs.

Dissolve the ferric alum in eight ounces of water, and the sodium hypophosphite in four ounces of water. Strain both through absorbent cotton. Pour the alum solution into the sodium solution until a heavy white precipitate is formed. Pass combined solution through a cotton strainer, transfer the precipitate to a mortar and add to it the potassium citrate and glycerine. Then put this green-colored mass into a graduate and add boiling water to make four fluidounces. Heat in a flask or porcelain evaporating dish till complete solution is accomplished.

Hypophosphorous Acid.

Potass. hypophosphite	416 grs.
Tartaric acid	600 grs.
Pure water	1,176 grs.
Dilute alcohol	1,200 grs.

Dissolve the potassium hypophosphite in the water and the tartaric acid in the dilute alcohol. Mix the two solutions in a bottle, cork, and set aside in a cool place for twelve hours. Filter, weigh the filtrate, evaporate off the alcohol on a water bath, and finally add enough water to make original weight. Keep in a glass-stoppered bottle.

I believe that any druggist can succeed in making a good syrup of hypophosphites compound by following these formulæ. It is possible that he may not succeed at first, but if he will persevere I am sure that he will. I had my own difficulties at first, but I persevered and overcame them.

Advertising Tonic Hypophosphites.

Our success in being able to sell large numbers of bottles of Tonic Hypophosphites was obtained by newspaper advertising, window displays and personal talks with our customers. Recommendations to other friends by customers who have taken our preparation of hypophosphites and received benefits from it, have helped us to sell a good many bottles. It is a satisfaction that pleases the druggist all over when people come into his store and ask for his own preparatious.—Era.

Profit in Business.

Profit in business does not consist solely in buying goods at a reasonable price and selling them at an advance. A man may do a large business and yet not make a cent of profit, though he sells nothing below the invoice price and loses nothing by bad debts or through poor-paying customers. In figuring out the profits of his business a man must take into consideration all the expenses of the business—the freight, the cartage, store rent, clerk hire, heat, light, power and other expenses connected with his business. He must take into consideration his own time and the labor performed by the other members of his family. In all branches of trade this holds good.

In reaching out for more business and trying to increase the volume of trade he must take into consideration what it costs to advertise, to deliver his goods and the increase of his salary list. All these things have to be figured out when the question of profit is taken into consideration. One had even better do a reasonably small business, where expenses can be reduced to a minimum than to attempt to do a large business with small capital at a great additional expense.—Era.

The Transmutation of Bacteria.

Some evidence has been presented in recent years to show that disease germs may in some cases be abnormal forms of bacteria which in their ordinary types are harmless. For instance, at a recent meeting of the Societe de Biologie, Paris, Dr. Caldas, a Brazilian bacteriologist, reported that by cultivating the colon bacillus of the rat with a certain mold derived from rice, and passing it from rat to rat, he finally obtained a bacillus closely resembling the typical plague germ. He gives it as his opinion that the plague in its origin is a colon bacillosis of rats caused by the ingestion of rice containing a mold, Aspergillus orizæ, and that the colon bacillus, by successive passages from rat to rat, takes on the characters of the plague bacillus.—Revue Sci. ps.

Iodine in the Human Body.

Prof. M. Bourget has detected the presence of iodine, not only in the thyroid glands, but also in the blood and in nearly all the organs of the human body. Plants absorb iodine from the soil, to which it is brought by the underground waters; herbivorous animals take the iodine in with their food, and man, in his turn, takes it in with the flesh of animals. It is eliminated from the human body through the sweat, in the cuttings of hair and nails and with excreted blood, etc.—Revue Med.

ELEVATION OF PHARMACY.

BY WM. MALLARD.

The elevation of pharmacy depends primarily on a higher standard of education for those entering on the study of pharmacy. While our colleges are becoming more efficient each year the requirements for entrance have not been raised in keeping. In consequence the mind is not always sufficiently developed to assimilate the teachings of the colleges and much is lost. Pharmacy is to-day a combined profession and business. As a profession it is second only in importance to that of medicine, and as such the preliminary education required should be as high as that necessary to enter a college of medicine. Not only as a foundation for a thorough and intelligent understanding of pharmacy, but to deter those from engaging in it who are mentally and morally incapable of appreciating the responsibility resting on them.

In some respects the responsibility resting on the druggist is greater than that on the physician. The physician writes a prescription, and whether or not he gets the results expected depends largely on the druggists knowledge of the purity and medicinal efficiency of the drugs dispensed. He may use none but the products of pharmaceutical and chemical laboratories of known reputation, but drugs deteriorate with age, and unless he is thoroughly acquainted with their appearance and knows the changes likely to be caused by age or other agency, he may use an article that has lost its properties.

Many useful vegetable drugs of high medicinal value have come into disrepute from these causes. (In my own experience a veterinary physician had almost given up the use of Cannabis India because of unsatisfactory results. I called his attention to a product of a well known laboratory, and since he has used gallons of it with invariably good results).

With a first class education the would be pharmacist enters a drug store with a mind so trained that he observes, and understands what he is taught. On entering college he is able to follow his instructors and assimilate their teachings, think for himself and see when and how to apply the knowledge imparted.

When he leaves college he is not only a graduated but an educated pharmacist. Educated as far as the college can take him. He will realize that his education has really just commenced and will not rest there, but experiment, study, read the drug journals, keep abreast of the times and strive to add continually to his knowledge, so that year after year he may become a more usefut member of his profession.

He will not be satisfied to attend only to the business of pharmacy, but will take pride in the more important professional side as well. He will impress the public with a sense of his knowledge and ability, and will raise himself to a position in the community where he will be looked up to and respected as much as a member of any of the other learned professions.

SOME LITTLE THINGS.

BY PROF. WILBUR L. SCOVILLE.

Pharmacists who have hieroglyphic prescriptions, careless or slovenly clerks, and cut rates to deal with, do not need to have their attention called to the importance of little things. It is enough for them to see the point, and then to attach the proper significance.

It is the purpose of this paper to designate a few of the minor points in a couple of popular preparations, which make a considerable difference in results.

The first preparation will be designated as

Liquor Thymoli Compositus.

(Antiseptic Solution).

He is a bold man who attempts to add to the confusion of formulas already in existence for this preparation. My only excuse is the fact that success, or rather satisfaction, with this preparation will depend more upon the quality and variety of the ingredients employed than upon variations in their proportions.

As is well known, the ingredients commonly directed are, oil of eucalyptus (or eucalyptol), thymol, menthol, oil of wintergreen, oil of peppermint, benzoic and boric acids, alcohol and water. Other ingredients may be ordered, but the above are almost universal.

The eucalpytus odor and flavor predominate in this preparation, but they usually receive the least attention.

The recent work on Volatile Oils, by Gildemeister and Hoffmann, describes 46 varieties of eucalyptus, all differing from each other in odor and flavor. Hence the variety of eucalyptus employed is important.

The variety which is almost universally used is Eucalyptus globulus, because it is rich in eucalyptol.

Another commercial variety is that of Eucalyptus odorata, which is nearly as rich in eucalyptol, but has a much sweeter odor and a softer flavor. The oil of Eucalyptus odorata can easily be obtained, and costs but littlo more than the other variety.

A second point is the quality of benzoic acid employed. There are two varieties of this acid in use. The most common is the synthetic acid, made from toluol, and costing about 60 cents per pound. The other variety is natural or true benzoic acid, obtained from gum benzoin by sublimation. This costs about 20 cents per ounce, but is very much pleasanter, and softer in odor and flavor, and is more soluble in water. It makes a notable difference in the preparation.

THE FORMULA

which I would offer for the antiseptic solution is the following:

Thymol	1.0 gm.
Oil eucalyptus odorata	2.00 cc.
Oil gaultheria	0.75 cc.
Oil peppermint	0.20 cc.
Fl. extract baptisia	8.00 cc.
Natural benzoic acid	8.00 gm.
Boric acid	24 00 gm.
Alcohol	375.00 cc.
Water	625.00 cc.
Talcum	20.0 gm.

Dissolve the oils, thymol, benzoic acid and fluid extract in the alcohol and add the talcum. Dissolve the boric acid in the water, preferably with heat, and add to the alcoholic solution. (Heat favors the blending of the preparation.)

Allow to stand seven days, or better one month, shaking occasionally, then cool to about 10° C. (50° F.), and filter.

By cooling just before filtering the preparation is obtained in a condition to remain clear under ordinary changes of temperature. The preparation ripens on standing, and will improve with age, three to six months ripening giving the best results. It may, however, be used at once, if desired.

It is important to use the variety of eucalyptus and benzoic acid directed, or this formula will disappoint.

The use of Eucalyptus odorata oil and of natural benzoic acid is the real secret.

The next preparation which I wish to present will be designated as

Glycerin Tonic Compound

Like the other, there are formulas galore obtainable, but most, or all, of them disappoint because the resulting preparation is harsh in flavor and lacks a certain limpid sweetness and ripe quality which is desired. A little saccharin with a proper adjustment of the glycerin will impart the flavor, and a trace of acetic ether will impart the other quality. The value of acetic ether for imparting a mellow and fruity quality to aromatic preparations is frequently overlooked.

The formula which I would offer is as follows:

Ground gentian root	20 gm.
Ground taraxacum root	30 gm.
Spirit orange, U. S. P.	10.0 c.c.
Sherry wine q. s. to perc	400 c.c.
Sugar	150 gm.
Phosphoric acid, 85%	5 c.c.
Tinct. cardamom. comp	60 c.c.
Sol. saccharin N. F.	20 c.c.
Acetic ether	2 5 c.c.
Glycerin	400 c c.
To make	1,000 c.c.

Moisten the mixed drugs with the spirit of orange and about 10 c.c. of wine, pack in a small percolator, and pour on sherry wine. When the fluid begins to drop from the percolator, close the lower orifice and allow the drugs to macerate 24 hours. Then start the percolation and allow to drop slowly, at a rate not exceeding one drop in five or six seconds, until 400 c.c. of percolate is obtained. In this dissolve the sugar (filter if necessary), then add the other ingredients in order, and finally add enough sherry wine to make a total volume of 1,000 c c. (or one quart).—New Eng. Drug.

Viscogen for Adulterating Milk.

Viscogen is the latest milk adulterant discovered by the inspectors of the State Dairy and Food Department, Minnesota. For some time the department kept getting samples of milk apparently far above the legal standard which on being tested, were found to be far below. The cause was a mystery until, by a shrewd piece of detective work, the reason was discovered and a sample of viscogen was obtained.

The stuff is a syrup composed of sugar, lime and water, about the color of water, and is used chiefly to make the milk appear richer than it really is. When viscogen is placed in milk or cream the lactic acid turns the lime in the fluid into a white thick substance, which, assimilating with the milk, gives it an appearance and a taste of great richness. It is possible through its use to palm off upon customers milk and cream far below standard.

While viscogen is not injurious to the health its use is fraudulent and will be stopped by the Dairy and Food Department. Viscogen is so little known that the practice among dairymen is very limited.

Solution of Ferrous Iodide.

To those who use large quantities of this syrup, which circumstance renders the plan of keeping it in small bottles, impracticable, I should like to offer my experience with the solution of ferrous iodide of the National Formulary.

No matter what the process followed, purity of material used is necessary for a good product. There may be other forms of pure and clean iron, than the form commercially known as card teeth; to be rendered into this form, iron *must* be pure. It is not sufficiently clean, for all machine worked iron is coated with oil, to which more or less organic dust is adherent.

The writer always washes his card teeth by rinsing in a flask with a warm, weak solution of potassa. They are drained and rinsed several times, the last time in distilled water.

The distilled water into which the iron and the iodine are placed, is first boiled, to expel all oxygen, carbonic acid or ammonia which may be present, cooled to prevent too rapid reaction and added to the elements in a flask, plugged in the neck with absorbent cotton, to prevent the entrance of decomposing, organic dust. After the reaction is over, the solution is separated from the residual iron, by filtration, as quickly as possible in a covered funnel.

It is then bottled into six or twelve ounce bottles, according to the quantity of syrup to be made each time. The formula of the National Formulary directs one volume of this solution to be mixed with seven volumes of syrup. I will add that the syrup used should not only be made from distilled water, but like the water used, it should be first boiled or heated before being mixed with the iron solution, to expel all gases.

It is the oxygen present which, when warmed by the sun and influenced by the light, reacts with the ferrous iodide and the water, to cause the annoying decompositions so frequent. I have never known this solution, even when kept on hand for more than a year at a time, to turn, it being stored in six ounce bottles, well filled, and packed in a box with sawdust. A half gallon of syrup, the quantity usually made, will also keep without change, while being used gradually, lasting perhaps three weeks.

The main points to be marked in preparing either the solution or the syrup, are to use pure iron, clean on the surface, and water and syrup both free from gases, and to work rapidly.—John E. Groff, in Drug. Circ.

The Bacterial Treatment of Constipation.

Some recent researches of Roos, of Freiburg, into the bacterial treatment of constipation deserve careful attention. He found that cultures of bacillus coli communis, derived from persons whose bowels were active, effected a cure when administered to persons suffering from constipation. His experiments were carried out upon himself and upon some half-dozen medical friends. Accepting the facts as stated, it follows that there is a difference in the activity and vital reaction of various members of the bacillus coli group. That many varieties exist in that particular family has long been an established fact. In connection with this subject, it may be pointed out that some observers have described a form of diarrhœa associated with bacillus coli. Again, the origin of more or less summer diarrhœa has been attributed to the pollution of town dust by the bowel bacteria of the horse. It would be not a little interesting to learn whether Roos has conducted his researches into the relation of the equine bacillus coli to the constipation of man.

In any case he has opened up a most interesting and suggestive line of observation, and one that promises to yield practical results in the direction of treatment. The subject of the bacteriology of the intestine, both in health and in disease, is enormously wide and important, and offers a fine field of investigation to the rising generation of bacteriologists.—Med. Press and Cir.

Tobacco made Harmless

According to American Medicine a surgeon-general of the German army is reported to have treated tobacco leaves with tannin and a decoction of origanum vulgare before they were made into cigars, and by this means so transformed the contained nicotine as to render it harmless to the human system. Experiments were made upon persons having an aversion to tobacco in any form, and these smoked three cigars in succession without experiencing any inconvenience.

Orris Root Beads.

A curious industry in which orris plays the chief part, is the production of beads made from the root, with a fine hole through the centre. The beads are of many sizes, the smallest being about that of a marble. Not many years ago about 20,000,000 of these were exported each year from Leghorn, but now it has fallen to about 4,000,000.

It appears that there was once a medical theory that the best means of curing scrofula and certain diseases of the blood was to keep an open wound in the body of the sufferer, and these orris roots beads were inserted into the wound for this purpose. It is still possible to buy at Italian medical instrument makers' the special wire-grated bandage prepared for the arm in this process. Orris was probably used in this way because of its tendency to dilate in any liquid substance. The practice undoubtedly still prevails, though medical science has long condemned it. A factory for making these beads has recently been established in Paris, and the greater part of the Leghorn export goes to Lyons, while part goes to Frankfort. The use of the beads is dying out in Italy, but it is not uncommon to meet with people who have been so treated.—Rev. Prac.

Sterilization of Instruments.

Prof. Lancaster finds from his experiments and tests that boiling in alkaline solution, if properly done, does not rust instruments, but that soaking with any solution of boracic acid, salt or even alcohol does hurt them, and, so far as he can judge, is entirely unnecessary. As regards the preservation of instruments, he believes that putting them away dry and clean is more important than the kind of case, and that the velvet case for the most delicate knives is less objectionable than one of metal or wood. Coating with oil, which is very easily removed by boiling soda, is a sure preventive of rust. Droppers should be supplied for every patient and not used more than once without sterilizing. Syringes and electric instruments, both cauteries and magnets, should be tested weekly.—Jour. Am Med. Assoc.

The Tree Cure.

A curious superstition begins to gain a large number of supporters in Berlin. Three "doctors" named Grau, Freiberg, and Hermann have established a reputation for eradicating disease from men and beasts by driving it into trees. The cures are effected at night on Tuesdays and Fridays of the week of full moon. A needle is stuck into the skin over the affected part of the body, and remains there until a few drops of blood appear. The blood is collected on a sheet of paper, and the paper is rolled in the shape of a pill. The "doctor" then goes into a wood alone carrying this pill, selects a tree, and inoculates the bark with the pill. The process of bloodletting and inoculation is repeated three times.—Am. Med.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best effort will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

Can you give formula for Cement for Glass which shows when Dry a Silvery Streak?

Would like to hear from our readers who have been experimenting on this line.

WM. MIXTON.

Can you give Formula for a Good Ointment?

You might experiment with the following:

Carbolic acid	1 oz.
Boric acid	2 ozs.
White wax	2 ozs.
Sulphur precip	8 ozs.
Bals. Peru	4 ozs.
Ol. citronella, q. s.	
Petrolatum	40 ozs.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

How is Ivy Poisoning Treated?

There are several remedies which are prompt and effective in the treatment of ivy poisoning. Some of them are so certain as to be dignified by many physicians with the name of specifics. Spirit of nitrous ether (sweet spirit of niter) is one of these drugs. It is generally applied clear on cloths. A few drops of solution of lead subacetate may be added to each ounce of the spirit. At the same time a good saline laxative, like Epsom or Rochelle salt, is to be given internally. From personal experience we know that this treatment is very effective. Another good drug, which is highly recommended, is grindelia robusta. From 1 to 4 drams of the fluid extract, mixed with 6 ozs. of water, is applied on cloths and changed frequently. From 2 to 5 drop doses of the fluid extract may also be given internally at the same time, every 3 or 4 hours.

Another highly valued application is a saturated solution of sodium hyposulphite, or sulphite. Other drugs recommended are ammonium chloride, lead and opium wash (in our experience good only for very mild cases), corrosive sublimate, 1:1,000 to 1:5 000; ichthyol, 10 per cent, of ointment or solution; saturated solution lead acetate (rather dangerous—risk of lead intoxication), yellow or black wash, etc. It is well to bear in mind that after the wet applications have been used for a day or two—that is, after the greater part of the swelling and the itching have been allayed—a dry powder or an ointment will usually prove more serviceable.

It is also well to remember that frequently a person once infected by the ivy will show symptoms of poisoning every year, at about the time the infection took place, for many years to come. Such persons must be treated constitutionally: small doses of sulphur and cream of tartar, of sodium salicylate, or of fluid extract of pilocarpus (jaborandi) will prove useful. A number of formulas will be found in the selected formula department this issue.

WM. MIXTON.

Give Formula for Saponin Shampoo?

Saponin	20 grs.
Tinct. benzoin	1 dr.
Distilled water	½ oz.
Glycerite carbolic acid	1 dr.
Cologne water, q. s. ad	1 oz.

Dissolve the saponin in the water and add other ingredients.

H. W. SPARKER.

Give Formula for Shoemaker's Ink?

Powd. galls	2 ozs.
Copperas	1 oz.
Sulphate copper	½ dr.
Powd. gum	1 dr.

Pour a quart of boiling water upon the powder and let stand for a week. For polishes and pastes see PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, May, 1901, page 76, and June, 1901, pages 91 and 92.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

How is Cow's Milk made like Human Milk?

Prof. Rotch's plan is very simple, and is substantially as follows: Let a quart of good cow's milk stand in ice water six hours, then siphon off from the bottom twenty-four ounces, leaving eight ounces of the top or cream, which, on the average, contains ten per cent of fat. Now to make the nearest approach to human milk, that is four per cent. of fat, seven per cent. of sugar and two per cent. of proteids (4-7-2), take the above eight ounces of cream and add two and one-half ounces of milk, one ounce of lime-water, eight and one half ounces water and seven and one-half ounces milk sugar.

H. W. SPARKER.

Please give Formula for Syrup White Pine Comp., without Tar?

The National Formulary formula, which we reproduce, is probably the most satisfactory:

White pine bark	75 gms.
Wild cherry bark	75 gms.
Spikenard root	10 gms.
Balm of Gilead buds	10 gms.
Sanguinaria root	8 gms.
Sassafras bark	7 gms.
Morphine sulphate	0 5 gm.
Chloroform	6 cc.
Sugar	750 gms.
Alcohol, water syrup of, q. s., ad	1,000 cc.

Reduce the vegetable drugs to a moderately coarse powder; moisten the powder with a menstruum composed of one volume of alcohol and three volumes of water, and macerate for twelve hours. Then percolate with the same menstruum until 500 cc. of tincture have been obtained, in which dissolve the sugar and add morphine sulphate; lastly add the chloroform and sufficient syrup to make 1,000 cc., and strain.

We would suggest using codeine in place of morphine. The addition of pine needle oil, 1 cc., to each 500 cc. of finished syrup increases its expectorant properties and has not the disagreeable taste of tar. The addition of a small quantity of a laxative would be beneficial in overcoming the constipating effect of the syrup. We would suggest adding 10 Gms. Cascara bark to the formula before percolating.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

How can Carbolic Acid be Liquefied to Prevent Turning Red?

The purest acid when liquefied turns red after a time. It is not fully determined what is the cause of the change, but is said to be due to oxidation. This change may be retarded by keeping the acid in a dark place in well stoppered bottles. See PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, Aug. 1900, p. 308, and Oct. 1900, p. 342. The best plan is not to liquefy more than what you think will be a month's supply at a time. If large quantities become discolored it will be exchanged by your jobber for fresh acid.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

What will Burn Up the Refuse in Dry Vaults and Kill the Odor?

We know of no formula for the purpose. Fresh unslaked lime is commonly used in dry vaults to aid decomposition and kill the odors. One or two bushels, according to size of the vault, should be sufficient. Copperas is also a good oxidizer, disinfectant and deodorizer for the purpose.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

How is "Blood Writing" Done?

Ask anybody for a wooden match, and on a piece of blank paper (previously prepared) write your name in bold, blood-red characters. This is accomplished by having first rubbed over the surface of a sheet of note paper some red iodide of mercury with a piece of cork. Take the paper so prepared and hold it over the flame of a candle or lamp, slowly moving it to prevent burning. The red color will quickly disappear. Anything now written or drawn on the paper with a pointed piece of wood will appear as if written in blood.

WM. MIXTON.

What is contained in Washing Powder?

The one you inquire about is believed to be mostly carbonate of soda. The theory of soaps is that they contain a slight excess of alkali which acts on the grease on the surface of the articles to be cleansed, rendering it soluble.

Washing powders contain a greater excess of alkali and are cheaper to use than soap. They are recommended by the manufacturers because of the greater profit to them. Here are typical formulas.

1. Curd (hard) soap powder . . 10 ozs.
   Soda ash . . . . . 6 ozs.
   Sodium silicate . . . . . 4 ozs.
   Borax . . . . . 2 ozs.

   Each ingredient is thoroughly dried and all mixed together by sifting.

2. Yellow soap . . . . . 12 ozs.
   Pearl ash . . . . . 3 ozs.
   Palm oil . . . . . 2 ozs.

   These ingredients are combined as well as possible without any water, and then are spread out to dry, and then ground into coarse powder. They are adapted to hard water as the excess of carbonated alkali neutralizes the lime in the water.

3. Curd soap, powder . . . . . 8 ozs.
   Sal. soda . . . . . 6 ozs.
   Sodium silicate . . . . . 4 ozs.

   Dry as much as possible and mix intimately.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Please give Some Pile Formulas?

1. Ext. hamamelis, fluid.....1 oz.
Ext. hydrastis, fluid.....4 drs.
Benzoin comp., tr.....4 drs.
Belladonnae, tr.....1 dr.
Olive oil, carbol., 5%. q. s. ad. 3 ozs.
Apply frequently.

2. Chrysarobin.....1¼ grs.
Iodoform..... ⅒ gr.
Belladonnae ext..... ⅛ gr.
Theobrom. ol..... 30 grs.
Ft. suppository.

3. Powdered galls..... 1 dr.
Powdered ext. witchhazel..20 grs.
Powdered ext. opium.....15 grs.
Powdered ext. belladonna 15 grs.
Carbolic acid, crystals.....15 grs.
Ichthyol.....30 m.
Petrolatum..... 1 oz.
Apply night and morning on a piece of cloth.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

What is a good Baby Soother free from Narcotics?

Syrup fennel.....20 ozs.
Syrup aniseed.....10 ozs.
Syrup peppermint..... 6 ozs.
Distilled dill water..... 2 ozs.
Spirit chloroform..... 2 ozs.
Bromide soda..... 4 drs.

Dissolve the salt in the water, then add the spirit, syrups, and filter.

Dose: For children from 3 to 12 months old, half a teaspoonful in warm water. Older children a teaspoonful.

H. W. SPARKER.

How are Mirrors Repaired?

The method of repairing a mirror depends entirely upon its character. If it is a silver mirror it is best to remove the entire coating and re-silver it. Here is a process, although it takes an experienced man to get good results, and it is very doubtful if it would pay a retailer to undertake such a job. If the matter is important send it to an expert.

Dissolve 1 ounce of silver nitrate in 3 ounces of distilled water, add 1 ounce of water of ammonia and 3 ounces of alcohol. Let the solution stand for about four hours and then filter. When ready to use, add to each ounce of this liquid which is to be employed, ¼ ounce of glucose previously dissolved in a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and water. Having cleaned the glass thoroughly, cover it with the liquid at a temperature of 160° F., which temperature must be maintained until deposition of the silver is complete. When quite dry, coat the surface with mastic varnish.

If the mirror has a mercury back, you may be successful in a trial of one of the following methods:

(1) Clean the bare portion of the glass by rubbing it gently with fine cotton, taking care to remove any trace of dust and grease. If this cleaning be not done very carefully, defects will appear around the place repaired. With the point of your knife cut upon the back of another looking-glass around a portion of the silvering of the required form, but a little larger. Upon it place a small drop of mercury; a drop the size of a pin's head will be sufficient for a surface equal to the size of a nail. The mercury spreads immediately, penetrates the amalgam to where it was cut off with the knife, and the required piece may now be lifted and removed to the place to be repaired. This is the most difficult part of the operation. Then press lightly the renewed portion with cotton; it hardens almost immediately, and the glass presents the same appearance as a new one.

(2) Pour upon a sheet of tinfoil about 3 drams of quicksilver to the square foot of foil. Rub smartly with a piece of buckskin until the foil becomes brilliant. Lay the glass upon a flat table, face downward; place the foil upon the damaged portion of the glass; lay a sheet of paper over the foil, and place upon it a block of wood or piece of marble with a perfectly flat surface; put upon it sufficient weight to press it down tight; let it remain in this position a few hours. The foil will adhere to the glass. See also PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, Feb. 97, page 21.

H. W. SPARKER.

Please give formula for Drawing Ink also Artists' Ink?

India ink is used for drawing and artistic work, and is the most satisfactory. It may be had in black, blue, green, red and white. To prepare: rub ink with a little water slightly alkalized with liquor potassae, then add water until it flows freely. Use a small quantity of some antiseptic to preserve it.

If writing is to be exposed to moisture, add a small quantity of bichromate of potash to the ink in solution. This acts on the glue which the ink contains, and after exposing writing to sun or heat it will not be affected by water. See also back numbers of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST for other formulas of writing fluids, black and colored.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Recent Patents.

678,379. Truss. Nathan H. Davis, Philadelphia, Pa.

678,399. Machine for coating tablets. Benjamin F. Hays, assignor to H. W. Fraser, New York, N. Y.

678,401. Salicylic ether of quinin. F. Hoffmann, Elberfeld, Germany, assignor to Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., New York, N. Y.

678,417. Surgical jaw splint and support. Wm. G. E. Muller, Paterson, N. J.

678,568. Syringe. Richard J. Hughes, Dedham, Wis.

678,594. Case for tooth brushes. John W. Tully, Kansas City, Mo.

679,198. Hypodermic syringe, Charles Witkowski, Boston, Mass.

679,239. Cataphoric pad. John F. Mossberg, Minneapolis, Minn.

679,388. Chemical apparatus. Johann F. W. Meyer, Scheune, near Stettin, Germany.

679,478. Menstrual receptacle and uterine supporter. Jacob R. Lang, Rockport, Ind.

679,667. Adjustable invalid's table. S. M. Davis, San Francisco, Cal.

679,671. Syringe-nozzle. Charles T. Hannigan, Providence, R. I.

679,802. Operating table. Thomas M. Vaughan, Mattoon, Ill.

679,848. Insect exterminator. John K. Jessup, assignor of one-half to O. M. West, Mound City, Kan.

679,890. Apparatus for measuring errors of refraction in the human eye. Louis L. Ferguson, New York, N. Y.

679,918. Shield for wounds. Edward C. Shears, asignor to Splint-Gate Bandage Company, Lakota, N. D.

679,980. Bandaging table. Benjamin C. Miller, Cumberland, Md.

679,985. Manufacturing copper sulfates. Hippolyte Palas and F. Cotta, Marseilles, France.

679,993. Adjustable adhesive supporting plaster or bandage. John G. Ross and H. M. Taggart, Philadelphia, Pa.

680,011. Soda water apparatus. H. A. Allwardt, Detroit, Mich.

680,122. Apparatus for vaporizing medicinal agents. Erasmus T. Camp Gadsden, Ala.

680,179. Toilet disinfecting apparatus. Leon C. Schoneman, New York, N. Y.

Registered Labels.

8,541. "Pepsino." The Pepsino Co., Covington, Ky.

8,542. "Slater's Australian rheumatism cure." Arthur Slater, New Decatur, Ala.

8,543. "Canadian herbs." Herrick Hewitt Roche, Kingston, Canada.

8,550. "Wm. C. Beutel's celery tonic." William C. Beutel, New York, N. Y.

8,551. "Cough checkers." Isaac J. Weinreich, Cincinnati, Ohio.

8,566. "Nervo tablets." Ralph W. E. Cozine, Louisville, Ky.

8,567. "Rhodes' electric liniment." Moses W. Rhodes, Memphis, Tenn.

8,568. "Dr. Rose's hair tonic and scalp invigorator." Charles Allen, Astoria, Ore.

8,569. "Allen's antiseptic toilet cream." Charles Allen, Astoria, Ore.

8,570. "Ideal brilliant nail enamel." Minnie A. Dale, New York, N. Y.

8,571. "Cream of roses." Louise D. Ricketson, New Bedford, Mass.

8,579. "Plantation tea." Dorr Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.

8,580. "De Bell's kidney pills." C. W. Beggs Sons & Co., Chicago, Ill.

8,581. "Boro-carbol salve." C. W. Beggs Sons & Co., Chicago, Ill.

8,582. "Brown's magnetic liniment." George W. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.

8,583. "Maxcy's violet cream." Maxcy Laboratory Co., Allston, Mass.

Boards of Pharmacy Meetings.

Applicants should write the secretaries in advance for blanks, regulations, dates, etc. A full list of the secretaries is given in another column, and will be repeated from time to time. Mention PRACTICAL DRUGGIST when writing.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Department is open to our readers for short items of interest to the Trade.

Naphthalin for Mosquito Bites.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

In the June issue of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST I noticed an article on naphthalin in mosquito bites. I have since given it a fair trial and find that while not as prompt as stronger ammonia, it relieves the pain and smarting within a few minutes, and after one application all swelling and inflammation disappears. Among other advantages over ammonia, it does not irritate the nose, throat and eyes, or exposed surfaces, and is harmless in the hands of children. I have found the following formula very effective:

Naphthalin.....1 dr.
Lavender oil.....2 drs.
Alcohol.....2 ozs.

Mix. Filter.

Put up in two-ounce bottles and retail at 25 cents. Directions, rub a few drops on the bites. J. BECKER.

Discourage Juniors.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

I recall with a great deal of pleasure a conversation which I had with Mr. Geo. Hooper, the then head of the firm of Hooper & Co., Toronto, when first I decided to take up the drug business. I called on Mr. Hooper to see if he had an opening for an apprentice. Although very busy, he took me into his private office, and offering me a chair, sat down, and talked for over an hour about the drug business. He said in substance. Young man, have you considered what the drug business means, most people see only the outside and think they would like to be druggists as from the array of bottles and show cases they think it such a clean business. They do not think of how much work it takes to keep them looking neat and clean. It requires constant care and attention. There are bottles to wash, mortars to cleau, and much other work not any too agreeable. In fact the drug business is full of dirty work.

You have long hours through the week, and have to take your turn at working on Sundays. The pay is small for the hours put in and profits are not what they were. Consider well before you make up your mind, and if you are only entering it because you think it a nice, clean, gentcel business, you had better keep out of it. If you are satisfied to put in the hours, are ready to do the dirty work and think you would like the business, take it up. The drug business is a business more than any other that requires a liking for it in order to succeed. The long hours give you little time for recreation, and unless you are in sympathy with the work you will become discontented and neither do yourself or your employer justice.

I had been around drug stores a great deal, and knew what the work was like, but felt grateful to Mr. Hooper for his advice. If I had to choose over again, I would take up the drug business, but when any young man asks me about taking it up, I remember our conversation, and point out clearly both sides, and tell him to think it over, and if satisfied he would like it to go ahead.

W. J. KIRKLAND.

Cultivate the Students.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

Druggists in business in University towns might pay special attention to college students with profit to themselves. Let them encourage medical students to come to them for information on their pharmaceutical studies, and also have cabinets of herbs and chemicals arranged for their inspection. These will be of interest to physicians, nurses and the general public as well. On the opening of college secure a list of students and send them a letter of invitation to your store, and again several times during the term, telling them that they will always be welcome and that you will be pleased to give them any information which will help them in their pharmaceutical work. They will want many things in the line of sundries and appreciating the interest you take in them will come to you and also use their influence with their friends.

The medical students are the future physicians, and by helping them with their work, when their college days are over they will go out in the world with a kindlier feeling towards the druggists and will no doubt be more disposed to work together for their mutual interests.

HENRY QUINCY.

Early Closing.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

The early closing movement has had considerable attention in the past few years, but outside of the smaller cities nothing much has been done. The public are so accustomed to finding drug stores open late at night and all day Sunday, that they look upon it as a necessity, but so it was in other lines of business. When the merchants first contemplated early closing there was a kick, and yet the people have become so accustomed to it that its a question if these stores would take in enough money to pay expenses if they were to return to the old conditions.

The plea is made that the drug business is different to other lines, and there are liable to be emergencies which make it difficult to close. That is true to an extent, but are they any more liable to arise between 8 and 11 P.M. than between 11 and 7 A.M., during which hours most stores are closed and no night clerk on duty.

Doctors do not find it necessary to remain in their offices all the time, and why should drug stores have to keep open. In smaller cities where shorter hours have been instituted, the people readily adjusted themselves and found that their ideas of the inconvenience that it would cause were more imaginary than real. The public are not unreasonable but thoughtless, and the thoughtful and more intelligent will endeavor to co-operate and the opposition come mainly from those who use little or no medicine.

Excepting during an epidemic, drug stores could close at 8 P.M. during the week and only have Sunday hours. Most sales after 8 P.M. are soda water, cigars and sundries, and in the case of prescriptions they are usually of such a nature that they could wait over night without any inconvenience to the patient, or could have been procured earlier in the day. If it were not for those stores which depend on doing a large soda and cigar trade at night, it would be much easier to come to some arrangement whereby all the stores in such localities could close earlier and give the clerks a little time for recreation.

SHORTER HOURS.

Do Formulas belong to Employer?

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

In the August number of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST you have an article headed "Formulas belong to the Employer" No names are given, but as the case is identical with one I had some time ago, I take it to be the same one in which I am interested. The decision was rendered in favor of myself instead of my employer, his first suit being thrown out of court.

The plaintiff has appealed the case to the Circuit Court, and it is expected to come up in September.

WALTER J. DALBY.

Sponges Growing Scarce.

The New York sponge dealers are wondering what is going to become of their business. The supply of sponges is not increasing, while the demand is growing larger every year. Five years ago the price of sponges began to go up, and this season's quotations show a rise of nearly 100% over the prices of 1895 and 1896. Many varieties cost the buyers on the fishing grounds more to-day than they formerly sold for in local markets. An importer, in speaking of the present condition of the sponge trade, said:

There seems little prospect of developing new fishing grounds. The last sponge bed to be discovered was in British Honduras. An Englishman imported a score of Greek divers to that field about three years ago. Only two are now at work, as the sponges were of so low a grade that they could only be improved by expensive cultivation. The yield of "Sheep's Wool" or high grade sponges in the Florida grounds has been steadily decreasing since 1895. In that year 231,000 pounds were marketed. Last year the total product weighed 181,000 pounds. The deficiency has been partly made up by an increase in the yield of "Grass" or third grade sponges of from 21,000 to 109,260 pounds.

What is Brandy?

In a case recently tried in Dublin before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury in which the merits of cognac was under discussion, one of the witnesses is reported to have said that such a thing as cognac made from cognac grapes exclusively did not exist on the market. Two prominent firms, makers of brandy, have protested that the statements made were false, and also incidentally that Cognac is a town, and not a vineyard. Commenting on the general question the Medical Press says:

We recently discussed the question, What is Whiskey? and events have occurred in the law courts during the past few days which render it necessary in the public interest to do the same for brandy. According to Dr. Murray, of dictionary fame, the original form of the word 'brande-wine' is a Dutch word, brande-wijun (burnt wine) in familiar use abbreviated as brandy as early as 1657. but the fuller form was retained in official use down to the end of the seventeenth century. This brande-wine is the eau de vie de vin of the French, the liquid which was the subject of Brande's papers (1811 to 1813) in the Philosophical Transactions, and the name brandy is properly restricted to the liquid distilled from the fermented juice of the grape. The well-known smell and flavor of brandy are due to the presence of ethers and aldehydes developed during the process of the maturing of the spirit; of these the most important is enanthic ether, which was discovered by Liebig and Pelvuze in 1836. They found that the body in question can be obtained in wine lees, and they showed that it is the ethyl ether of enanthic acid.

Unfortunately this ether can be obtained from castor oil and other substances, so that its presence in no way proves that the liquid containing it is brandy. When the phylloxera oidium, and mildew, whose ravages in 1875 reduced the area under vineyards from six millions and a half of acres to less than three millions, the supply of grapes in the country round Cognac, in Charente, in the west of France, became insufficient to meet the demand for brandy; even the Armagnac district failed to meet the demand, and potato spirit, beetroot spirit, and grain spirit flavored with enanthic ether, colored with ergot and generally sophisticated, came to replace the true brandy in the market.

This substitute, possessing none of the medicinal properties of cognac brandy, is capable of doing serious injury to any patient to whom it may unwittingly be given. We see no reason why the imports of brandy should not be submitted to examination from time to time, and the so-called 'trade' brandy destroyed at the port of entry. Until this is done the physician can protect his patient in no other way than by prescribing the liquor bottled by houses of repute in the trade, and, happily, there are several firms whose brands are trustworthy, and whose brandies can be prescribed with the confidence begotten of years that the patient will get true brande-wine—the liquor distilled from the fermented juice of the grape.—Med. and Surg. Jour.

Where Microbes Settle.

Prof. Kloch claims that half the deaths in the world are now caused directly or indirectly by microbes. In normal health about seventy distinct species are ordinarily present in the whole body. Local or climatic conditions might lessen the number somewhat or increase it to several hundred.

The entire mucous membrane of the body is infested by microbes. The eye is, however, comparatively free, because it is constantly washed by tears. The digestive organs, next to the skin, contain the most microbes. Thirty species inhabit the mouth, thirty the stomach, and forty-five the lower part of the interior of the body.

The tonsils in the throat are often found to contain germs of all sorts. The lungs, windpipe, and bronchial tubes are always likely to contain a few tubercle bacilli—diphtheria, influenza, or pneumonia. The liver and kidneys harbor germs of cancer, tuberculosis, malaria, and typhoid fever. Sometimes all of these are present at the same time along with many harmless germs.

If a section of the ordinarily healthy forearm were placed under the microscope it might show here and there tubercle, tetanus (lockjaw), malarial, or blood-poisoning bacilli, but they would be rare.

Nature's great and unfailing weapon against microbes is sunshine. Sometimes it takes a few minutes, sometimes weeks, but in the end a direct ray of sunlight will kill any microbe.

What are microbes? They are very low orders of animal or vegetable life. The majority of those which inhabit the human body are believed to be vegetable.

The air swarms with microbes. Experiment shows that in one minute in the air of a living room from fifty to one hundred microbes will fall on one square inch of gelatine.

One microbe, the mycoderma aceti, is a dipsomaniac. No human being ever had the thirst for alcohol that this microbe possesses. It will turn the finest wine ever made to vinegar in a few hours.

Strange to say, this groggy microbe never touches liquor which contains above 10 per cent. alcohol, showing that its taste is refined. In the human stomach it is harmless.—Revue Pract.

Orris Root Grains.

These grains are colored in blue, red, yellow, green, and other colors, are exported largely to Germany and Austria, where they are used to throw on fires to give an agreeable odor to saloons and entrance halls.—Revue Phar.

Registered Trade Marks.

36,744. Certain named medical compounds and toilet preparations. Victor Bergwall, Worcester, Mass. The word "Cassinett."

36,745. Hair tonic or hair renewer. Samuel A. Richmond, San Francisco, Cal. The word "Parasitine."

36,746. Proprietary medicine. Oklahoma Drug Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. The trade name "Quin-India."

36,747. Tonic. Knoll & Company. Ludwigshafen, Germany. The word "Triferrin."

36,748. Tonic. Andrew McNally, Chicago, Ill., and La Mirada, Cal. The word "Kitro."

36,749. Remedy for a certain named disease. Verus Pile Cure Co., Los Angeles, Cal. The word "Verus."

36,752. Certain named medicinal preparation. The Geer Drug Co., Charleston, S. C. The word "Bromalgia."

36,754. Internal remedy in solid form. William C. Alpers, New York, N. Y. The word "Sodacol."

36,755. Medical compounds for internal use. The Recco Pharmacal Co., Worcester, Mass. The word "Reposia."

36,757. Drug for the treatment of drunkenness and drug habit. Vincent Newton Turvey, London, England. The word "Tacquaru."

36,797. Remedy for internal and external use. Tar Heel Chemical Co., Greensboro, N. C. The words "Tar Heel."

36,798. Rodent virus. Pasteur Vaccine (United States and Canada) Company, Limited, London, England, and Chicago, Ill. The word "Squirrilin."

36,799. Liquid disinfectants. The Embalmers Supply Co., Westport, Conn. The word "Fragrine."

36,801. Paints, stains or lacquers. The Phenix Chemical Works, Brooklyn, N. Y. The word "Signaloid."

36,844. Perfumery. Andre Perroud, Lyons, France. The word "Xerol."

36,845. Tooth powder. Frederick B. Horton, South Manchester, Conn. The word "Listerated."

36,846. Liquid compound used as a substitute for court plaster. Martin E. Waldstein, New York, N. Y. The compound word "New-Skin."

36,849. Liniment. Vincen P. McVoy, Pensacola, Fla. The word "Vigilant."

36,861. Atomizer. The Mahoning Novelty Co., Youngstown, Ohio. The word "Privato."

36,862. Medicine for certain named diseases and vaporizers for evaporating same. Fritz Jacobson, Brooklyn, N. Y. The word "Lungoleo."

36,863. Preparation for the hair. Minnie M. Harris, Washington, D. C. The compound word, "Lus-Tro."

Registered Designs.

34,779 Inhaler. John J. McPherson, Montgomery, Ala.

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & CO. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.35, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
108 Fulton St., New York

Telephone, 2277 John.
Cable Address, "Pracdrug," New York.

PHILADELPHIA
145 North Sixth Street

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST has been from the beginning, Substantially and in every respect a PHILADELPHIA journal, although temporarily published in New York.

All Business and Editorial communications, except local matters, should for the present be sent to 108 Fulton st., New York.

Flint Bottle Manufacturers Combine.

The formation of a flint glass bottle combination with a capital of $30,000,000 is reported. This combination is said to include all of the big manufacturers in the country, about fifty in uumber. The officers elected are: F. J. Park of Wheeling, W. Va., president; George W. Yost of Bellaire, vice president; F. W. Breed of Indiana, treasurer, and G. J. M. Porter of Chicago, actuary.

Test for Forgery.

A method has been devised by Prof. M. Bruylauts, whereby the portion of a document which is suspected of having been altered is first moistened, and then, after being dried, is exposed to the action of vapor of iodide. The portion thus moistened, if it has been altered, assumes a violet tint, while the other portion appears a brownish yellow. This action is evidently due to the removal of a portion of the starch contained in the size of the paper. The same process will even reveal the existence of pencil marks erased by rubbing.—Public Opinion.

Practical Druggist Course.

No books or any extra expense of any kind are required in this very popular course. It is the easiest, cheapest and best. Sample lectures free. See Prospectus in another column.

Koch's Theory of Bovine Tuberculosis.

The cable reports that Prof. Koch, of Berlin, has presented a communication to the British Congress of Tuberculosis, asserting the absolute non identity of human and bovine tuberculosis. He asserts, it is reported, that he has been unable to induce tuberculosis in animals by inoculatiou with human tubercle bacilli, and concludes from that that animal tuberculosis is not communicable to man. The most important deduction from this fact, if it were a fact, would be that there was no danger to man from tuberculous cattle, and that the feeding of milk from such diseased animals to babies would be harmless. It is a pity that Koch's true standing as a scientist is not so well appreciated by the public as it is by the medical world, for with the belief in his authority still extant among the laity, the publication of these views may do infinite harm. How great this harm may be, if Koch is wrong, can be judged by the headlines in The Herald, announcing the alleged discovery: "Professor Koch's New Discovery—Bovine Tuberculosis not Transmissible to Man, and Very General Fear Unfounded—No Harm to Use Milk or Meat—Diet from Infected Cattle, German Bacteriologist Holds, Can be Consumed with Impunity."

Robert Koch is not the authority he gave promise of being earlier in his career, and there is no longer reason to accept as true any assertion which he may choose to make, simply because he has made it. The keen striving after exactness of the scientist has been dulled in him more or less, as was shown in the matter of tuberculin and of Tetanus Ritter, and in that of his assertions regarding malaria. He has lost the caution of the real scientist and has put on the assumption (the cocksuredness, we are tempted to say) of the poseur. He asserts with positiveness what men like Adami and Theobald Smith suggest with caution.

This alleged discovery of Koch is not original with him, any more than was that of the agency of the tick in the spread of Texas fever. He was preceded in the latter by Theobald Smith, and he is preceded in the former by the same investigator. In 1898 Smith presented a communication to the Association of American Physicians, in which he detailed a number of experiments showing marked differences between the bacilli of bovine and those of human tuberculosis. These differences were morphological, cultural, and in the results of inoculation, and were sufficient to warrant the belief that the two diseases were distinct, though possibly allied affections. Sputum bacilli he said, cannot gain lodgment in cattle through the ordinary channels, but, owing to the impossibility of making inoculation experiments in the reverse order, from cattle to man, the question of the transmission of bovine bacilli to the human must, for the present, remain undetermined. However, influenced apparently by the few seemingly indubitable instances of the transmission of tuberculosis from animals to man, he expressed the opinion that "the occasional entrance of bovine bacilli into the human body might open the way for the introduction of a virus of a higher level." Adami, also, while not denying the possibility, and, indeed, arguring that it should be accepted for prudential reasons, yet admits that the evidence of direct transmission from animals to man "is singularly slight." Others, among whom are Frank S. Billings and Edward Moore—two acute observers who have enjoyed exceptional facilities for the study of bovine tuberculosis—deny that man is susceptible to this disease.

This question, from its very nature, is a difficult one to solve, but it is of the greatest importance, economical as well as nosological, and it must be determined absolutely within a very short time. If the assertion of Koch shall have the effect of shaking the firm belief to the contrary, which is now held by the vast majority of the medical profession, and of spurring on to greater efforts and more searching investigation the few who are at present studying the subject, it will have served a useful purpose. But it is unfortunate that he should have communicated it prematurely to reporters of the secular press, and so gained the wide audience of an impressionable laity before he presented it to the scientific body to which he was accredited. It was unprofessional and may be productive of great harm.—Med. Rec.

St. Jacob's Oil Sold Out.

It is announced that the business of the Charles A. Vogeler Company, manufacturers of St. Jacob's Oil and other proprietary articles, has been acquired by E. Geddes, of London, and that a stock company will be organized to continue it. The company failed about two years ago, and has since been in the hands of trustees. The sale includes all American interests in all the rights and patents held by the company. The building was sold some time ago to Gilpin, Langdon & Co., wholesale and manufacturing druggists, and is now being fitted up for the firm's purposes.

To Avoid Prickly Heat.

Not a few people are distressed during the hot months with an itching and burning sensation of the skin, accompanied by a fine eruption. This is caused by the perspiration, which can not readily evaporate and thus produces the irritation. It will be found better to resort to soap and water, used frequently, and to avoid alcoholic and alkaline washes. Once a day, perhaps, the irritated parts should be gently bathed, then dried thoroughly, and afterwards anointed with cocoanut oil. It is absorbed readily and should be applied with the hand. It is not greasy and will not soil the clothing unless an excessive quantity is used.—Jour. Am. Med. Ass'n.

Proprietaries in Austria.

The sale of 'arcana,' or secret remedies, is strictly forbidden in this monarchy. Trade in such medicines and advertisements of the same are under strict surveillance of the law. Further, those medicinal prepartions of which the prescriptions are not open to inspection by physicians, or in the prescription of which the substance of the medicinal ingredients cannot be definitely recognized as to kind and quantity, may not be kept for sale in apothecaries. Only those manufactures may be considered as pharmaceutical specialties that contain drugs acknowledged to be medicinal remedies, as, for instance, balsam copaiba, oleum santali, and the like.

Every new medicinal preparation intended for use by the public must be reported to the authorities, and its sale may not be begun until said authorities have found no reason to prohibit the same. Prescriptions of foreign medicines must be accompanied by precise directions for their preparation from the foreign manufacturer, and be provided with his signature and business stamp. Altogether excluded are cosmetics that by their labels, wrappers, and advertisements are affirmed to be efficacious in the removal of personal blemishes—impure skin, freckles, liver spots, and baldness—and are, therefore, qualified as remedies.

The regulations in Austria in regard to the advertisement of patent medicines are likewise strict. All laudatory notices in local publications of cures and remedies coming from abroad constitute a transgression of the trade laws, and, under certain circumstances, foundation for complaint ot unlicensed medical practice.

The Austrian law also undertakes to regulate the prices to be charged for patent medicines, for it provides that whenever the reasonableness of the price of such a remedy is questioned, it shall be rated on the basis of the official tariff promulgated in the Pharmacopoeia Austriaca.

Those of our manufacturing chemists who are disposed to take the Austrian public or sanitary authorities into their confidence will probably not find it very difficult to obtain the necessary permission for the sale of their products, but it is doubtful whether any business which they may do will ever prove a source of great profit to them.—Revue Sci.

The "Business-Doctor."

A unique calling has developed itself in the cities. It may be called that of the business-doctor. The business-doctor is a man who goes to business houses and is allowed to examine thoroughly the whole working of the "machine." He finds out, for example, how the letters are opened and distributed, how orders are executed, how many people are employed, what is the exact nature of the work they do, what are the wages they are receiving, and so on. In the case of a large concern he may need a week to get a full possession of the facts, and he charges at least $60 a day for his work. When he has completed his investigations he draws up a report, and adds to it a number of practical suggestions. His object is to prevent waste, and especially to check the constant tendency in working expenses to rise year by year without any compensating advantages.

One of the largest department stores in the city employed the services of a "doctor" recently. He found that the partners came down about 10 and opened the letters together. As their correspondence was enormous, the opening of the letters necessitated a waste of much valuable time. He therefore advised that a woman who was to be paid a salary of $1,000 a year should be engaged to open the letters before the partners arrived, and sort them, alloting each partner his own letters, so that when he came down to business he might deal with them immediately. This recommendation was adopted, and has been found to save a great deal of precious time, as was intended. He also advised the rearrangement of the duties of the assistants. Some were receiving too much, others too little.

A Substitution Trick.

One of the most persistent substituters in New York is the proprietor of a drug store on Sixth avenue, near Sixteenth street. His latest is a window full of olive green soap bearing the sign: "Cuticura Soap, 18 cents; this kind, equally good, 12 cents." Previous to this effort the same window was filled with one of the pretenders of the Bromo-Seltzer family.—Printer's Ink.

Practical Druggist Course.

The enrolment for August is progressing most favorably and the indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to send in their matriculations soon. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, and have the long winter evenings to study and experiment.

Sample lectures and full particulars free. See announcement in another column.

Position After Shock.

The supreme centre and all the subordinate collection of nerve cells which control the circulation are affected, and the patient suffers a collapse. A learned physician says: The only safety when shock appears, whether caused by fright, by hæmorrhage, or by brain injury, is in the reclining position, the head lower than the body. The withdrawal of blood from the brain and the centres which govern breathing and the heart's action may become completely arrested, causing instant death. This sudden leaving of the brain in a bloodless condition, leading to fainting, is probably the mode of death in most cases of fatal fright.—Pop. Science News.

Cedron Seed.

Dr. S. H. Hodgson, of the Marine Hospital Service, praises the virtues of the cedron seed as a cure for yellow fever. He says that in Central and South America the seed or bean of the cedron is used as a remedy for the stings of insects and the bites of snakes, and acting on this hint he used it in cases of yellow fever. The results were so satisfactory that he concluded that the cedron is as true a specific for yellow fever as quinine is for malaria. A tincture and fluid extract are made from the seed. Dr. Hodgson used the tincture and says that every case treated with it recovered. He used the tincture by hypodermic injections of about 20 minims, three times a day.—Rev. Med.

Sunshine for Insomnia.

Let sleepless people court the sun. The very worst soporific is laudanum, and the very best is sunshine. Therefore it is very easily understood that poor sleepers should pass as many hours in the sunshine as possible. Many women are martyrs, and do not know it. They shut the sunshine out of their houses, they wear veils, they carry sunshades, they do all that is possible to keep off the subtlest and yet most potent influence which is intended to give them strength and beauty and cheerfulness. Is it not time to change all this, and so get roses and color in your pale cheeks, strength in your weak backs? The sunlight would be a potent influence in the transformation.—Pop. Sci. News.

Poisonous Action of Methyl Alcohol.

The highly injurious effect of methyl alcohol on the eyes is now well established; it was shown in a case reported some time ago that the ingestion of even the purified article had produced blindness; and it has been found that exposure to the fumes is also dangerous. Dr. de Schweinitz has described before the Ophthalmic Section of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia a case of sudden blindness which was probably due to methyl alcohol, the patient for two months prior to his loss of vision having been constantly employed in using a varnish made with this alcohol. Not only this, but he, as well as his fellow-workmen, were in the habit at the close of the day's labor of washing varnish stains from their hands, forearms, and faces with the methyl alcohol. It is evident that the dangerous nature of this liquid is not generally understood, and no time should be lost in making known the risks of its use.—Am. Med.

Orris Fingers or Dentarnola.

These are designed to take the place of the old-fashioned infants' coral and assist in teething. The juice, of which a small amount is absorbed in sucking, is said to be an excellent digestive. It is a modern and a growing industry, apparently reaching Italy from Germany. Half a million of these fingers are sent from Leghorn to Germany and Austria yearly.—Revue Sci.

Know Your Customers.

A merchant should have a good memory for names and faces. This is something that it would well repay any merchant to cultivate. In fact it is almost indispensable to success in nearly all towns where the transient trade is small. A regular customer who makes the discovery that her name and face are not familiar would feel that either her trade was not sufficiently appreciated or that the merchant took but little interest in his customers, and it would be only human nature for her ardor and interest in that store to receive a decided check. It is the best paying customers who are often the least known. The customer who has bought hundred of dollars' worth of goods in the store and paid cash for them may be known by sight among the clerks at the counters she has most frequently visited. The proprietor may also have noticed that she is one of his regular customers, but that is all he knows about her.

Is it all he cares? Would it not pay to get better acquainted? Find out who she is and where she lives from the clerk the next time she has a parcel sent to her home. Then, instead of a formal bow the next time she enters the store, you will be able to address her by her name, and show that you appreciate her trade by many little attentions and inquiries which are in the power and province of every merchant to make. "The customers thou hast and their cash purchases tried, bind to thy store with hoops of steel, but waste not all thy honeyed smiles on dead beats with long past due accounts upon thy books." It is usually the one that owes the most who is the best known.

It is a positive misfortune for a merchant of any kind not to be able to remember his customers. Clerks cannot commence too early to cultivate this faculty. It means extra sales and big books to the clerk who is best acquainted with his trade. For that man it means a good, fair business connection all ready to start in with, which will save him years of hard toil and much anxiety. There are many instances on record in which a salesman's business has been his capital, and has been the means of his promotion from clerk to a member of the firm, his knowledge and acquaintance with the trade being considered of sufficient importance to secure for him an interest and a partnership in the business.

The most important thing after knowing your customers and who they are, is to know who are not; especially if your business is in a small town whose transient trade is small. You should know who do their trading away from home—the mail order customers of the big city houses. They are easily known in small towns. They usually belong to one of two classes: those who trade with large city stores for reasons of economy, supposing that city buying and city competition force down prices; the other to the unpatriotic class who always imagine that home talent is too crude for their cultivated tastes, and that therefore their trading must be done elsewhere, and the farther away the better.—Dry Goods Reporter.

The Cocaine Habit.

Cocainism, says G. W. Norris, is the most insidious of all drug habits. The use of the drug being unaccompanied by disagreeable after-effects, — headache, nausea, vomiting, etc., which are met with after the ingestion of opium or alcohol,— the vice is readily and rapidly established. Cocainism is occasionally acquired by the local use of the drug in diseases of the nose and throat, teeth, etc., but more often by its use as a substitute for opium or alcohol.

Cocaine is eventually tolerated by the system in huge doses. One case is recorded where sixty grains daily were consumed. A relatively large number of habitues are found in the medical and dental profession (it is said thirty per cent). The continued indulgence in cocaine invariably, and usually soon, leads to marasmus, with mental, moral, and nervous degeneration. The smallest fatal dose on record is one-third grain hypodermically.

While many cases of acute intoxication are being continually reported, there are relatively few fatal cases. The majority of such are the result of large doses injected into the urethra and bladder; *e. g.*, in two cases, five and six fluid drams respectively of a five-per-cent solution into the urethra.

The amount of cocaine sold yearly is rapidly increasing, and its self-prescribed use among the laity and lower classes is becoming proportionately more frequent. —Phila. Med. Jour.

Pharmaceutical Associations.

National Association of Retail Druggists, at Buffalo, October 10-12. T. V. Wooten, Sec., Chicago, Ill.

Important Medical Meetings.

For September meetings, etc., see page 122 of the August number.

Idaho State Medical Society at Pocatillo, Oct. 3 and 4. Dr. Ed. E. Maxey, Sec., Caldwell, Ohio.

The New York State Medical Association at New York, Oct. 21-24. Dr. Frederick Hohne Wiggin, Sec., 55 W. 36th st., New York.

Utah State Medical Society at Provo City, Utah, Oct. 1 and 2. Dr. J. C. E. King, Sec., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Vermont State Medical Society at Bellows Falls, Oct. 10. Dr. D. C. Hawley, Sec., Burlington, Vt.

Medical Society of Virginia at Lynchburg, Va., Oct. —. Dr. John F. Winn, Cor. Sec., Richmond, Va.

Wyoming State Medical Society at Evanston, Oct. 8. Dr. I. R. Swigart, Sec., Laramie City, Wyo.

Recent Deaths.

Reginald B. Bancroft, Hartford, Conn.
Frank J. Blaine, Decatur, Ill.
Chas. A. Timberlake, Indianapolis, Ind.
Harvey Blanchard, Wapello, Ia.
Samuel R. Byram, Eastport, Me.
Frank H. Lee, Manchester, Mass.
John J. Mahern, Woburn, Mass.
Robt. Geer, Albany, N. Y.
John T. Smith, Lockport, N. Y.
James E. Curry, Tuscumbia, Tenn.
C. A. Werckshagen, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ida May Samms, Clinton, Mo.
John V. Ohlander, Worcester, Mass.
H. W. Baxter, San Rafael, Cal.
Dr. Henry Foerg, St. Louis, Mo.
Thomas H. Larkin, St. Louis, Mo.
C. Herman Plautz, Chicago, Ill.
John Lucas, Atlantic City, N. J.
Dr. David Kennedy, Kingston, N. Y.

Thomas H Larkin.

Thomas H. Larkin, of the firm of Larkin & Scheffer, manufacturing chemists, died July 29, at his home, 2539 Laclede avenue, St. Louis, of blood-poisoning, caused by a malignant carbuncle. Mr. Larkin was a prominent figure in the trade, and, besides being a member of the firm of Larkin & Scheffer, he was secretary-treasurer of the National Ammonia Co. of St. Louis, and a prominent member of the St. Louis club. He was the son of Thomas Henry Larkin, one of St. Louis' pioneer merchants, who founded the wholesale grocery firm of Thomas H. Larkin & Co. Mr. Larkin was a bachelor and 52 years of age, and his whole life was spent in St. Louis, with the exception of a few years at the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pa.

Dr. W. J. Cadmus.

Dr. W. J. Cadmus, one of the oldest druggists in Jersey City, and an active member of the Jersey City Druggists' Association, died suddenly of heart trouble at his home in Paterson on August 3. He had been suffering from the effects of heat since the trying days of early July, but his ailment had not been considered of a serious nature. Dr. Cadmus has also been a practicing physician from 1879 to 1890, since which time he devoted his entire attention to his drug store at No. 22 Newark avenue. He had been in business in Jersey City for over 40 years, having been located in his present place of business for 22 years. Deceased was 63 years of age.

Plaster of Paris Bandages.

These may be removed by the following simple method: Soak some cotton-wool in hydrogen dioxid; then with this, moisten the splint down its entire length for a width of about half an inch. When it is thoroughly soaked, the plaster will be found in the same condition as when first put on, and the bandages only have to be cut with a pair of scissors, without any injury to the patient or any trouble whatever.

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most published Formulas are at their best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

ORIGINAL FORMULAS.

Menthol Liniment.

Oil turpentine	24 ozs.
Acetic acid	4 ozs.
Eggs, fresh	6
Menthol	1½ ozs.
Camphor	4 ozs.
Oil lemon	½ oz.
Oil lavender	½ oz.
Water to make	½ gal.

Triturate the oils and eggs, then add the acetic acid and water. Dissolve menthol and camphor in the turpentine.

Headache Powder.

Soda bicarb	2 grs.
Cerium oxalas	1 gr.
Camphor monobrom	½ gr.
Acetanilid	2½ grs.
Caffein cit	1 gr.

For one powder or capsule.

Essence Jamaica Ginger.

P. Jamaica ginger	5½ ozs.
P. Race ginger	1 oz.
P. cassia	1 dr.
P. capsicum	1 dr.
Alcohol to make	2 pts.

Cough and Croup Mixture.

Liq. ammon. acet	6 ozs.
Syrup ipecac	2 ozs.
Syrup scillae comp	2 ozs.
Spts. aeth nit	2 ozs.
Syrup tolu	4 ozs.
Syrup simplex	12 ozs.

Dose: Half to one teaspoonful every hour or two. If given when croupy cough is first noticed will usually ward off an attack.

French Cold Cream.

White petrolatum	1 lb.
Paraffin	2 ozs.
Bism. oxychlorid	½ oz.
Oxid zinc	1 oz
Vanillin	20 grs.
Nerolin	30 grs.
Oil rose	10 dps.

—Wm. Mallard.

Poisoning by Rhus Toxicodendron.

Spt. nitrous ether ..... 4 ozs.

Apply frequently on lint and give also internally 10 min. every hour.

Spt. nitrous ether	4 ozs.
Sol. lead subacetate	30 dps.

Apply externally to the affected parts.

Sodium bicarbonate	6 ozs.
Sodium borate	1 oz.
Water	2 pts.

Shake well (the whole amount of the bicarbonate will not dissolve), and apply freely on cloths. Change frequently.

Fl. ext. grindelia robusta	1 oz.
Peppermint water	2 ozs.
Rose water	6 ozs.

Apply freely on cloths and give internally 2 to 5 drops of the fluid extract every hour. Much larger doses may be given.

Lead acetate	1 dr.
Tinct. opium	1 oz.
Water, to make	1 pt.

Apply externally. For mild cases only.

Ammonium chloride	1 oz.
Spt. nitrous ether	1 oz.
Water	15 ozs.

Apply externally every hour or two.

Sodium hyposulphite	6 ozs.
Water	12 ozs.

Apply freely on cloths.

Ichthyol	½ oz.
Water	8 oz.

Apply externally every three hours.

Ichthyol	1 dr.
Menthol	10 gr.
Petrolatum	1 oz.
Cold cream	2 ozs.

Apply every three hours. The proportion of the menthol must be gauged by the sensations of the patient. To some it is very agreeable and cooling, and they ask for an increase of the menthol. In other cases of poison ivy the menthol is very irritating.

Salicylic acid	1 dr.
Lycopodium	2 drs.
Bismuth subnitrate	3 drs.
Starch	6 drs.

Apply freely, after the acute stage has somewhat subsided.

Starch	3 drs.
Zinc oxide	1 dr.
Magnesium oxide	4 drs.

Apply frequently with powder puff.

Freckles.

Emuls., milk, almond, U.S.P.	6 oz.
Boric acid	1 dr.

Apply frequently.

Emulsion almond	4 ozs.
Corros. mercuric chloride	4 grs.

Apply carefully every three or four hours.

Corros. mercuric chloride	4 grs.
Bismuth subnitrate	1 dr.
Zinc oxide	1 dr.
Mucilage quince seed	1 oz.
Rose water	3 ozs.

Apply frequently. An excellent preparation.

Sunburn.

Sol. lead subacetate	8 min.
Slippery elm bark	1 dr.
Rose water	4 ozs.

Macerate a few minutes and strain. Apply frequently.

Hydrogen peroxide	1 oz.
Rose water	3 ozs.

Apply on lint on going to bed.

Hydrogen peroxide	1 oz.
Glycerin	1 oz.
Rose water	2 ozs.
Mercuric chloride	½ gr.

Swab on three to four times a day.

To Drive Mosquitoes Away.

Oil sassafras	} equal parts.
Oil wintergreen	}

Apply to exposed portions of the body. The oils of cajuput and origanum are also very effective, but they have a rather unpleasant odor.

Bites of Insects, Mosquitoes, Bees, Etc.

Ammonia water	2 drs.
Eau de cologne	6 drs.

Apply with cotton swab.

Ichthyol	2 drs.
Petrolatum	6 drs.

Apply freely. Considered by Oettinger the best application for bites of any insect.

Ichthyol	1 dr.
Alcohol	3½ drs.
Ether	3½ drs.

Apply with camel's hair brush The alcohol and ether must be mixed first before the ichthyol is added.—Merck's Arch.

A New Cold Cream.

Dr. W. C. Alpers recommends the following formula for a cold cream, which is not open to the objection which has been made to the official preparation—namely, that it deteriorates on standing on account of the oxidation of the almond oil:

White wax	150 parts.
Paraffin oil (liq. petrol.)	600 parts.
Water	240 parts.
Borax	9 parts.
Oil geranium	1 part.
Oil rose, 10 to 20 drops.	
To make	1,000 parts.

Dissolve the wax in the oil with the aid of gentle heat; in another vessel dissolve the borax in the water; bring both solutions to the same temperature, not exceeding 60 degrees C. (140 degrees F.), and pour the aqueous solution into the oil in a continuous stream. Stir gently for a minute or two, add the essential oils while stirring, and pour into jars beiore cold.

The author cautions the pharmacist to avoid excessive heat, to be sure of the purity of the wax, and not to stir very briskly after mixing the two solutions. He also suggests the probability that mineral oil will prove a valuable substitute for animal fats for cerates and ointments generally.—Am. Jour. Ph.

Smelling Salts.

Ammonium chloride	3½ ozs.
Potassium carbonate	4½ ozs.
Oil lavender	½ oz.
Oil lemon	3 drs.
Oil bergamot	1 dr.
Oil cloves	15 ms.
Am. water, q. s., about	1 fl. dr.

Triturate the chloride and carbonate well together, then add the oils, and ammonia water to slightly moisten the mass.

To Arrest a Cold.

Tincture gelsemium	2 dps.
Liquid ergot	5 dps.
Camphor water	4 drs.

Mix, and take every hour immediately the cold is felt.

If this is taken for twelve hours, at the same time keeping indoors in the warmth, many a cold will be cut short.

Root Beer Extract.

Sarsaparilla, ground	20 parts.
Spikenard, ground	8 parts.
Prickly ash, ground	4 parts.
Sassafras, ground	4 parts.
Birch, ground	4 parts.
Wintergreen, ground	4 parts.
Wild cherry, ground	2 parts.
Ginger, ground	1 part.
Nutmeg, ground	1 part.
Alcohol	1 part.
Water	2 parts.

Exhaust drugs by percolation, with a menstruum composed of one part alcohol and two parts water.

Watchmakers' Oil.

Take the purest and lightest oil obtainable, and place it in a retort with eight times its weight of absolute alcohol. Boil it for ten minutes, decant the liquid and allow it to cool, then let it evaporate until its volume is reduced to a fifth; filter, and keep it in well stoppered and sealed bottles. This is suitable for the finest horological work.

Brilliant Black Varnish for Metals.

Spirit turpentine	10 parts.
Sulphur	1 part.

Melt the sulphur till a brown tint appears, then add the essence of turpentine. Articles to be varnished with this must first be warmed.

Varnish for Oxidized Silver.

Alcohol	16 parts.
Red arsenic	3 parts.
Essence lavender	1 part.

Gold Varnishes for Metals.

1.	Gum sandarac	50 parts.
	Seed lac	50 parts.
	Venetian turgentine	24 parts.
	Dragon's blood	6 parts.
	Gamboge gum	2 parts.
	Spirit turpentine	400 parts.

This is prepared by dissolving all the solid substances in the spirit of turpentine over the water bath.

2.	Gum sandarac	125 parts.
	Seed lac	125 parts.
	Drogon's blood	15 parts.
	Gamboge gum	5 parts.
	Turmeric	2 parts.
	Ground glass	150 parts.
	Spirit of turpentine	1000 parts.

These are dissolved as before over the water-bath—that is to say, in a jacketed pan, in which the water boils in the outer case, and then 50 parts of weight of liquefied Venetian turpentine are added:

3.	Spirit turpentine	24 parts.
	Linseed oil varnish	12 parts.
	Amber	12 parts.
	Gum lac	3 parts.

Dissolve the resin, then add the oil, finally the spirit of turpentine.

4.	Spirit turpentine	50 parts.
	Boiled linseed oil	25 parts.
	Amber	25 parts.

Golden Varnish for Copper.

Seed lac	170 parts.
Ground glass	100 parts.
Amber	60 parts.
Dragon's blood	30 parts.
Gamboge gum	5 parts.
Saffron	2 parts.
Boric acid	3 parts.

This is macerated in sufficient alcohol to cover the solid matter, and then filtered.

Jewel Varnish.

Seed lac	90 parts.
Gamboge gum	30 parts.
Amber	30 parts.
Dragon's blood	2 parts.
Saffron	1 part.
Sandalwood oil	2 parts.
Alcohol, 95°	600 parts.

The resins are rendered soluble in the usual manner, and the ordinary method for the preparation of varnishes is followed.

Transparent Varnish.

Powdered gum sandarac	4 parts.
Turpentine	7 parts.
Spirit turpentine	28 parts.

Dissolve the turpentine and the powdered gum sandarac over a water-bath, in the spirit of turpentine. Before this varnish is used the bottle should be exposed to the sun for about an hour.

Varnish for Optical Instruments.

Copal	10 parts.
Essence lavender	50 parts.
Powdered camphor	1 part.

Dissolve the copal and camphor in essence of lavender, then warm sufficient spirit of turpentine to obtain the necessary fluidity for the varnish, and add the mixture slowly to this.

Red Varnish for White Metal.

Seed lac	20 parts.
Powdered sandarac	11 parts.
Turmeric	5 parts.
Essence lavender	3 parts.
Red sandalwood	3 parts.
Alcohol	140 parts.

Reduce all these solids into very fine powder and dissolve them in the alcohol, either over a water-bath or over a sand-bath, the latter being preferable.

Yellow Varnish for White Metal.

Gum lac	100 parts.
Small mastic	80 parts.
Venetian turpentine	76 parts.
Dragon's blood	45 parts.
Gamboge gum	50 parts.
Alcohol	1500 parts.

Proceed as in the recipe above.

Varnish for Polished Copper.

Gum sandarac	110 parts.
Resin	30 parts.
Glycerin	5 parts.

Dissolve the two resins in sufficient alcohol and add the glycerin..

Varnish for Steel (Dress Swords, Etc.)

Gum sandarac	15 parts.
Small mastic	10 parts.
Elemi	5 parts.
Camphor	3 parts.

Dissolve the whole over the water-bath in sufficient alcohol for the purpose. This varnish is used cold. It preserves the blade from rust, and is transparent.

Cement for Metals.

1.	Boiled linseed oil	6 parts.
	Copal	6 parts.
	Litharge	2 parts.
	Powdered white lead	1 part.
2.	Slaked lime	1 part.
	Brick dust	2 parts.
	Boiled linseed oil	3 parts.

Make a thoroughly homogeneous mixture of the ingredients.

American Cement.

India rubber	10 parts.
Chloroform	6 parts.
Mastic	2 parts.

This size is also good for making glass adhere to other hard surfaces.

Cement to Fix India Rubber on Metals.

Dissolve one part of gum lac in ten of cold liquid ammonia. This will take a month or so to effect. The solution allows the face of the India rubber to be softened, so that it may be applied to metals, wood, etc. When the ammonia evaporates, the India rubber hardens and adheres firmly to the metal.

Jewelers' Cement.

Dissolve over the water-bath fifty parts of fish glue in a little strong alcohol. Add four parts of gum ammoniac. Separately dissolve two parts of mastic in ten parts of alcohol. Mix the two solutions, and keep them in well-stoppered bottles. In order to use this it must be warmed over the water-bath.

Waterproof Cement.

Bichromate potash	8 parts.
Gelatin size	11 parts.
Alum	1 part.

Dissolve the gelatin in a little water, then add the bichromate of potash and the alum. This glue or cement resists water at all temperatures.

Modeling Wax.

Work up pure beeswax, either the natural yellow or bleached as desired, in twice its weight of spirit of turpentine. Color with yellow or red ochre, or with alkanet. Put the ochres into the turpentine at the same time as the wax, steep the alkanet in the essence for twelve hours or so before, and decant off the clear colored liquid No heat is used.

Soap for Metals.

Cocoanut soap	100 parts.
Chalk	8 parts.
Alum	3 parts.
Cream tartar	3 parts.
White lead	3 parts.

Cut the soap into slices, and melt it in an iron vessel, adding a little water. When the soap is thoroughly melted, add the other ingredients, mix the whole thoroughly for ten to fifteen minutes, then run it into moulds of white metal.

Soap for Removing Rust.

Whiting	9 parts.
Oil soap	6 parts.
Cyanide potassium	5 parts.
Water	60 parts.

Dissolve the soap in water over the fire, and add the cyanide, then little by little the whiting. If the compound is too thick, which may be due either to the whiting or the soap employed, add a little water until a paste is made which can be run into an iron or wooden mould. This will remove rust from steel, and give it a good polish.—Oils, Colors & Drysalteries.

Malt Kumyss.

Malt extract	1 oz.
Fresh yeast cake	¼ cake.
Fresh milk, warm	3 pts.

Incorporate the malt extract and the yeast thoroughly with a cup of warm milk; add the remainder of the milk, and stir vigorously. Keep the mixture in a warm place for a few hours until it begins to "work;" then put up in strong bottles —cork and tie securely. Set the bottles in a moderately warm place over night; then pack in ice. Serve the kumyss cold.

Violet Perfumes.

Violet Toilet Water.

Solution orris, 1%....	400 gms.
Solution vanillin, 10%	125 gms.
Ionone, 10%	50 gms.
Infusion musk	75 gms.
Infusion orris	2,350 gms.
Alcohol	14,000 gms.
Orange flower water..	4,000 gms.
Distilled water.....	4,000 gms.

Violet (Simple Extract).

Cassie ext., 2d pomade..	50 gms.
Violet ext., 2d pomade..100	gms.
Jasmine ext., 2d pomade.	50 gms.
Rose extract, 2d pomade	50 gms.
Oil geranium, Reunion..	5 gms.
Oil bergamot	5 gms.
Ionone, 10%	5 gms.
Solution vanillin, 10%...	5 gms.
Infusion ambrette.....	50 gms.
Infus. orris, from coarse-ground root.....400	gms.
Alcohol 280	gms.

Violet (Double Extract).

Cassie ext., 2d pomade..100	gms.
Violet ext., 2d pomade..150	gms.
Jasmine ext., 2d pomade.100	gms.
Rose extract, 2d pomade.100	gms.
Oil geranium, Reunion..	2 gms.
Ionone, 10%	10 gms.
Solution vanillin, 10%...	10 gms.
Infusion ambrette.....	20 gms.
Infus. orris, from coarse-ground root.....300	gms.
Alcohol 210	gms.

Violet (Triple Extract).

Cassie ext., 2d pomade..100	gms.
Violet ext., 2d pomade..300	gms.
Jasmine ext., 2d pomade.100	gms.
Rose extract, 2d pomade.100	gms.
Oil geranium, African...	1 gm.
Ionone, 10%	15 gms.
Solution vanillin, 10%...	5 gms.
Infus. orris, from coarse-ground root.....270	gms.
Infusion musk.....	10 gms.

Violet (Quadruple Extract).

Jasmine ext., 1st pomade.100	gms.
Rose extract, 1st pomade.100	gms.
Cassie ext., 1st pomade..200	gms.
Violet ext., 1st pomade..200	gms.
Oil geranium, Spanish ..	2 gms.
Solution vanillin, 10%...	10 gms.
Solution orris, 10%.....100	gms.
Solution ionone, 10%....	20 gms.
Infusion musk	10 gms.
Infus. orris, from coarse-ground root.....260	gms.

Violet Head Water, Frothing.

Solution orris, 1%....	500 gms.
Solution vanillin, 10%.	150 gms.
Ionone, 10%	100 gms.
Infusion musk.....	50 gms.
Infusion orris, coarse-ground root.....	1,950 gms.
Alcohol 12,000	gms.
Distilled water.....10,000	gms.
Pure glycerin	175 gms.
Potassium carbonate .	50 gms.
Soft soap, pure.....	25 gms.

Violet Sachet Powder.

Rose leaves 350	gms.
Sumatra benzoin powder.100	gms.
Orris powder 550	gms.
Infusion musk.....	30 gms.
Ionone, 10%	3 gms.
Orris oil	2 gms.
Bergamot oil.....	5 gms.

Violet extracts are colored with tincture of grass or chlorophyl.

Violet Powder.

Rice powder	500 gms.
Talc powder	700 gms.
Orris powder	300 gms.
Magnesium carbonate.	500 gms.
Violet (quad. extract).	75-100 gms.

Mix the powders thoroughly first. Then add the perfume and rub through a gauze sieve.

It is advisable to make all perfumes in somewhat larger quantities, say, 15 to 20 kilos at a time. This enables them to be stocked for some time, whereby they improve greatly. When all the ingredients are mixed, ten days or a fortnight, with frequent shakings, should elapse before the stuff is filtered. The filtered product must be kept in well-filled and well-corked bottles in a dry, dark, cool place, such as a well-ventilated cellar. After staying here for five or six weeks the preparation is ready for use. It is also true of infusions, such as those of orris, musk, benzoin, tolu, styrax, etc., that they improve with age, and they should therefore be made in good quantities, and a long time before they are wanted This is specially the case with musk.—West. Drug.

Foot Powders.

I.

Salicylic acid	1 dr.
Purified talcum	4 ozs.

Mix.

Zinc oxide ½ oz. may be used instead of the acid, but it is not so effectual.

II.

Salicylic acid	1 dr.
Zinc oxide.....1½	ozs.
Starch powder	3 ozs.

Mix.

III.

Salicylic acid	½ oz.
Boric acid	4 ozs.
Violet powder.....	8 ozs.
Eucalyptus oil	1 dr.

Mix.

IV.

Boric acid	1 oz.
Purified talcum	3 ozs.
Oil bergamot	5 m.

Mix.

A drop or two of some perfume oil, as bergamot, eucalyptus, or neroli should be added to each ounce of powder. As the best method of using these is to dust the socks with them, the powders should preferably be put up in boxes with perforated tops. It is also useful to put some of the powder in the shoes.

Flesh Enamel.

Zinc oxide (Hubbuck's)...480	grs.
Creta prep. (English)....480	grs.
Glycerine.....	6 drs.
Aq. rosæ.....add	16 ozs.

Perfume, q. s.
Carmen for flesh colo 3 grs. - 1 gal.

Face Cream.

Quince seed 2½	drs.
Boracic acid, C. P.....	15 grs.
Glycerine.....	1 oz.
Alcohol.....	3 ozs.
Aq rosæ.....add	16 ozs.

Perfume, q. s
Color, q. s.—Pacific Drug Review.

Mouth Wash Containing Formaldehyde.

Formaldehyde	1 dr.
Tincture benzoin.....	3 drs.
Tincture myrrh.....	1 dr.
Oil peppermint	3 m.
Oil anise.....	2 m.
Oil cassia.....	1 m.
Oil cinnamon 15	m.
Cochineal	2 grs.
Alcohol.....	2 ozs.

Mix. A few drops to be used in water. —B. & C. Drug.

Florida Water.

Oil lavender 120	min.
Oil bergamot 120	min.
Oil lemon.....120	min.
Oil neroli.....	60 min.
Oil balm.....	30 min.
Oil rose.....	10 min.
Tinct. turmeric	60 min.
Cologne spirits.....	2 pts.

Eau de Quinine.

Quinine sulphate.....	1 part.
Tincture cantharides...	10 parts.
Glycerin.....	75 parts.
Alcohol 500	parts.
Tincture rhatany	20 parts.
Spirit lavender.....	50 parts.

Mix.—Krause.

Gilding Powder.

Gold chloride	20 parts.
Potassium cyanide.....	60 parts.
Cream tartar..... ...	5 parts.
Precipitated chalk.....100	parts.

Before using, the powder is to be mixed with 100 parts of water, and then rubbed upon the metal with a pad of cotton-wool. —Martin.

Bedbug Destroyers

I.

Corrosive sublimate.....150	grs.
Ammonium chloride 300	grs.
Decoc quassia (1 in 20)...	32 ozs.

Mix and dissolve.

II.

Soft or green soap	1 oz.
Caustic soda.....60	grs.
Water 14	ozs.

III.

Naphthalin	3 ozs.
Benzin 30	ozs.

This mixture may be used indiscriminately on bedding, furniture, textiles of all descriptions, wall paper, etc.

IV.

Camphor 2½	ozs.
Paraffin wax.....2½	ozs.
Cottonseed oil	5 ozs.
Benzin	25 ozs.

V.

Naphthalin, crude.....	2 ozs.
Tobacco, cut, or Scotch snuff	3 ozs.
Benzin 32	ozs.
Oil melissa, enough to flavor.	

Mix the naphthalin, tobacco and benzin, macerate for five days, agitating occasionally, decant the clear liquid, and flavor with the oil.—Amer. Drug.

The Best Shampoo.

Tincture green soap.....1	pt.
Potassium carbonate.... ...1	oz.
Water, enough to make 1	gal.

Perfume, a sufficient quantity.
—Amer. Drug.

Liquid Dentifrices.

Odonter.

Soap bark, powder	2 ozs.
Cudbear, powder	4 drs.
Glycerin	4 ozs.
Alcohol	14 ozs.
Water sufficient to make	32 ozs.

Mix, and let macerate, with frequent agitation, for several days; filter; add flavor; if necessary filter again through magnesium carbonate or paper pulp.

Sweet Anise.

Soap bark	2 ozs.
Anise seed	4 drs.
Cloves	4 drs.
Cinnamon	4 drs.
Cochineal	60 grs.
Vanilla	60 grs.
Oil peppermint	1 dr.
Alcohol	16 ozs.
Water sufficient to make	32 ozs.

Reduce the drugs to coarse powder, dissolve the oil of peppermint in the alcohol, add equal parts of water, and macerate therein the powders for 5 to 6 days, with frequent agitation; place in percolator and percolate until 32 fluid ounces have been obtained. Let stand for a week and filter through paper; if necessary to make it perfectly bright and clear shake up with some magnesia, and again filter.

Saponaceous.

White Castile soap	2 ozs.
Glycerin	2 ozs.
Alcohol	8 ozs.
Water	4 ozs.
Oil peppermint	20 dps.
Oil wintergreen	30 dps.
Solution of carmine, N. F.	sufficient to color.

Dissolve the soap in the alcohol and water, add the other ingredients, and filter.

Cardamom and Snake Root.

White Castile soap	1 oz.
Tinct. cardamom	2 drs.
Tinct. asarum	2 drs.
Oil peppermint	30 dps.
Oil wintergreen	30 dps.
Oil cloves	5 dps.
Oil cassia	5 dps.
Glycerin	5 ozs.
Alcohol	13 ozs.
Water	13 ozs.
Carmine color, N. F.,	sufficient to color.

Mix the soap, glycerin, water, alcohol; add the remainder of the ingredients; let stand a few days and filter at a low temperature so that it will not become turbid afterward.

Witchazel.

Hamamelis water	18 ozs.
Tinct. myrrh	9 ozs.
Honey of roses	4 ozs.
Tannic acid	½ oz.
Sodium salicylate	½ oz.

Thymobenzoform.

Thymol	4 grs.
Benzoic acid	14 grs.
Tincture eucalyptus	225 ms.
Oil peppermint	9 ms.
Chloroform	15 ms.
Alcohol	3 ozs.

Twenty drops in a glass of water as a mouth wash.

Salol Astringent

Salol	30 grs.
Tannin	30 grs.
Saccharin	4 grs.
Safranine hydrochloride	½ gr.
Spirit lavender	225 m.
Spirit melissa	225 m.
Spirit peppermint	12 dps.
Cologne water	2¾ ozs.

Botot's.

Cloves	30
Cinnamon	30
Anise	30
Cochineal	20
Alcohol	2000
Oil peppermint	15

The drugs in coarse powder are macerated in the alcohol for one week, with occasional agitation. Filter and add the oil of peppermint.

Gargle.

Zinc sulphate	2 grs.
Potassium chlorate	120 grs.
Glycerin	1 oz.
Water, q. s. ad	4 ozs.

Teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water at short intervals.

Catarrh Snuff.

Sodium bicarbonate	10 grs.
Magnesium carbonate	15 grs.
Menthol	5 grs.
Cocaine muriate	20 grs.
Sugar milk	7½ drs.

Powder finely and mix.

Kid Glove Cleaner.

Javelle water	17 parts.
Ammonia water	1 part
Powdered soap	25 parts.
Water	19 parts.

Let stand until a jelly forms. Use with a piece of flannel.—Merck's Report.

Wild Cherry Phosphate.

Liq. acid phosphates	16 ozs.
Oil bitter almonds	16 ms.
Caramel, q. s. to produce	cherry color.

Dispensed with syrup in the usual manner, the above makes a popular summer beverage.

Menthol Tooth Paste.

Menthol	2 parts.
Sublimed sulphur	50 parts.
Magnesium carbonate	50 parts.
Cochineal	1 part.
Glycerin, q. s. to form paste.	

—Merck's Report.

Ink Powder.

Tannin	1 oz.
Dried sulphate iron	3½ drs.
Powdered gum arabic	1 scr.
Sugar	2 scr.
Anilin blue, B	2 scr.

Mix. Dissolve in a quart of water.—Chem. and Drug.

Eucalyptus Gum Hair Tonic.

Tincture red gum	1 oz.
Eau de cologne	1 oz.
Glycerin	4 ozs.

Mix.

Ferrier's Snuff.

Salicylic acid	3 grs.
Boric acid	30 grs.
Phenazone	15 grs.
French chalk to	120 grs.

White French Polish.

Gum sandarac	1 oz
White shellac	3 ozs.
Camphor	2 drs.
Methylated spirit	20 ozs.

Let stand well corked for a week, frequently shaking, and then allow it to settle and decant the clear liquid.

Deshler's Salve.

Resin	12 parts.
Suet	12 parts.
Yellow wax	12 parts.
Turpentine	6 parts.
Linseed oil	17 parts.

Anti-catarrh Smelling Salts.

Carbolic acid crystals	3 ozs.
Ammonium carbonate	2 ozs.
Strong solution ammonia	5 ozs.
Eucalyptol	3 drs.
Camphor	3 drs.
Sawdust, q. s.	

Mix.

New Vasoliment Preparations.

Sulphurated Vasoliment.

Sulphur	3 parts.
Oleum lini	37 parts.

Heat the mixture until the sulphur is dissolved, and add:

Vasoliment, q. s. make 100 parts.

Compound Sulphurated Vasoliment.

Vasoliment sulphurated.	10 parts.
Juniper tar	10 parts.
Thymol	3 parts.
Eucalyptol	3 parts.
Oil turpentine	30 parts.
Vasoliment, q. s. make	100 parts.

—Franz Wippern, in Phar. Cent.

Brilliantinee.

1.	Suet	40 ozs.
	Wax	40 ozs.
	Sesame oil	40 ozs.

Melt in a water bath, constantly stirring, so as to make a foamy mixture, and add

Castor oil	21 ozs.
Tragacanth muc., thick	20 ozs.

Perfume as desired.

2.	Alcohol, 60%	4 ozs.
	Castor oil	2 ozs.
	Neroli oil	20 m.
	Oil rose geranium	5 m.
	Oil verbena	5 m.
	Oil lemon	50 m.

Color yellow with saffron.

3.	Alcohol, 90%	3 ozs.
	Castor oil	2 drs.
	Expressed oil almond	1½ ozs.
	Glycerin	4 drs.
	Extract Jockey Club	1 dr.
4	Lard	7 ozs.
	Spermaceti	7 ozs.
	Expressed oil almond	7 ozs.
	Wax	2 ozs.

Liquid Brilliantine.

Olive oil	4 ozs.
Glycerin	3 ozs.
Alcohol	3 ozs.

Perfume.

Headache Pills.

Quinine valerianate	10 gms.
Caffeine citrate	5 gms.
Extract cannabis ind.	1 gm.

Make into 100 pills. Dose, 2 to 3 pills daily.—Phar Post.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for that they cannot get complete information about; so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Cupriaseptol.

This is the trade name given to a combination of copper and phenosulphonic acid. It appears as a crystalline powder, or as small crystals of green color. It is soluble in water and possesses hæmostatic powers of a high order.—Era.

Formaldehyde-bisulphite.

This is a compound of formaldehyde and sodium bisulphite, and is said to possess the combined antiseptic properties of its constituents. It is made by mixing the two substances and evaporating to crystallization.—Drug. Topics.

Fortoine.

This is a substance resulting from the action of formaldehyde on cotoine. It appears as little yellow crystals, tasteless or nearly so, and of an odor resembling that of canella. It readily dissolves in chloroform, aceton, glacial acetic acid, and the alkalies, but with difficulty in ether, alcohol and benzol, and is totally insoluble in water.—Era.

Silberol.

Under this name silver sulphocarbolate was introduced into therapeutics some years back by Zanardi. Pini has employed it in the treatment of gonorrhœa, and now Colombo states that it is very useful as a disinfectant in certain ocular affections. It is a powerful antiseptic, but is less caustic than silver nitrate. For disinfecting the conjuntiva or the cornea, a two per mille solution may be used instead of sublimate solution. If employed instead of silver nitrate, solutions of twice the strength of those of that salt will be required.—L'Union Pharm.

Guaiacol Phosphite.

This compound of phosphorus and guaiacol is prepared by Ballard as follows: 124 grammes of crystallized guaiacol is treated with 50 grammes of caustic soda dissolved in 90 per cent. alcohol; to the clear solution phosphorous trichloride is run in through a tapped funnel until the solution is no longer alkaline to phenolphthalein; the precipitated salts are filtered out, the alcohol is distilled off, and the residue extracted with absolute alcohol, which only dissolves the phosphite of guaiacol. The solution is then evaporated on the water bath and the salt crystallized out, purified by recrystallization from absolute alcohol, and finally dried over sulphuric acid. The crystals represent the neutral phosphite of guaiacol. It forms a white crystalline powder, melting at 77.5°. Creosote treated in a similar manner gives a thick reddish-yellow liquid, which consists of the phosphorous esters of the various phenols present in the creosote; for this the author proposes the name "phosphatol."—Rep. de Phar.

Fersan.

This is a preparation of iron for internal administration. The usual dose is 2 Gm. three times daily, either in powder or tablet form, or after mixing with water in milk or soup.—West. Drug.

Tannocreosoform.

This is a combination of tannin, creosote and formaldehyde, which occurs as a non-toxic, brownish, odorless and tasteless powder, insoluble in water and glycerin, dissolved by dilute alkalies. It is an active antiseptic, suitable both for external and internal use. In the latter case it may be given in daily doses of 5 Gm.—Nouv. Rem.

Amyl Salicylate.

B. Lyonnet suggests that amyl salicylate may be usefully substituted for methyl salicylate in medicine. Internally, it is practically non-toxic; applied to the skin, it is non-irritant, and is readily absorbed. It has a much less powerful odor than the methyl ester, and combines with the action of the salicylic acid it contains the sedative effect of amylic derivatives.—L'Union Pharm.

Methyl-Nonyl Ketone Compounds.

If methyl-nonyl ketone and benzaldehyde are allowed to stand for a time together in the light no reaction takes place, but if these bodies are allowed to stand in contact with alcoholic potash for twenty-four hours the vessel is found to be filled with very voluminous crystals. When purified by recrystallization from alcohol these crystals melt at 41 to 42° C.; they are insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, benzene, and acetic acid; they boil in a vacuum at 245°.—Chem. & Drug.

Hedonal.

This has been employed in cases of insanity as a sedative and hypnotic. As a sedative it has proved almost entirely negative, even when large doses were given. The hypnotic effect is described as indubitable but by no means certain. It is also said to be a diuretic. The usual effective dose is 2 to 3 Gm. It is generally placed dry on the tongue and washed down with aromatic water.—Nouv. Rem.

Curangin.

This is a new febrifuge glucoside of considerable power. It is the active principle of Curanga amara Jus., one of the Scrophulariaceæ, obtained by extraction with acetic ether, and subsequent treatment of the solution (it is evaporated to dryness, the residue taken up with alcohol, impurities thrown down by lead acetate, and the solution filtered. Lead is removed by a stream of hydrogen sulphide, the solution evaporated to dryness, and the residue again taken up with a mixture of alcohol and chloroform. From this it is thrown down by ether). Curangeine is easily soluble in ethylic alcohol, aceton, acetic ether and methylic alcohol. It is soluble in 555½ parts of cold wrter.

Perodine.

This has been suggsted as a slightly toxic antithermic. It has been claimed to be a much more practical oxidizer than arranic or vanadium, being less toxic than they.—West. Drug.

Lanthanum Salicylate.

This has recently been proposed as an antiseptic. It is an insoluble powder, and owes its virtues to the salicylate acid contained in it. It is prepared in the same way as the didymium salt.—Nouv. Rem.

Sapodermin.

This is a soap employed by Dr. A Sack with success in various skin diseases. It contains 0 2 per cent. of mercury in form of a soluble mercury-casein compound. The soap is used as a lather, which is allowed to dry on the skin.—Apoth. Zeit.

Velvril.

This is the trade name for a new substitute for india-rubber, prepared from nitrolinolein, nitroricinolein and nitrocellulose. It is claimed that in elasticity and other necessary qualities velvril furnishes the long-looked-for absolute succedaneum for india-rubber and guttapercha.—Era.

Nectrianin.

This is a liquid preparation recommended for cancer, prepared by Bra and Mongour from Nectria ditissima, the cancer parasite of the vegetable kingdom. It is to be looked upon as a purely local, symptomatic remedy, useful chiefly as a substitute for morphine, owing to its analgesic powers.—Apoth. Zeit.

Dionine.

This is the trade name for the hydrochlorate of ethylmorphine, a new local anæsthetic in surgery of the eye. It enables painless operations on the interior of the eye without the immediate afterpains occasioned by operations on the iris, chorid, etc. According to M. Darier, dionine causes profound and prolonged anæsthesia of the entire globe. He uses it in instillations of 5% strength.

Guaiacol Cacodylate

This new compound, which has been introduced as a remedy for tuberculosis, consists of a combination of molecular weights of cacodylic acid with guaiacol. It is a white crystalline salt, showing a prismatic formation under the lens. It is hygrometric, and contains about a molecule of water of crystallization. It is stated by Barbary and Rebec to be soluble in alcohol and glycerin, but A. Astruc and H. Murco point out that these so-called solutions give reactions identical with those of pure guaiacol. The latter authors find the ccmpound to be extremely unstable. It is dissociated completely by a trace of water, the whole of the cacodylic acid passing into solution. Similarly the whole of the guaiacol may be removed by treatment with ether, the acid being left insoluble.—Nouv. Rem.

Examination Questions Louisiana Board of Pharmacy.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. What is the difference between weight, specific gravity and specific volume?

2. I have powdered opium assaying 16½ per cent. morphine; on exposure it absorbs 10 per cent. moisture. If I make tinct. opium with this moist powdered opium, what will be the percentage morphine strength of such a tincture?

3. What quantity of each ingredient should be used in making 30 grammes of ointment to contain 5 per cent. aristol, 2 per cent. cocaine, 10 per cent. lanoline and the balance vaseline?

4. How many grains of pepsin 1-1300 will equal 1 drachm pepsin 1-3000?

5 What is the measure of 18 avoirdupois ounces of glycerin sp. gr. 1.250 in cc.?

6. How many grammes of ether sp. gr. 0.750 will a pint bottle contain?

7. A piece of sugar weighing 150 grains was found to weigh when immersed in oil of turpentine (sp. gr. 0.87) 68.42 grains; what is its specific gravity?

8. I have two ingredients, one 70 per cent. strength. I desire to mix 5 pounds of the 70 per cent. with such a quantity of the 24 per cent. as will make a 40 per cent. mixture. How much of the 24 per cent. mixture shall I use?

9. What quantity of solution of atropine sulphate containing 1 grain to 1 drachm should be used in making a 12 ounce mixture containing 1-64 grain of atropine sulphate to each teaspoonful?

10. What quantity of a 20 per cent. solution should be used in making 200 grammes of a 4 per cent. solution?

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Define the following terms: (a) anodyne; (b) antacid; (c) aperient; (d) cholagogue; (e) demulcent; (f) diaphoretic; (g) emollient; (h) prophylactic; (i) rubefacient; (j) sialagogue.

2. What is aloes? (b) From what part of the plant and how is it obtained? (c) What two varieties are official? What other variety is most used in commerce? What is the dose?

3. What is turpentine? (b) How obtained? (c) What important oil is derived from it? (d) In what manner is the oil obtained? (e) What is the residue, and give its official name.

4. What part of the rhubarb is official? (b) What special variety does the U. S. P. recognize? (c) What is the botanical source? (d) What is its important constituent? (e) Give dose as a purgative and laxative.

5. What is asafoetida? (b) To what constituent does it owe its peculiar odor? (c) Name an official preparation made with water? (d) One with alcohol? (e) What is the dose?

6. What is an alkaloid? (b) Outline a general method for obtaining them from the crude drug. (c) Name five official.

7. What is glucoside? (b) How do they differ from alkaloids? (c) Name two that are official.

8. What are resins? (b) How do they differ from alkaloids and glucosides? (c) How are they prepared? (d) Name three that are official.

9. Give common name of the following: (a) Saccharum lactis; (b) sanguinaria; (c) sambucus; (d) myristica; (e) matricaria; (f) krameria; (g) juglans; (h) ichthyocolla; (i) hiruda; (j) granatum.

10. Give official name of the following: (a) Sweet flag; (b) male fern; (c) quebracho; (d) Canadian hemp; (e) Roman chamomile; (f) starch; (g) lard· (h) bitter apple; (i) castor oil; (j) savine.

PHARMACY.

1. How are the titles of official substances indicated in the nomenclature of the U. S. P.? (b) Illustrate your meaning by describing the following: Alcohol, mistura, glycyrrhiza, composita.

2. Name the two principal solvents used in pharmaceutical operations. (b) When solids dissolve rapidly in liquids without chemical change, how is the temperature of the solution affected? (c) How affected if chemical action takes place?

3. Name ingredients in compound syrup of squills. (b) What is its common name? (c) What syrup contains aqua ammonia? (d) What syrup contains an official vinegar? (e) Should it be made with or without heat?

4. How would you prepare deodorized tincture opium?

5. What is the difference between a natural and an artificial emulsion? (b) Give an example of each. (c) What is the difference between emulsion and saponification?

6. What is styrax? (b) Describe its physical properties. (c) Into what official preparation does it enter as an ingredient?

7. What is the common name of oleum tiglii? (b) Is it a fixed or volatile oil? (c) What is the difference between an ointment and a cerate? (d) What official ointment is made from an alkaloid? (e) What official cerate is used as a vesicant?

8. What is the difference between a precipitate and a sediment? (b) What is a precipitant? (c) What term is applied to the liquid which remains above the precipitate? (d) Name one official mercurial preparation made by precipitation.

9. What tincture is made by dissolving an extract in the menstruum? (b) What percentage of extract should the tincture contain? (c) What percentage of alkaloid should the alkaloid contain?

10. Name tinctures, the active ingredients of which are represented by the following percentages: One 5 per cent. tincture; two 10 per cent. tinctures; two 15 and two 20 per cent. tinctures; one each 30, 40 and 50 per cent tinctures.

CHEMISTRY.

1 What is an element? (b) A compound? (c) How would you distinguish between them?

2. What is a definite chemical compound? (b) What is a stable chemical compound? (c) Are all definite compounds stable?

3. What do you understand by allotropism? (b) Give an example. (c) By isomerism? (d) Give an example.

4. What is latent heat? (b) When is latent heat rendered sensible? (c) When is sensible heat rendered latent? (d) What is the latent heat of water?

5. What is the formula of carbon monoxide? (b) Of carbon dioxide? (c) How would you distinguish one from the other?

6. What is iodine? (b) How met with in nature? (c) To what class of elements does it belong? (d) What is resublimed iodine? (e) How distinguish its compounds?

7. What is sulphur? (b) What is the difference between flowers of sulphur and powdered brimstone? (c) What acid does sublimed sulphur contain? (d) How may it be removed?

8. What two classes of compounds of iron are there? (b) How can their salts be distinguished physically? (c) How chemically? (d) Write the formula of both chlorides.

9. Write the formula of the following: (a) Ammonium hydrate. (b) Sodium hydrogen phosphate. (c) Magnesium sulphate. (d) Chloroform. (e) Ethyl alcohol.

10. Give tests to distinguish: (a) sulphates; (b) thiosulphates; (c) nitrates; (d) lead; (e) zinc.

Phosphoric Acid in Dyspepsia.

Worry, grief or any over-exertion of the nervous system causes an exaggerated elimination of phosphoric acid, entailing in time neurasthenic cachexia Besides this primary neurasthenia, which is always first manifested in the acidity of the urine, the nerve cell may lose its phosphorous from some physical, debilitating cause, usually the defective functioning of the gastro-hepatic apparatus. The missing phosphorus must be supplied and Joulie prescribes for this purpose a diurnal 12 drops of medicinal phosphoric acid; Bardet prefers a lemonade made of 28 gm. of medicinal phosphoric acid; 29 gm. of extract of orange and 250 gm. simple syrup, with water to make one liter.

Another formula less styptic and acid, is white of egg, 60 gm.; phosphoric acid, 58 gm., and water to make 400 c.c. Boil until completely dissolved and add extract of orange 20 gm., syrup 400 gm. and water to make one liter. Dose, 10 to 15 teaspoonfuls in water during meals. Phosphoric acid deserves an important place in the treatment of dyspepsia. It has the advantage over other acids that it supplies a substance needed in the organism and repairs losses. Its laxative action, however, contra-indicates it in diarrhea or chronic enteritis.—Gazette de Gynecol.

HOW TO TREAT EMERGENCIES.

BY B. K. VAN NATEN, M.D.

In talking to you on the subject of emergencies I cannot help feeling that I am treading on ground just a trifle unsafe. Yet since the pharmacist is in so many cases the first who has to do that the wounded, those suffering from severe shock, or those, who either by accident or otherwise, are under the influence of poisonous substances it becomes one's duty as well as pleasure to throw what light he may be able upon the subject both from the standpoint of humanity where life may be saved and from the standpoint of the pharmacist whose reputation may as the case may be, be either saved or won. Almost at once I am confronted with the all-wise and omnipresent pessimist who shrugs his shoulders, looks at me pityingly, whispering "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing," swaggers off with his head elevated, his nose pointing heavenward with the air of a man who has, rather grudgingly, given to the world a new and brilliant idea. Yes, we meet this man on every side, he tells us the world is going wrong—at least the whole world but himself—that knowledge has reached its zenith and when a new idea which aims to the benefit and uplifting of humanity presents itself he again seeks to check the growth and development of the infant by saying again "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." Well, granted this is true in some cases. One could easily imagine it to be true in the uneducated, over-confident individual, but I have no such people to deal with in this talk, but a thinking, educated class who have common sense and know how and when to use it. Yet in my opening sentence I said I felt that I were treading on unsafe ground, and unsafe in this way only. No two cases present the same peculiarities since no two individuals are the same. Two cases of shock may be as unlike as two cases of typhoid fever, and one must take in symptomatic details in applying treatment. I cannot give you treatment of specific cases. Such would be impossible until the case were presented and even then I might not be able to recommend the best treatment, but I shall aim to give you a few general facts, which may probably be of use to you in the majority of cases.

And in just such cases one needs first of all a presence of mind. Such are the times that, to use a common expression, "try one's nerves." The surroundings are in many cases such as are, to say the least, trying. An individual is knocked down in a seemingly deserted street yet, in less time than it takes to tell it, he is surrounded by an eager, curious crowd. Everybody waits on some one else to do something. Finally he is carried into your pharmacy. The crowd follows, eager to see this wise man bring the dead to life. Everybody is excited, everybody knows just how it happened, everybody wishes his neighbor to understand that he was first upon the spot, and everybody has by this time thought of something to do. You are advised to "lift his head," "lower his head," "loosen his clothes," "give him some whiskey," "where is your ammonia?" "Are you bound to let the man die?" And so on until unless you have yourself well in hand, you know less about the position of the articles in your store than your unconscious patient. Stop for a moment, take a brace, think to yourself, "I will not allow myself to get rattled." Clear out your store, these people are doing no good and may be doing a great deal of harm. Insist upon these people leaving. It may make you unpopular for the moment, but in the end will gain for you their respect, esteem and, a point never to be overlooked, their custom. If you want help send for a doctor, tell him what you have done and then freely and entirely turn the case over to him.

In the next place use your common sense. Look at your patient narrowly, try to picture his condition and act accordingly. Stop and think. If your patient is going to die in the time it takes you, or ought to take you, to think he'll probably die in spite of anything you could have done anyway. Does this man need stimulation, or is he already too much stimulated? Will he die if that bleeding is not checked—probably—then how is the best way to stop it? Because I or some one else has told you that we find cold water of use in morphine poisoning, don't subject every case to a shower bath at once, but ask yourself if the patient can stand it. Are there contra indications? You are usually quite sensible, why not use it here? A good dose of common sense, injected directly into your own brain, will probably in the end be of more use to your patient than all your drugs on your crowded shelves.

Fainting.

Now one of the most common, even though it is often the least serious, is a condition of fainting.

It is hardly necessary to call your attention to the fact that there are many different grades of this phenomenon. One individual only says he feels faint, yet he is perfectly conscious and answers your questions directly. Another probably complains that things are getting dark, he gropes his way along the wall, yet he is still conscious and able, with a little help, to walk. Yet another suddenly loses all consciousness and falls heavily to the ground. It is to be remembered that cases of fainting are not in themselves serious, though the conditious from which they arise may be. The causes are many—sudden emotion as a fright, joy, etc., the witnessing of an accident, the sight of blood, pain, prolonged irritation, and many such are in the category of causes. So-called prodromal symptoms are usually present. The patient says that things are growing dark, he staggers slightly, he has a ringing in the ears, complains of giddiness and falls in an unconscious state. In the meantime, the face has become very pale, the lips dry and bloodless, the eyes usually partially closed. The paleness is of a peculiar color, not exactly white, but of a shade usually known as asby. The unconsciousness is of short duration. The heart action is not impaired in the least, but is regular and full. The respiration shows nothing abnormal except that it may be a little more full and deep than normal. In short, the general condition of the patient is good and is nothing that should alarm one.

The treatment is well known. Loosen the clothing so that the respiratory apparatus may have every chance of acting. Get the patient to cool, fresh air. Keep the head low and apply stimulants to start the reflexes, such as dashing very cold water on the chest or the inhalation of ammonia. When the patient is in a condition to swallow, a glass of wine or hot whiskey is of use. One point I wish to call your attention to especially is to keep the head low. The loss of consciousness, the loss of equilibrium, the paleness of the face, all are indications that the head and brain are suffering from a lack of blood and we can help nature by placing the head low and thus making a path of least resistance for the blood on its way to the brain. I emphasize this point because nine people out of ten forget it and the first thing is to lift the sufferer's head on the knee and begin, soothingly, pushing back tangled locks and gently rubbing the head, and while this might be a pleasant sensation for one conscious, it is hardly a remedial agent.

Shock.

The second phenomenon, which is met quite commonly and allied to the above, is a condition of shock. Shock is said to be caused by an intense irritation of the peripheral nerves, especially attacking the functions of the heart and respiration. Here again the causes are many. Injuries to the vertebrael column or the abdomen are especially liable to produce it. Further shock is caused by lightning, burns, a live wire, operative measures, pain, physical emotions, fear, etc. The so-called nervous or irritable individual is particularly liable to shock.

Shock is chiefly characterized by weakened energy of the heart action and irregular action of the respiratory apparatus. The temperature always falls, consciousness usually remains, the patient knows what is going on around him, but takes little interest in the surroundings. The skin and visible mucous membranes are pale. The pulse is small, markedly slow, and often interrupted and irregular. The breathing is irregular and labored. The nervous symptoms vary so that two kinds of shock are spoken of. In one set of cases the patient is much agitated, he may groan or shriek or cry out with fear. Such is spoken of as erethistic shock. In

the second and most common series of cases, and the condition we usually associate shock with in our minds, the patient lies quiet, is listless, partially conscious, and takes no interest in his surroundings. The countenance is sunken and the patient shows symptoms of marked weakness. This combination of symptoms is spoken of as torpid shock. Death may follow from the cessation of heart's action and respiration which gradually weaken until they cease.

The indications for treatment are—first, to get the patient warm. Wrap him in warm blankets and, if possible, apply hot water bottles. If these cannot be had, a vigorous massage is good to restore peripheral circulation. Heart and respiratory stimulants are indicated and probably the best is caffeine, given in strong coffee or hypodermically. Atrophine, if used, should be given carefully, since in large doses it may paralyze the respiration and thus add to the danger. The giving of whiskey or brandy has long been resorted to, but they are not direct heart stimulants, and do not seem to be of as much use as caffeine. They may by their depressant action remove inhibition and quiet the patient.

Heat Exhaustion.

Another condition quite commonly met with in the larger cities during the summer season is a condition of heat exhaustion and the still more common condition known as sunstroke. They may arise from exactly the same conditions. Yet they present clinical pictures which are opposites.

Prolonged exposure to heat, not necessarily the direct rays of the sun, often aided by impermeable clothing, physical exertion, and a lack of fluids in the body give us a picture of heat exhaustion. The patient is usually in extreme state of collapse and prostration, usually restless and often delirious. Face is pale, the surface of the body cool, the pulse small and rapid, while the thermometer would show the internal temperature markedly lowered —as low as 95° or 96°.

Here again one would attempt to get the patient warm by the methods mentioned. Hot drinks are indicated if the patient can swallow. A small amount of brandy or whiskey added to hot water would seem well. If the pulse be very small and rapid, strychnia would seem to be of use.

In sunstroke, on the other hand, we have a very different picture. The condition is most serious, death being at times almost instantaneous; in other cases, the patient barely survives an hour. However, the usual form seen in this latitude comes on during exposure to the direct rays of the sun with pain in the head, dizziness, a feeling of oppression and sometimes nausea and vomiting. Visual disturbances, such as colored vision, are common. Insensibility follows, which may be transient or deepened into profound coma, from which the patient never recovers. The picture is very characteristic and strongly contrasted with the preceding condition.

The face is deeply flushed of a bloated, purple appearance. The skin feels hot, the pulse is rapid and full, the temperature is usually way up, the thermometer registering 107° to 110°. The breathing is labored and deep. The pupils are at first extremely dilated, but later pass to the opposite pole of extreme contraction, and the case may be mistaken for morphine poisoning, the history being the sole guide.

The treatment is almost the opposite suggested in the last condition. Probably nothing has so good an effect as cold, rubbing the body with ice, putting an ice cap on the head, or the free use of very cold water often has the very best effect. Cold drinks or cold enemeta are of use.

Other than this I could only tell you to treat symptomatically, but probably by this time the case would have been transferred, and believe me when I say, gladly transferred, to an attending physician.

(To be Continued.)

Sugar as a Food.

One can, without much effort of memory recall those days when physicians inveighed in grave terms against the use of sugar. Mothers were warned of the injury to the health of their offspring which would assuredly follow the consumption of sugar in any but the most sparing quantities.

Sugar was "heating"; it caused constipation, and required a large amount of gastric juice to digest it properly. Moreover, it affected injuriously the respiratory organs and favored the production of intestinal worms. Now, *nous avons changé tout cela*, and more enlightened views prevail. In various countries physicians became convinced of the errors of their ways, one of the first converts to the belief that sugar is a healthful food being Michel Levy, the well-known French hygienist. Proudhon and Cruveilhier supported these views, the former of whom was the author of the aphorism that "sugar constitutes the poor man's pharmacy," his pocket alone suffering.

At the present time sugar from being almost universally condemned has been advanced to a pedestal in the dietary list, and bids fair—unless due discretion be used in its consumption—to lead its lovers into excess with its consequent evil effects.

However, the truth that sugar is a valuable food cannot be gainsaid, and when it is learned that its consumption has doubled for the world in fifteen years, and that in Great Britain is three times as great per capita as it was forty years ago, a good idea will be had of the appreciation with which the saccharine matter is regarded by the present generation.

Dr. H. Willoughby Gardner on the dietetic value of sugar, points out that it is easily digested and absorbed into the system; it is readily stored up as glycogen, forming a reserve of force-producing material; it is in this form readily available when required; it becomes completely oxidized without any waste, and leaves no residue. Dr. Gardner, who is an enthusiast as regards the merits of sugar, attributes to the fact that the British people are the largest consumers of sugar in the world, the reason that they have so greatly increased in height, weight, and health in the past half-century.

The German army authorities in 1897 made some experiments with regard to the sustaining and invigorating properties of sugar, which proved conclusively that it is an adjunct to the soldier's diet of almost inestimable value. It was declared that a few lumps of sugar acted like a charm against fatigue as well as in quenching thirst. The British government followed the example set it by the Germans, and now provides its soldiers with 37 Gm. of sugar daily. The result of the experiment has been most satisfactory in the South African campaign. Our army, too, in its revised ration scale is allowed a generous amount of sweet food, but the time of trial has not been long enough to pass judgment as to its effects, although there is no reason to doubt that the American soldier will assimilate sugar with as much benefit to his health as have his European fellows.—Med. Record.

Phototherapy.

Like air, light has a very great influence on our organs. It is one of the most active stimulants of animal and vegetable energy, that which contributes especially to the development of hemoglobin and chlorophyll. A special method of treatment called heliotherapy, we are told by a writer, has now been adopted for the benefit of the nervous system. Near Trieste, in the mountains of Carniola, at an altitude of 2,500 feet, neurasthenics are made to take actual "sun-baths" which cure them in a short time. Dr. Finsen, of Copenhagen, inventor of "phototherapy," has cured in a few months very refractory diseases of the skin. In his phototherapic institute at Lysyria, he has cured 300 out of 400 cases of lupus, that frightful germ disease that so disfigures the countenance, and he has successfully treated various cancerous maladies and even tuberculosis. —Popular Science News.

Clarifying Wine of Pepsin.

The method is recommended of adding gelatine, then shaking with talcum, asbestos, or still better, with kieselguhr and filtering through a wet plaited filter. The clarifying powder should be transferred to the filter and the liquid poured on carefully, in such a manner as to prevent washing the powder away from the walls of the filter. If the filtrate does not pass through clear at once, it is returned to the filter until it does.—Phar. Zeit.

DISINFECTANTS.

BY PROF. WILBUR L. SCOVILLE.

Sixteen fluid ounces do not always make a pint, two pints are often less than a quart, and disinfectants do not always disinfect. This is the burden of the present wail, and the sometime cause of other people's troubles and worries.

Until recently it was supposed that a disinfectant is a disinfectant, and a connection between it and a germ was all that is necessary to sign the latter's death warrant. But the germ is subject to environments like mortals, and if the surroundings are favorable the germ may laugh the disinfectant to scorn, even at close quarters.

The germ is an artful dodger, and often escapes an overwhelming force. This is just being realized fully by the bacteriologists, and the methods of entrapping and murdering the wily germ are therefore being modified.

Perhaps the most important discovery is that the presence of water is at all times a necessity. Not simply a little dewy moisture, but a flood of water, makes the disinfectant a terror to the germ. Water alone, he thrives in, but water plus a disinfectant means his death. And the larger the quantity of water the more fatal it will be.

For instance, scientists have found that the disinfecting power of some chemical salts, like mercuric chloride, is relatively stronger in weak than in concentrated solutions, due to the fact that the salt dissociates in weak solutions. The presence of other salts hinders this dissociation and consequently weakens the disinfecting power. Thus the presence of sodium or ammonium chloride in solutions of mercuric chloride, makes the latter more stable, but reduces its antiseptic action, unless very weak solutions are employed. In the latter case the difference is scarcely noticeable.

On the other hand, these and other salts added to carbolic acid and other organic compounds, increase the antiseptic action. Water is a necessity to active disinfection, and a five-per-cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid has been found to be *more efficient* as a disinfectant than the liquefied 90-per-cent. acid.

Alcohol, which has recently been discovered to be a safe and effective antidote to carbolic acid, robs it of nearly all its antiseptic power. Hence the suggestion that has been made, to dispense carbolic acid over the counter, only in alcoholic solution, in order to prevent its use as a poison, is not permissible because it also robs it of its disinfecting power. Even a weak alcohol reduces the power of carbolic acid. Formaldehyde is affected in the same way.

On the other hand, certain salts, like mercuric chloride and silver nitrate, have their power increased by dissolving in 25 to 50 per cent. alcohol, but a strong alcohol reduces the power of these.

To the pharmacist, all this means two things, important and practical. First, that all bodies which are disinfectant are not to be combined, because some act best under conditions which are detrimental to others; and second, the best of disinfectants and disinfectant mixtures need careful and intelligent directions for their use, or they may prove ineffectual.

The spring housecleaner who applies for a disinfectant at this season of the year, wants something which will be economical, easy to apply, and will leave no stain or dirt around for subsequent removal. To supply this demand, three lines of disinfectants are in use.

First, the chlorides, which, excepting corrosive sublimate, are weak in action. There is an impression abroad that they are strong disinfectants, but it is a mistake. They are antiseptic and fungicidal, but not truly disinfectant.

Corrosive sublimate is an exception, but it is expensive and strongly poisonous, and is generally avoided for these reasons.

We do not include chlorinated lime and soda here, because these are not chlorides but hypochlorites. They may be used, of course, only a special preparation is more to the pharmacist's advantage, and equally satisfactory to the housekeeper.

Next are the sulphates. The sulphates of zinc, iron, aluminium, and copper are powerful deodorizers and are much valued for this purpose. They act in much the same manner as does potassium permanganate, and are sometimes to be preferred to it. Where bad odors abound, a worse odor need not be employed to destroy or cover them, but a solution of iron, copper and aluminium sulphates, or of potassium permanganate, will sweeten the atmosphere in a short time, if properly employed. The National Formulary contains formulas for the first which can hardly be improved upon. They are best used in cellars, vaults, etc., where the stains which they leave are easily removed by washing.

This staining quality is the greatest objection to the general use of these.

The third class is that of which carbolic acid is a type. The odorous preparations are often preferred, chiefly because they are odorous. There are two kinds of these, the fluid and the solid disinfectants. Pure carbolic acid is sometimes employed, but more often a preparation which is miscible with water is preferred.

As before stated, a saturated aqueous solution is quite as efficient as the strong acid, but it will not bear much dilution and has the appearance of being expensive. The preparations which make milky mixtures with water are usually to be preferred.

These are of two kinds—those which are prepared by treating crude phenols with strong sulphuric acid, forming sulphonated compounds, and those which are prepared by means of a soap. The latter are the best for the pharmacist.

Cresylic acid, free from tarry matter, is the best basis to use.

This has a clean odor, darkens with age, and can be obtained for about a dollar a gallon. But be careful to get it free from tarry matters, which impart a heavy and disagreeable odor and render it sticky. Mixed with an equal to three times its volume of official tincture of green soap this makes a very satisfactory preparation. It can be diluted with water in all proportions, forming a milky liquid.

A cheaper preparation can be made by dissolving yellow laundry soap in water, evaporating to form a 50-per-cent. solution of the soap, and then mixing with the cresylic acid in the proportion of one of soap solution to two or three of cresylic acid. This is usually satisfactory.

The powders are mixtures, of which the following is a type: Seventy-seven parts of gypsum are mixed with twelve parts of infusorial earth and one part of ochre. Five parts of naphtalin are dissolved in fifteen parts of carbolic acid, and the solution is slowly poured upon the mixed powders and well worked in. When thoroughly mixed a nearly dry powder remains. This is sprinkled about where a disinfectant is desired, and left for a time.

But whatever kind or form of disinfectant is put up, clear and explicit directions for its use should be given, or it may prove disappointing.—Mass. Coll. Phar.

Yohimbin, a New Aphrodisiac.

Roberts Barthalow studies this new drug from equatorial Africa. It is derived from a member of the Apocynaceae and the native name is yohimbe or yumbehoa. It is a crystallizable principle. The most interesting feature about the drug as shown by experiments upon animals is its effect upon the sexual system. In various animals erections and emissions occur in a notable degree. The smaller doses cause unrest, excitement, erections of the genital apparatus. Large doses cause violent spasms, followed by prolonged weakness. No ill effects have followed in the sexual organs, and the kidneys remain unhurt by the considerable hyperemia which occurs throughout the genito-urinary system.

Clinically Dr. Bartholow is unable to show an aphrodisiac effect upon healthy human adults. That it should prove useful in sexual neurasthenia, in depression of the sexual organs by age and premature debility, seems warranted by the mode of action disclosed in the experiments on animals. His own interest in the remedy has been rather the expectation that we should find yohimbin useful in albuminuria. The fact that it has a marked effect on the renal and genito-urinary systems indicates that it may exert an action of substitution in diseases of these organs. But to what extent it may have a curative effect in renal diseases can only be determined by a more extended clinical experience. The dose used is $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain.—Med. News.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best effort will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

What is Oil of Worms?

This preparation was formerly official in the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and is made as follows:

Washed earthworms	16 lbs.
Olive oil	1½ pts.
White wine	½ pt.

Boil together gently until all the wine is evaporated, then strain the oil.

P. W. LENDOWER.

What is Robin's Syrup of Glycerophosphates?

Profs. Martindale and Westcott quote the following formula from the Bulletin général de Thérapeutique:

Calcium glycerophos	6 parts.
Sodium glycerophos	2 parts.
Potassium glycerophos.	2 parts.
Magnes. glycerophos.	2 parts.
Iron glycerophospbate	1 part.
Tinct. ignatia amara	2 parts.
Pepsin	3 parts.
Diastase	1 part.
Tincture kola	10 parts.
Syr. cherries, enough to make (by weight)	200 parts.

Mix. From 1 to 4 drachms may be taken with each meal. MARTIN NEUSS.

Give a Good Preparation for Preserving Shoe Soles?

A. Conrady describes a most excellent preparation for the preservation of the soles of shoes, boots, etc. It is as follows:

Dissolve ordinary laundry or house soap in water, also make a solution of aluminum sulphate in water, both by the aid of heat. Let the solutions cool down, and when cold pour the aluminum sulphate into the soap solution, letting it flow in very slowly and under constant and vigorous stirring. A copious precipitate of aluminum oleate is thrown down, which is assembled, and dried by the application of gentle heat. The dried powder is added to petroleum under gentle warming, to the extent of from 10% to 30%, the result being that, on cooling, the mixture becomes solid and of the consistency of vaselin, the more of the oleate used, the harder the mass. When added to the extent of 10% the mixture makes an excellent preserving material for shoe soles. It is applied to the soles, as long as the leather will absorb it.

P. W. LENDOWER.

Give Formula for Ginger-wine Essence?

Gingerin	140 grs.
Capsicin	90 grs.
Glycerin	8 ozs.
Syrup	5 ozs.
Saccb. ust	4 ozs.
Acid. tart.	6 ozs.
Aq. ad	72 ozs

Mix. Put up in 4-ounce bottles. Label. —To 3 pints of water put 3 pounds of loaf sugar; boil for a few minutes, then add cold water to make 10 pints; mix in the wine-essence; bottle. MARTIN NEUSS.

Please give Formula for Toilet Preparation Containing Glycerin and Rose Water as a Base?

Try one of the following, which you can modify to suit your requirements.

1.

Glycerin	1 oz.
Carbolic ac	5 dps.
Rose water	2 ozs.

2.

Quince seed	2¾ ozs.
Boric ac	80 grs.
Carbolic ac	1 dr.
Benzoin tr	12 drs.
Glycerin	6 ozs.
Rose ext	2 ozs.
Water, q. s. ad	64 ozs.

Pour 32 ounces of boiling water upon the seed, add the two acids, macerate for several hours, stirring occasionally, decant the liquid, upon the residue pour 16 ounces of boiling water, macerate again as before, decant as before, mix and strain the two liquids, add the glycerin, incorporate the tincture gradually with vigorous agitation, add the perfume and finally the remainder of the water. Leave out benzoin if desired.

3.

Tragacanth, powder	240 grs.
Glycerin	4 ozs.
Borax, powdered	240 grs.
Water, to make	16 ozs.

Dissove the tragacanth and borax in the water and strain through cheese cloth, add the glycerin and perfume to suit.

4.

Quince seed	90 grs.
Boric ac	8 grs.
Glycerin	4 ozs.
Alcohol	6 ozs.
Carbolic ac	½ dr.
Cologne water	4 drs.
Rose oil	5 dps.
Glycerite starch	4 ozs.
Water, to make	32 ozs.

Dissolve boric acid in 16 ounces of water, macerate the quince seed in the solution for three hours, press through a straining cloth add the glycerin, carbolic acid and glycerite and mix well. Mix the alcohol, cologne and rose oil, add the mixture to the mucilage and mix the whole thoroughly. JOSEPH LINGLEY.

What will Cut Coal Tar?

According to an authority, tar and pitch produce stains which can easily be removed by successive applications of spirits of turpentine, coal tar naphtha and benzine. If they are very old and hard, it is well to soften them by lightly rubbing with a little olive oil. The softened mass will then easily yield to the action of the other solvents. Care must always be taken that, in rubbing the material to remove the stains; the friction shall be applied the way of the stuff and not indifferently backward and forward.

On white goods, soap and oil of turpentine alternating with streams of water. Colored cottons and woolens, rub in with lard, let lie, soap, let lie again and treat alternately with oil of turpentine and water. Silks are treated the same way, only you must be more careful and use benzine in place of turpentine.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

How is Gold Paint made?

It is made of gum damar, benzine, solution of caustic potash and "gold powder." The gum damar is to be dissolved in benzine; the benzine solution is made alkaline with the potash solution; the clear solution decanted, filtered and gold powder added until the desired thickness of coating is obtained. P. W. LENDOWER.

What is Bijou Cleaning Fluid?

This preparation varies in different localities, but it has benzin as a base; following are some typical formulas:

1.

Benzin	64 ozs.
Chloroform	2 ozs.
Ether	2 ozs.
Alcohol	4 ozs.
Ol. lavender	1½ drs.

2.

Castile soap	1½ ozs.
Water	64 ozs.
Ammonia water	3 ozs.
Alcohol	1½ ozs.
Ether	1½ ozs.
Glycerin	1 ozs.
Ol. citronella	5 dps.

To 16 ounces of water add glycerin, alcohol, ether and ammonia, shake and add remainder of water. Add soap in shavings and shake until dissolved.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Give Process for Chocolate-coating Tablets?

Tablets may be coated with chocolate by rolling them in finely grated chocolate and applying a little heat. The process is not entirely satisfactory, however. A better method, it is said, is to moisten the tablets with a little mucilage of acacia and roll them in powdered cacao until evenly coated. When dry, they are to be rotated in a pasteboard box (a large pill-box will answer) with a little grated cacao butter, while slightly heating the whole over a small flame. They thus acquire a polish. P. W. LENDOWER.

Give Formulas for Marking Ink or Paint?

The following is recommended as a waterproof branding ink:

Shellac	2 ozs.
Borax	2 ozs.
Water	25 ozs.
Gum arabic	2 ozs.
Lampblack, q. s.	

Boil the borax and shellac in water till they are dissolved and withdraw from the fire. When the solution has become cold, make up to 25 ounces with water, dissolve acacia and add lampblack enough to bring the preparation to a suitable consistency. When it is to be used with a stencil it must be made thicker than when applied with a brush.

2. This formula is said to make a good show card ink.

Pure asphaltum	16 ozs.
Venice turpentine	18 ozs.
Lampblack	4 ozs.
Spirit turpentine	2 qts.

Dissolve and mix thoroughly. See also formulas for bulletin board paints in this issue. JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Please give Formula for Bulletin Board Paint?

We give several formulas to experiment with.

1. Shellac ..... 4 ozs.
   Lampblack ..... 2 ozs.
   Emery powder ..... 1 oz.
   Ultramarine ..... 1 oz.
   Spirit ..... 2 pts.

Dissolve the shellac in the spirit; place the lampblack, emery, and ultramarine on a cheese-cloth strainer, pour on part of the shellac solution, stirring constantly, gradually adding the rest of the solution until all the powders have passed through the strainer.

2. Paint the board with ordinary black paint such as will dry with a gloss; then apply a coat of black paint mixed with turps instead of oil, which will dry a dead black.

3. Sodium silicate solution, diluted with water, and colored with lampblack first suspended in a little of the silicate, is said to make an excellent slating.

Joseph Lingley.

Give Formulas for Photographic Developers in Powder Form?

The following have been recommended:

1. Pyrogallol ..... 0.3 Gm.
   Sodium bisulphate ..... 1 2 Gm.
   Sodium carbonate ..... 1.2 Gm.

2. Hydroquinone ..... 0.6 Gm.
   Sodium sulphite ..... 3.4 Gm.
   Potassium bromide ..... 0.3 Gm.
   Sodium carbonate ..... 7 Gm.

3. Eikonogen ..... 1.1 Gm.
   Sodium sulphite ..... 2.4 Gm.
   Potassium carbonate ..... 1.5 Gm.

These formulas each yield one powder. The powders should be made up in parchment paper, and carefully inclosed besides in a wrapper of black paper. For use, one powder is dissolved in about 60 Cc. (2 ozs.) of distilled water. Martin Neuss.

Give Formulas for a Stimulating Liniment that will not Blister?

The following are excellent preparations:

Capsicum, ground	3 ozs.
Benzine	1 pt.
Wintergreen oil	2 ozs.
Origanum oil	½ oz.
Sassafras oil	½ oz.

Macerate two weeks and filter. When used, the liniment is poured upon the part, and covered immediately with a cloth wet with water as hot as can be borne. There are few internal pains which will not yield to this treatment, yet it never blisters if not rubbed.

Another good liniment is:

Capsicum tincture (prepared from one part capsicum and 3 parts alcohol)	18 ozs.
Soap	1 dr.
Camphor	1 oz.
Rosemary oil	2½ drs.
Lavender oil	2½ drs.
Clove oil	2½ drs.
Thyme	2½ drs.
Ammonia water	3½ ozs.

P. W. Lendower.

What will Remove Warts and Moles?

According to Dr. Abbott, the growth to be treated should be walled in with a bit of wax, vaselin, or mutton tallow, and then a drop of solution sodium ethylate placed on its very tip; after two or three minutes any remaining portion should be absorbed with a blotter. A caustic effect occurs which kills quite deeply, forming a dark scab which peels off and leaves the parts normal. If the growth is quite thick, one or two subsequent treatments may be required; but wait and see what one does before applying another. Use great caution in the application of this remedy. It is not safe for general public use and should be applied only by a medical expert.

Martin Neuss.

Can you give a Formula for Ink Tablets?

Nutgalls, powd	1 oz.
Iron sulphate, powd	2½ drs.
Copper sulphate, powd	7½ drs.
Alum, powd	30 grs.
Sugar, powd	45 grs.
Cream tartar	7½ ozs.
Acacia, powd	1½ ozs.

Mix all the ingredients with one part of glycerine and two parts of water into a stiff paste and mould into suitable tablets. Each tablet will make one half pint of ink. Martin Neuss.

Give a Test for the Purity of Raw Linseed Oil?

The test adopted by the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association is considered good for rough, qualitative work, and has the advantage of being quickly applied. It is as follows: Put equal parts of raw linseed oil and nitric acid in a bottle together. Shake the mixture well and let it stand for twenty minutes. If pure, the upper stratum will be straw colored and the lower colorless. If impure, the upper stratum will be a dark brown or black and the lower stratum a bright orange or dark yellow, according to the material used in adulterating. P. W. Lendower.

Digestible Milk.

Dr. R. T. Edes suggests a new method of preparing milk where other methods have proven unsatisfactory. A pint of milk is gently warmed. Into it is dropped, very slowly and with constant stirring, about twenty minims of dilute hydrochloric acid. The milk should be stirred until it cools. In this way a very fine flocculent coagulum is produced, floating in the whey, which is easily accessible to the digestive secretions, while the whole fluid has lost somewhat of the flat and cloying taste which makes it unacceptable to so many. It will be noticed that milk prepared in this way differs from the various wheys in the highly important particular that the casein is retained and used, instead of being separated out as a distinct product, while it avoids the bitterness of pancreatinized milk.—Med. Times.

Recent Patents.

680,365. Tooth brush. Wilhelm Stark, Vienna, Austria-Hungary.

680,384. Fumigating and disinfecting. Charles T. Kingzett, Chiselhurst, England.

680,435. Fountain-comb. James G. McAlpine, Jr., Gilroy, Cal.

680,499. Device for drawing effervescent liquids. John Nageldinger, New York, N. Y.

680,543. Producing piperidin. Wilhelm Pip, Darmstadt, Germany.

680,556. Exerciser. Henry W. Wieland, London, England.

680,603. Making sodium sulfid and lithopone. Iens P. Lihme, Cleveland, Ohio.

680,611. Apparatus for supplying hot liquids. Edward W. Parish, London, England.

680,621. Disinfecting device. James D. Rockwell, New York, N. Y.

680,723 Depurator. Ruth J. Maurer, La Crosse, Wis.

680,812. Disinfecting apparatus. Michael Sheridan, New York, N. Y.

680,814. Invalid's bed. Patrick Smith, Indianapolis, Ind.

681,010. Vaginal syringe. Frank Y. Wilhoft, New York, N. Y.

681,100. Disinfectant holder. Daniel N. Calkins, Rochester, N. Y.

681,331. Combination massage-roller and exerciser. George W. Milkman, New York, N. Y.

681,338. Ether-inhaler. Gustav Otto, Jersey City, N. J.

681,483. Sterilized surgical dressing. Henry C. Lovis, New York, N. Y.

681,505. Quinin methyl dihydrazin perchlorate. Max Meyer, New York, N. Y.

681,568. Making ammonium ichthyol sulfonate. Andrew C. McLaughlin, Austin, Tex.

681,622. Respirator. Harvey S. Cover, South Bend, Ind.

681,758. Atomizer. Charles L. Turner, Malden, assignor to R. Lockwood, Boston, Mass.

681,806. Lung-protector. Armand Mignault, Salem, Mass.

681,975. Surgical instrument. John N. Ranger, Evansville, Ind.

682,089. Medicinal electrode. Orville L. Leach, Providence, R. I.

682,090. Surgical-dressing packer. J. E. Lee, Conshohocken, Pa.

682,110. Syringe. James Murray, assignor to Seamless Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn.

682,235. Hernial truss. Charles E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

682,269. Syringe attachment. James G. Poe, Dallas, Tex.

682,270. Abdominal supporter. Fanny Portugal Hirschberg, Chicago, Ill.

682,344. Medicated fabric. Claude A. O. Rosell, assignor to J. A. Scriven, New York, N. Y.

682,503. Abdominal supporter. Rachel Strasburger, Butte, Mont.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Department is open to our readers for short items of interest to the Trade.

Syrup Hypophosphites Comp.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

In the formula for Compound Syrup Hypophosphites in September issue of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, page 129, there seems to be some mistake. It calls for 320 ounces and yet the whole is to be mixed in a two gallon jar. Solution Iron Hypophos. says to use 10 ounces glycerine, water, q. s. ad 4 ounces. INQUIRER.

[The formula is exactly as it appeared in the Era. Solution of Iron Hypophosphite, water, q. s ad 4 ounces, should apparently read 40 ounces. The proportions given are for British or Imperial measure, 160 ozs. to gallon.—EDITOR.]

An Improvement on Christian Science.

Among the natives of the New Hebrides it is the custom, during the prevalence of any epidemic disease, to seek to appease the Divine wrath by strangling the parents of the children and young persons who die. At the present time dysentery exists there, and the mortality from strangling is said to exceed that from the prevailing disease. The treatment there is on the Christian Science order through the incantation of healers or medicine men, which suggests the idea that it might be well always to associate the penalty with this form of treatment. It would no doubt lead to the saving of many lives of innocents now sacrificed to parental fanaticism. —Med. Record.

Make Stores Distinctive.

There is not enough attention paid to making drug stores conspicuous and distinctive. In strange towns one often has to pass along a street peering into all stores in order to find a drug store. Not only should the character of the store be made apparent for the attraction of transients, but stores should also be made distinctive in order to make it easy for local patrons to find them.

Often you find two or three drug stores in one city block all similar in appearance, so similar that abstracted or unobserving people no doubt frequently mistake one for the other. If possible, by signs, emblems, lights, design of store front, distinctive color of paint, or other expedients, stores should be made to stand out from among their fellows. Go across the street and examine your front in comparison with its surroundings. Look at it from the sky-line down and see what it needs to make it different from the rest. Note also any good opportunities that may exist for sign advertising on the front or top of building. Then go down the street and approach your store on your own side of the thoroughfare, noting how far the presence of the store is discernible. Then plan to so arrange things that people who pass will be made conscious of the fact that they are passing a drug store and your store at that. Don't forget the people who pass in the street or upon the opposite sidewalk.

The inside of the store can be made distinctive also, and it is a good plan to adopt a distinctive color of wrapping paper, twine, cartons and wrappers of specialties, letter and billheads, etc. This is now widely done, and in addition the color can often be used in trimming the store or be extended to the paint upon the front or the globes of window or street lights. Each man must rely upon his own resources to make his store distinctive externally, because the important factor is contrast, and this depends upon the character of the surroundings. For those who can afford it an excellent expedient for arresting the attention of passers-by is to have a large brass or iron plate set in the sidewalk. This plate, which can well be in the form of a mortar, can have in relief the outlines of the mortar and the firm name. The feet of passers keep the raised part polished. A simple variation of this is to have a large stencil made embodying a similar design and paint this on the sidewalk at frequent intervals. This is, of course, merely one more place for a sign; others should not be lacking in the usual places.—Am. Drug.

The Therapeutic Value of Yeasts.

For a number of years a few clinicians have employed yeasts in the treatment of furunculosis. Baron has recommended this treatment in conjunction with fruit juice in infantile scurvy. Landau employs an injection of brewers' yeast in vaginal gonorrhea, basing his treatment upon the fact that the yeast organisms have greater vitality and propagate more rapidly than gonococci, which are subsequently crowded out. Most important are the observations that yeasts may favorably influence the course of diabetes. The effects of yeast upon the intestinal contents, with special reference to the utilization of sugar, make it possible, at least experimentally, for a patient to partake of a liberal hydrocarbon diet without increase of the glycosuria. The method of this action is simple. We know that the yeast causes fermentation of the sugars in the intestines with the production of alcohol and carbonic acid. However, we must recognize that the yeast so introduced has the power of acting only upon the sugars derived from the food, or, in other words, those present in the alimentary tract. Nobécourt, Hallion and others claim a decided lessening of certain toxins, especially of diphtheria, when yeast has been given. For instance, Hallion found that if be added a pure culture of yeast in the must of beer to a dose of diphtheria toxin this mixture injected into the skin of the guinea pig was harmless; but, when the toxin and yeast were injected unmixed in different parts of the body of the guinea pig, the action of the toxin was not inhibited. This would indicate that the yeast neutralizes the poison directly. The author has concluded that the acidity of the culture medium is responsible for the neutralizing action on the toxin.

Besides the conditions named in which the use of yeasts is recommended we may also mention their employment in enteroptosis, the gastrointestinal disorders of infancy, the infectious fevers, and sepsis. It may not be unprofitable to summarize rapidly the action of yeasts introduced into the digestive tract. We know that the body temperature is favorable for their development, and that the saliva has no unfavorable influence. The gastric juice destroys a certain proportion of the yeasts introduced, but a certain amount is passed on, still active, into the intestine. In this alkaline medium we are obliged to consider the action of the bile, pancreatic secretion and the microorganisms present in the contents. It has been found that microorganisms do not sensibly affect the vitality of the yeasts. The action of the intestinal juices and the pancreatic juices is not as certain, but we know that the bile exercises a retarding influence. It is found necessary, in order to provide the most suitable medium for the development of yeasts, to add a liberal supply of sugar. Large quantities of yeast produce diarrhea, vomiting, fever and coma, which, it has been pointed out, are probably due to the toxic action of the carbonic acid gas evolved. Before we can intelligently employ yeasts in other than an empiric manner it will be necessary to have established the complete action of the several varieties of yeasts and the precise rationale of this action.—Phila. Med. Jour.

Sulphur in Russia.

A large area of sulphur deposits has been recently discovered in the trans-Caspian territory of Siberia, which section, according to the article in a German periodical on which I base this report, is also rich in cotton, coal and petroleum.

These new sulphur deposits, which can be considered among the most profitable on earth, are about 160 kilometers (100 miles) from the city Kwiva and about 270 kilometers (168 miles) from the station Askhabad, on the Trans Caspian Railroad; and cover an area of some 15,000 acres.

The sulphur forms about 60 per cent. of the sandstone in which it occurs, in three little groups of hills northwest of the Ungus Valley, and according to present estimates amounts to about 9 000,000 tons.

The local conditions for obtaining this product are said to be so favorable that no shaft nor great quarrying will be required, although it will be necessary to build a narrow guage railroad of 168 miles to Askhabad. That this discovery is of the greatest value and importance is evident from the fact that Russia consumes annually about 20,000 tons of sulphur, and up to the time of this discovery has produced annually only about 1,000 tons.—Report by Consul E. Theophilus Lisfeld.

The Falsification of Beers.

M. Mainsbrecq calls attention to an ingenious trick, recently discovered by him, practiced by some manufacturers of beer. Noting that certain beers, when sampled and inspected in the usual way, were free from saccharine, but that subsequently, beer drawn from the same casks in the tap-rooms, were found to contain the substance in notable quantities, he made a close investigation, and discovered that the bungs with which the casks were closed, were composed of two pieces of wood, united longitudinally. On separating these, he found either saccharin or sodium saccharinate, in notable quantity concealed in the inner surfaces. As long as the cask remained untapped, the liquid remained free from the chemical, but when the faucet was put in, it drove the split bung before it into the beer, where, on separating, it deposited the saccharin. —Rev. Pract.

A New Kind of Sulphur Bath.

Harrogate, in Yorkshire, England, has a novelty in the way of a sulphur bath. Briefly described, by the application of electricity in a sulphur bath a man is converted into a "sulphur-coated" being. In other words, the electricity, acting upon the sulphur latent in the water, deposits the latter upon the skin of the patient in much the same way as electrolysis covers metallic goods with a plating of gold or silver. This process, according to the local practitioner, whose experiments have led to its discovery, is much superior to the ordinary sulphur bath in certain skin affections. The benefit, he says, is both greater and more rapid, for he finds that the deposit of sulphur actually placed upon the skin by electric influence is much more effective and curative than that nascent in the water. It is, in fact, driven into the skin, and thus keeps up the curative action until the next bath. The physician's experience with some of his patients is cited to support his theory, and the report of a chemist is added to show that an electric current passed through the water will liberate sulphur at the positive pole by indirect electrolysis of the sulphides and of the dissolved sulphurretted hydrogen, and so lead to the deposit of sulphur upon the skin.—Interstate Med. Jour.

Sore Nipples.

Dr. Oui recommends the prophylactic use of astringent lotions to the nipples during pregnancy. During the nursing period, it is recommended to wash the nipple before and after lactation with a lotion of boric acid. Dr. Oui applies a 1 in 4,000 bichloride solution in the intervals of rest. This should, of course, be removed before the child is put to the breast, and the nipple washed with the boric acid lotion. When there is much pain, a saturated alcoholic solution of orthoform is recommended in preference to cocaine, which is dangerous.—Med. Press and Circ.

Lime in the Eye.

Schmidt Rimpler states that in these cases by some means the eye should be opened so that every particle of the calcium can be carefully removed from the cornea and conjunctival sac. Removal is best accomplished by the use of oil. A bit of cotton can be saturated and used to wipe out the particles. It is especially important to evert the upper lids, as particles are prone to become imbedded in them.

Prof. Stutzer says that when an eye has been injured by lime the best method of treating the condition is to immediately cleanse the eyes with copious washings of clean water, which should be kept up for a considerable length of time. This is really a "first aid to the injured" method, as it can be readily carried out by the patient's fellow-workers. It can easily be done by one man holding the injured eye open, while another, with a clean glass and clean water, washes the eye until no particles of mortar can be seen therein.—Berliner Klin. Woch.

Rendering Alcohol Undrinkable.

Coal tar hydrocarbons have lately been allowed in Germany as denaturing agents. The boiling point of the coal tar naphtha used lies between "80° and 180° C." Spirit so treated becomes milky when mixed with water and has an extremely unpleasant taste. About 5 volumes of the naphtha are mixed with 100 volumes of spirit. —Jour. Soc. Chem.

Registered Trade Marks.

36,884. Certain named toilet powders. Specialty Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. The words "Sine Qua Non."

36,885. Proprietary medicine. Frederick F. Fanning, Providence, R. I. The words "Ung. Pisal. Co."

36,886. Medicinal preparations for internal use. Lerken Chemical Company, Dayton, O. The word "Lerken."

36,913. Certain named toilet preparations. Octorine Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill. The word "Octorine."

36,914. Facial preparations. Elizabeth Livengood and Ida V. Kalbaugh, a firm, Uniontown, Pa. The word "Vidici."

36,915. Hair dyes. Louis Alexandre, London, England. The word "Shadeine."

36,916. Hair restorers. Edward L. Hoffman, Buffalo, N. Y. The representation of an elephant.

36,919. Pills. The Dr. Wilson Co., Baltimore, Md. The words "Blue pills for blue people."

36,920. Resolvent. Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass. The word "Cuticura."

36,922. Liniment." Chas. A. Robbins, La Crosse, Wis. The word "Crown."

36,965. Certain named medical compounds. Joseph H. Schenck, Philadelphia, Pa. A fac-simile of the name "J. H. Schenck."

36,966. Medicine for certain named diseases. Afco Chemical Co., Jacksonville, Fla. The word "Comfort."

37,007. Perfumery. Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich. The word "Suprema."

37,008. Remedy for certain named diseases. C. John Sharp & Co., El Paso, Tex. The letters "J. de T."

37,009. Remedy for certain named diseases. Tincture Amal Mfg. Co., Ltd., Baltimore, Md. The word "Amal."

37,010. Respiratory sedative and tonic. Henry S. Clark, New York, N. Y. The word "Heromal."

37,011. Antipyretic and antiperiodic. Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Aristochin."

37,012. Medicinal preparation for sheep and cattle. Stephen Pettifer & Sons, Malmesbury, England. The word "Santovin."

37,014. Paint. The American Lucol Company, New York, N. Y. The word "Romalite."

37,038. Perfumery, toilet water, face-powders, and sachet-powders. Albert F. Jammes, New York, N. Y. The word "Exquisia."

Registered Labels.

8,587. "The Prophylactic tooth brush." Florence Mfg. Co., Florence, Mass.

8,588. "Hazel rum." Ra Toilet Co., Dayton, Ohio.

8,589. "Antiseptine." John Adolph Lentz, Phoenix, Ariz. Ter.

8,590. "Sanitaire." Clark-Hutchinson Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

8,591. "Wilson's absorbent." W. H. Wilson, Hatboro, Pa.

8,592. "Ryeoline." William Busch, Brooklyn, N. Y.

8,604. "Dr. Jensen's catarrh treatment." Nelson & Co., Manistee, Mich.

8,605. "Rocky Mountain Sagw bitters." M. Rosenfield & Co., Cripplecreek, Colo.

8,625. "Bourdon's liniment." David A. Bourdon, Worcester, Mass.

8,626. "Tar heel chill cure." Charles D. Higgins, Greensboro, N. C.

8,628. "Chaster's sparkling water." August Elstereit, Whatcom, Wash.

8,644. "Liver-ro." Irwin McGregor Adams, New York, N. Y.

8,645. "Vin Vigorans." Le Compte & Gayle Co., Frankfort, Ky.

8,646. "Chalgonia." Le Compte & Gayle Co., Frankfort, Ky.

8,667. "Hi-Hi chewing gum." Robert Arthur Wilson, Portland, Oregon.

8,668. "Mekko cough mixture." Ogden & Shimer, Middletown, N. Y.

8,669. "Forest tar drops." Frank S. Zappulla, Brooklyn, N. Y.

8,670. "Perrin's pile specific." C. A. Perrin, Helena, Mon.

8,671. "Rumol." Irwin McGregor Adams, New York, N. Y.

8,672. "Cole's cough cure." J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

8,673. "Crown Ant Exterminator." Ida E. Stevens, White Plains, N. Y.

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & CO. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.35, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
108 Fulton St., New York

Telephone, 2277 John.
Cable Address, "Praedrug," New York.

PHILADELPHIA
145 North Sixth Street

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST has been from the beginning, Substantially and in every respect a PHILADELPHIA journal, although temporarily published in New York.

All Business and Editorial communications, except local matters, should for the present be sent to 108 Fulton st., New York.

Poisoning by Moon Seed.

Three boys died in convulsions some time ago in Sharon, Pa., after eating some berries which they had found growing on a vine. The symptoms resembled those of strychnine poisoning, and suspicion was directed against a farmer of having drugged some cider which the boys had stolen and drank. Some of the berries, found in the pocket of one of the boys, were sent to Philadelphia and were identified as moon seed (menispermum canadense). The plant is not a common one. The leaves are partially peltate, palmately lobed, and resemble in form those of the English ivy, but are much smaller and thinner. It is a climbing plant, is of slender growth, reaching the height of about ten feet in the season, and is sometimes cultivated as an arbor vine. In the fall and winter there is nothing to be seen but the clusters of shining black berries, resembling the "frost grapes," for which children may readily mistake them.—Phila. Med. Jour.

Boards of Pharmacy Meetings.

Applicants should write the secretaries in advance for blanks, regulations, dates, etc. A full list of the secretaries is given in another column, and will be repeated from time to time. Mention PRACTICAL DRUGGIST when writing.

Osteopathy Treatment.

What is the kernel of therapeutic truth in osteopathy? Simply that the more or less judicious movement of diseased parts cures such parts. This fact is demonstrated by the position of the Ling system in Swedish medicine, by the cures wrought among us by the imported masseurs and their imitative rubbers, and by the great popularity of osteopathy among the laity. What is the harm of it? The harm of it is its indiscriminate application as a "cure-all"—a system of cure—by its enthusiastic but poorly educated leaders. What is the profession doing to reclaim this lost territory to its own? With us the little done is left to the untrained or the imported. Nothing is done to popularize the method, and this remedy of undoubted therapeutic value is wholly neglected in our smaller communities. The time is ripe for a well-officered and well-equipped school of massage and physical culture.—N. W. Lancet.

Blindness from a Tapeworm Remedy.

Dr. C. H. Kohler reports a case of blindness following the administration of Dr. Pusbeck's Tapeworm Remedy. The patient was a healthy girl, 17 years old. Within twenty-four hours she took two bottles of the remedy, the directions calling for one bottle, to be taken in three doses, six hours apart. Soon after taking the last dose she had severe pains in the stomach and bowels and passed part of the worm. Two days later there was headache, increasing in intensity until she became unconscious. The coma was very deep, lasting from Tuesday until Sunday. When she finally became conscious it was discovered that she was totally blind. An ophthalmoscopic examination showed absolutely white nerve-heads, all evidence of blood-vessels in the disk being obliterated. In spite of treatment she has not recovered her sight, although her general health remains good. The writer believes that the remedy contained santonin and malefern.—Northwest Lancet.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

The forty-ninth annual meeting was held at St. Louis, commencing September 17th. There were about 400 present, mainly from the west and southwest. Addresses of welcome were made by Ex-Mayor Cyrus P. Walbridge and others, C. B. Lowe and Geo. F. Payne responding on behalf of the association. President John F. Patton, of York, Pa., then read his annual address.

Opening with a general review of the wonderful advances in all technical affairs, including a brief mention of the most striking of the modern inventions, chemistry, he said, seemed to be the science upon which all other sciences are based, for the history of chemistry is the history of all that benefits mankind and improves our lot in every direction. The effects of the discovery of anæsthesia, antisepsis and preventive medicine were alluded to, but notwithstanding the progress of preventive medicine there will always be such ample need for curative medicine that pharmacy will always be of the utmost importance.

The president then paid a glowing tribute to the worth of the late Dr. E. R. Squibb and Dr. Charles Rice. The president recommended that the Committee on National Legislation be made a permanent one, with two members residing in Washington and one in a large eastern and one in a large western city.

The author deprecated the vigorous canvas carried on between the various colleges, which conveys to the prospective student the idea that pharmacy offers a quick and easy road to fortune. He earnestly extolled the value of practical drug store training as a prerequisite to graduation, and attributed the low standards in pharmacy largely to the unseemly scramble for students on the part of colleges organized for commercial purposes.

The section of practical pharmacy and dispensing was referred to with warm commendation.

In discussing the proposed establishment of a Procter research laboratory, the president said that the establishment of such a laboratory was wholly without the realm of possibility. He proposed the endowment of a medal along the line of the Hanbury medal. The report was referred to a committee for consideration.

Prof. W. C. Auderson, of Brooklyn, president of the National Association of Retail Druggists, was invited to address the association. He paid a high compliment to the A. Ph. A., and its achievements in behalf of pharmacy. He said that he was happy to say that though the N. A. R. D. was only three years old, he was able to speak for 250 affiliated associations representing nearly 30,000 druggists throughout the United States.

Edward W. Case, as a delegate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, said that he spoke not only for the Canadian, but for all the Anglo-Saxon race in conveying the profound sympathy which all felt for America and the Americans in the catastrophe which had befallen them.

At the various sessions reports were read from the different committees, on legislation, the metric system and others. The financial report showed the association to be in good financial condition. Many papers were read on matters of interest to pharmacists.

The new officers of the association are: President, H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis; first vice president, W. M. Searby, of San Francisco; second vice-president, Geo. F. Payne, of Atlanta, Ga.; third vice-president, W. S. Thompson, of Washington; general secretary, Chas. Caspari, of Baltimore; treasurer, S. A. D. Shepard, of Boston. Members of the Council: C. A. Rapelye, of Hartford, Conn.; J. H. Beal, of Scio, Ohio, and C. B. Lowe, of Philadelphia. The next annual meeting will be held at Philadelphia.

Short Weight White Lead

On investigation we find that white lead is packed in gross instead of net weight kegs, so that instead of getting say 25 pounds of white lead when he buys it the customer gets about 20 pounds lead and five pounds keg. The details of the investigation are given:

For the purpose of inquiry we caused to be purchased from a dealer in a large country town, 300 pounds of keg lead as follows: 8 12½s, 4 25s, 2 50s. The kegs were opened one by one, the top skin removed and placed on the lid (to be weighed with the keg) and the lead then carefully scraped out into a tared container. Each cleaned keg with the removed skin was then weighed and finally when all kegs of the same size had been cleaned and weighed the lots were weighed together. The eight twelve-and-half-pound kegs and the four twenty-fives, and the two fifties were thus treated as separate lots, the three several 'hundredweights' of lead being collected in separate containers.

Afterwards each lot of lead was broken up in a weighed quantity of oil of turpentine and then carefully strained to remove skins and unreducible particles. The weight of the usable lead was then ascertained by subtraction. Following are the results:

	Gross wt. lbs.	Total tare lbs.	Good lead recovered lbs.
8 12½ lb. kegs	100	21¼	74½
4 25 lb. kegs	100¼	17½	80
2 50-lb. kegs	100½	11½	82½

These results calculated to show the cost per pound in full hundredweights, the price for the short hundredweight as sold being $7, give the following prices:

100 lbs. net in 12½-lb. kegs..9 517c. per lb.
100 lbs. net in 25-lb. kegs...8.75c. per lb.
100 lbs. net in 50 lb. kegs...8.484c. per lb.

This shows that people pay about two cents a pound more for lead than they think.—Drugs, Oils and Paints.

Successful Hair Renewer.

Dr. Harris says: A patient of mine, aged 61, grey-beaded and bald (I believe he lost his hair somewhat early), noticing a strong smell of gas in his drawing-room, proceeded to discover the cause with the aid of a lighted candle. He certainly found the leakage, at the same time causing an explosion which set fire to the place, and blew off what hair he possessed, severely burning and blistering the scalp.

He recovered from the shock in a few days, and when the burns had healed went about as usual, wearing a silk cap. I saw no more of him until he called to pay his half-yearly account and to show me his "new head of hair." It is somewhat of a dull brown color, with a few white strands amongst it. It has grown all over his head, so that he is no longer bald. He tells me he now has quite as much as he had when 30 years of age, and he quite considers his "restorer" a powerful rival to any advertised.—London Lancet.

The Cod-Liver Oil Fallacy.

A chemical company has recently announced in the advertising columns of the medical journals that "when the active principles are taken from cod-liver oil, only grease remains, and that is of no more value than other grease. The virtue of cod-liver oil lies in its curative principles, which are separable from the grease." This statement is undoubtedly true. Some years ago an eminent English chemical firm undertook an exhaustive study of cod-liver oil, and made the interesting discovery, which was published in the medical journals, that the active principles of cod liver oil consist only of certain ptomains, or toxic substances, which are the result of putrefactive processes. Putting these two interesting facts together, it is clearly seen that cod-liver oil is simply common "grease" plus some ordinary ptomains which result from putrefaction of the oil.

Many intelligent practitioners have observed that cod liver oil is actually inferior to good dairy butter or rich cream, and that there is no virtue whatever in the so called "active principles," which, being toxins, can not be possessed of any curative value. Olive oil, nut oils, and even cottonseed oil, may be obtained in a state of much greater purity and in more digestible form than fat in the shape of cod-liver oil. But, after all, these substances are grease or separated fat, and hence are difficult of digestion. Fats in a natural state are in the form of an emulsion, and mix readily with water and with the fluids found in the stomach and other digestive organs, and so do not interfere with the digestion of other food elements. Sweet sterilized cream is one of the most digestible forms of fat. But there are a few persons who can not take cow's milk in any form. For all such individuals, such nuts as almonds, pecans, and filberts are to be recommended. Almonds and filberts can be easily made into a most delicious cream by simply blanching and crushing, then mixing with a little water The ripe olive, which can now be obtained in Southern California, affords the most wholesome supply of easily digestible fat. A great advantage in the use of these simple vegetable fats is that they can be eaten and assimilated in very much greater quantity than the rancid animal fats which are sold under the name of "cod-liver oil."—Modern Medicine.

Practical Druggist Course.

The enrolment for September is progressing most favorably and the indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to send in their matriculations soon. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, and have the long winter evenings to study and experiment.

Sample lectures and full particulars free. See announcement in another column.

Hay Fever.

Dr. E. B. Gleason says: Somewhat recently the attention of the profession has been directed to the fact that the neurotic condition of the patient and the hypersensitiveness of the nasal passages were often due to an excess of uric acid in the blood, and that this excess could be eliminated by the ingestion of mineral acids. Probably any mineral acid would prove efficacious, but there are two which suggest themselves as peculiarly efficacious: Hydrobromic acid, because of its sedative qualities, and nitromuriatic acid. My experience has been limited to the effects of nitromuriatic acid, which for the past three years I have prescribed in doses of 3 to 5 drops of the freshly-prepared concentrated acid after meals and sometimes also at night. The dose should be diluted with a half tumblerful of water, and the patient after taking the medicine, should rinse out his mouth and swallow another half tumblerful of water. The results of the remedy are apparent within forty-eight hours, and the relief of all hay fever symptoms is usually sufficient to enable the patient to remain at home and attend to his ordinary business engagements.—International Med. Mag.

Test for Oleomargarin.

C. L. Parsons gives the following simple method for distinguishing between butter and oleomargarin. Half fill a 100 Cc. beaker glass with sweet milk, heat nearly to the boiling point, introduce 5 to 10 grams of the sample to be tested, and stir with a narrow wooden spatula until the fat is liquefied. Now place the vessel into cold water and continue stirring until the fat has reached the temperature where it begins to solidify. At this point butterin may readily be formed into a solid lump, while pure butter will only become granular. At the moment of congealing stirring must be continuous. The presence of butter to the extent of 25 per cent. does not interfere with the above behavior of oleomargarin —Jour. Amer. Chem. Soc.

A Face Powder War.

A perfumery company in Cincinnati has sued a cut rate druggist for $5,000 alleged damages and an injunction to prevent the handling of their face powder after mutilating their private marks.

To cut off the source of supply to cutraters generally, the perfumery company attached private marks to the boxes sent to different jobbers, and when they found such boxes sold at cut rates they would cut off the jobber who handled the goods.

The defendant learned of this, and has been destroying these private marks, so that they could not discover the source of supply.

The defendant welcomes the suit, and says that this being a free country, can do as she pleases with articles purchased, as far as such private marks made for such a purpose are concerned.

How to Learn.

A man who is up in his business is always respected for his knowledge, and his acquaintance is sought by those who are ambitious of being equal to him and are conscious of their deficiency in this respect. But this is a different individual from the one whose vanity impels him to parade the knowledge he has as well as that which he does not possess. This is not simply pride, though it is often confounded with it; it is vanity, the worst and most repulsive kind of pride. The man in any dependent position in business who claims to know more than his fellows and fails to impress the latter with their justice is always shunned when it is possible to do it, and when this is not quite feasible he is invariably despised for his aggressive egotism and conceit. It is a good thing for a young man to have a mind of his own on matters connected with his business, for this shows laudable ambition, which is the corner stone of success, but the moment he seeks to force his ideas or opinions on his business associates is voted a nuisance, and properly so.

We sometimes come across young people who assume to know more than any of their associates and even more than their employers. As soon as you start a discussion they know it all and they are so anxious to show their smartness that they will answer you before you get through with your proposition. It is needless to say that these very aggressive people never get along in business, and the reason is that you can't teach them anything. They are so full of wisdom that what they don't know is not worth knowing. A good, sensible man in any walk of life is always open to instruction, and the more he knows the more conscious he is of his deficiency. Young men should keep their eyes and ears open and their mouths shut. It is through these two senses that wisdom reaches and enriches the intellect, not through the mouth or the lips. These organs are made for entirely different purposes. The rule of life for young men is to get wisdom when you can and when you have acquired it, let others, not you, boast of it.—Confec. Jour.

The Cleansing of Floors.

Dr. Owen recommends a finish on hospital floors of wax, linseed oil, turpentine, floor finish and benzine in the following proportion: Wax, 5 pounds; linseed oil and turpentine, 2 gallons each; floor finish (permanere), 1 gallon, and benzine, 10 gallons. This is applied once a week and laid on with a piece of cotton, brushed and polished with a cotton mop. He believes that too much floor scrubbing is responsible for some of the sickening odors which are due to decomposition taking place both in and on the floors. The danger of fire from the use of this material is very slight if only a small quantity is kept on hand to use at a time. —Phila. Med. Jour.

Importance of Fire Insurance.

While the necessity of carrying ample fire insurance long since has been accepted by the business world, still there are to be found those who for one or the other reason are not thus protected. This is culpable negligence, and every trader should be made to recognize the importance of this question.

Sometimes this failure to insure is the result of mere negligence or procrastination, or it is based upon false ideas of economy, or the business does not seem to warrant the outlay of the cost of proper insurance. In the latter case, the business by all means should be closed up, for it has no valid reason for existence.

In the case of the other instances mentioned, these merchants ought to realize that aside from the moral obligation toward their family, if not their own selves they are in duty bound to protect to the fullest extent their creditors, if they are indebted to any person. And, surely, no fair-minded men will with open eyes jeopard the interests of those who have reposed confidence in him to the extent of giving him credit.

Above all, however, there is this purely selfish motive, that good credit cannot be established unless the merchant carries full and satisfactory insurance, and to the extent that he thus curtails his just credit does he injure his business and himself.

These propositions are axiomatic: Be insured against loss by fire in reliable companies. Carry insurance to at least three-fourths of the value of the property. Under no circumstances neglect for even one hour to renew insurance when policy expires. Distribute insurance over several companies when amount involved is comparatively large. Take advantage of reduced rates by insuring for a term of years. Do not fail to notify company promptly when goods are removed to other quarters. Have in a safe place a complete invoice the correctness of which can be sworn to.—Western Drug.

Practical Druggist Course.

No books or any extra expense of any kind are required in this very popular course. It is the easiest, cheapest and best. Sample lectures free. See Prospectus in another column.

Olive Oil for Gall-Stones.

Dr. Witthauer reports a case in which 137 stones were passed by a patient to whom olive oil was given daily in doses of from 12 to 16 ounces. When the patient could no longer tolerate the oil by the stomach it was administered by the rectum.—Mod. Med.

Important Medical Meetings.

For October meetings, etc., see page 138 of the September number.

Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, at Richmond, Va., November 12. W. D. Haggard, Jr., M.D., secretary, Nashville, Tenn.

Recent Deaths.

James Curry, Tuscumbia, Ala.
Dr. C. N. Rockafeller, Hot Springs, Ark.
August W. H. Reen, Peoria, Ill.
David B. Zimmerman, Minouh, Ill.
Albert J. Yaw, Belvidere, Ill.
L. W. Sawin, Cundys Harbor, Me.
R. Frank Waters, Baltimore, Md.
Geo. A. Hanscom, Manchester, N. H.
Dr. A. Davidson, Lancaster, Ohio.
James B. Slater, Johnstown, Pa.
Dr. Van Klub Dego, Salt Lake City, U.
J. B. Ramos, Richmond, Va.
James Bean Masten, Hudson, Wis.
William E. Higley, Becket, Mass.
William T. Plant, Waterbury, Conn.
P. M. Nichols, Pana, Ill.
Arlie B. Toward, Boston, Mass.
Charles D. Moore, Westfield, Mass.
John P. Scherff, Bloomfield, N. J.
Joseph Williams, Newburyport, Mass.
James W. Dryer, Indianapolis, Ind.
Miss Esther Newman, Newark, N. J.
C. B. Woodman, Higgins Beach, Me.
John Victor Ohler, Worcester, Mass
Theodore Bodine, Danbury, Conn.
Lynn C. Byrd, Baltimore, Md.
Jos. H. Osterstoch, M.D., Easton, Pa.
C. D. Corindt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frank E. Baily, Thibodaux, La.
J. J. Palmer, Tampa, Fla.
W. H. Rogers, Madison, Ind.
Geo. Shreves, St. Charles, Iowa.

Tragic Death of a Druggist.

As the result of drinking a glass of "soda" water which he drew himself from the fountain, Edmund P. Duval, one of the prominent druggists at Leominster, Mass., has died suddenly. Two days ago two men entered his pharmacy and called for pineapple soda, and the druggist obligingly said "This is one on me," and he added something to the soda water, possibly a syrup of some kind other than pineapple and it is presumed he further wished to give some life to the drink by adding a dash of bitters. As tinctures of various kinds are kept together in one section of the drug store, by themselves, it is probable that, in reaching for perhaps gentian, he by mistake took belladonna. They all soon became sick and afterward violently ill, and had to be carried home in carriages. Physicians were called, for all of the three men had become delirious and finally sank into a comatose state. The two customers got through the night all right and were able to move around the next day. The druggist seemed the worst affected of any of them and continued semi-conscious until his death, September 13. He never recovered sufficiently to tell what he mixed with the soda, but the physicians are satisfied that it was belladonna. There was every indication of poisoning, with dryness in the throat, desire for water, strange look about the eyes and apparent intoxication. Duval was a registered pharmacist and it is difficult to understand how he made the mistake.—Era.

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most published Formulas are at their best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

Pile Ointments.

1. Ext. witch-hazel ..... 2 ozs.
   Lanum ..... 2 ozs.
   Petrolatum ..... 6 ozs.
   Glycerin ..... 4 ozs.
   Tannic acid ..... 1 dr.
   Powdered opium ..... 1 dr.

2. Tannic acid ..... 20 grs.
   Bismuth subnitrate ..... 1 dr.
   Powdered opium ..... 10 grs.
   Lanum ..... 3 drs
   Petrolatum ..... 5 drs.

3. Ext. stramonium seed ..... 12 grs.
   Extract hyoscyamus ..... 24 grs.
   Poplar ointment to make .. 1 oz.

4. Powdered nut-galls ..... 1 dr.
   Powdered opium ..... 30 grs.
   Goulard's cerate ..... 4 drs.
   Lanum ..... 3 drs.
   Ichthyol ..... 1 dr.

5. Ichthyol ..... 1 part.
   Petrolatum ..... 20 to 30 parts.

6. Powdered nut-gall ..... 1 dr.
   Lead acetate ..... 1 dr.
   Water ..... 1 dr.
   Extract belladonna ..... 2 grs.
   Camphor ointment ..... 4 drs.
   Lanum ..... 3 drs.

A correspondent writes us stating that the following ointment has afforded most excellent results in the treatment of blind, bleeding, itching, or protruding piles:

Powdered galls ..... 1 dr.
Powd. ext. witch-hazel ..... 20 grs.
Powd. ext. opium ..... 15 grs.
Powd. ext. belladonna ..... 15 grs.
Carbolic acid (crystals) ..... 15 grs.
Ichthyol ..... 30 m.
Petrolatum ..... 1 oz.

Apply night and morning on a piece of cloth.—Merck's Report.

Complexion Washes.

1. Bismuth oxychlorid ..... 1½ drs.
   Precipitated chalk ..... 2 drs.
   Glycerin ..... 6 drs.
   Tincture vanilla ..... 20 m.
   Tincture orris ..... 6 drs.
   Water ..... 18 drs.

2. Zinc oxide ..... 2 ozs.
   Tincture peru ..... 4 m.
   Tincture storax ..... 4 m.
   Glycerin ..... 12 drs.
   Spirit lavender ..... 45 m.
   Spirit bergamot ..... 15 m.
   Water ..... 1½ ozs.

—Spatula.

Whooping Cough

Belladonna tinct ..... 2 drs.
Phenacetin ..... 1 dr.
Jamaica or Santa Cruz rum 3 drs.
Chestnut leaves, fl. ext. ..... 12 drs.

Ten drops every two to six hours for an infant of one year. A child of ten years may receive as much as a teaspoonful of the mixture.—Det. Med. Jour.

Fermentative Diarrhœa.

Pulv. ipecac ..... 10 grs.
Pulv. populus ..... 1 dr.
Pulv. capsici ..... 1½ drs.
Pulv. nucis vomicæ ..... 10 grs.

M. et ft. pil. No. xl.

Sig.: One t. i. d.—Med. Record.

Cough (Acute or Chronic).

Wintergreen oil ..... 2 drs.
Cinnamon oil ..... 2 drs.
Hydrocyanic acid (dilute) ..... 2½ drs.
Glycerin ..... 5 drs.
Simple syrup ..... 10 ozs.
Aq ..... 24 ozs.
Irish moss ..... ½ oz.
Linseed oil ..... 15 ozs.

Make an emulsion. Give two to four teaspoonfuls three times a day.—Thomson, Med. Rec.

Chafing of the Skin.

Magnesii carbonatis ..... 2 drs.
Zinci oxidi ..... 2 drs.
Acidi borici ..... 2 drs.

M. Sig.: Apply to the affected parts. —Encyc. Med.

Cough Mixture.

Ipecac vin ..... 1 oz.
Oxy. scillæ ..... 2½ ozs.
Cubebæ tinct ..... 6 drs.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq ..... 2 ozs.
Glycerini ..... 4 ozs.
Anisi oil ..... 15 m.
Menth. pip., oil ..... 15 m.
Aquæ ad ..... 1 pt.

Dose: A teaspoonful two or three times a day or when the cough is troublesome. —Chem. & Drug.

Acute Tonsillitis.

Quinin. sulph ..... 48 grs.
Sulph. acid. dil ..... 48 m.
Aconite tinct ..... 48 m.
Wild cherry syrup ..... 1 oz.
Water, enough to make ..... 3 ozs.

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful in water every four to six hours, for an adult.

Locally:—

Chloroform spts ..... 2 drs.
Eucalyptol ..... 1 dr.
Glycerin ..... 1 dr.
Tannic acid ..... 2-5 grs.

M. Sig.: Apply with brush three times daily.—Med. Times & Hosp. Gaz.

Hoarseness in Singers and Speakers.

1. Cocain hydrochlorid ..... 15 grs.
   Strychninæ sulphat ..... ¾ gr.
   Aq. dest ..... 3 ozs.

M. Sig.: For spraying throat, one drachm to pint of water.

2. Cocain hydrochlorid ..... ¾ gr.
   Aconiti tinct ..... 10 m.
   Altheæ,
   Sacchari aib., aa q. s.

M. ft. pastilli No. 80. Sig.: Dissolve in mouth.

Nasal Douche.

Sodii salicylat ..... 6 drs.
Sodii borat ..... 6 drs.
Sodii bicarb ..... 10 drs.
Sodii chlorid ..... 10 drs.

Mix. Sig.: One drachm to a pint of tepid water.—Ingals, Med. News.

Internal Hemorrhoids.

Hydrastin ..... 10 grs.
Pulv. alum ..... 10 grs.
Cocaine mur ..... 6 grs.
Butyr. cocae, q. s. ad.

M. et ft rectal suppos. No. 12.

Sig.: Insert one into the rectum every night. In bad cases it is often advisable to have the patient insert one night and morning.

Cough Candies.

Compound Horehound Drops.

Lump sugar ..... 14 lbs.
Potassium bitartrate ..... 1 oz.
Water ..... 3 pts.
Ext. horehound comp ..... 8 ozs.
Tartaric acid ..... 2 ozs.
Ext. licorice (paste) ..... 1 oz.
Oil anise ..... 4 drs.
Camphorated tinct. opium. 2 drs.
Peppermint oil ..... 10 dps.
Camphor spirit ..... 6 dps.

Boil up the sugar, cream tartar, water, and extract of horehound to strong crack, in the ordinary way, and pour on the oiled slab. At once work in the softened licorice paste; turn in the edges, and when the mass is pretty cool work in the other ingredients and run the batch through drop-rollers of any shape to suit the fancy. An ounce of strained, fresh lemon juice may also be added with advantage.

The compound extract of horehound referred to above is made according to the following formula:

Horehound (herb) ..... 1 lb.
Coltsfoot (herb) ..... 1 lb.
Licorice root ..... 5 ozs.
Boiling water ..... 1 gal.

Chop up the solids and put them in an earthenware vessel. Pour on the boiling water, cover at once, and stand the jar or pan on the back of the boiling-stove to "coddle" for a day or more. There is no fixed rule as to when the decoction is done, because some old-fashioned people prefer to wait till the liquid is reduced to one-half its original measure, while others consider it ready when the herbs, etc., are boiled tender to a pulp nearly, and they hasten this by adding about a quarter of an ounce of sodium bicarbonate. Perhaps the best plan is to be guided by the tongue; when the decoction tastes pretty strong, remove it, squeeze the herbs dry, and let the liquid get quite cold.

Camphor Cough Drops.

Crushed sugar ..... 900 parts.
Cream tartar ..... 2 parts.
Camphor spirit ..... 1 part.
Capsicum tincture ..... 1 part.
Water ..... 130 parts.
Saffron color, sufficient.

Bring the sugar and water to a quick boil, add the cream tartar and let the syrup boil up to strong crack. Drop in enough saffron color to make the batch of a bright golden tint, and then pour the mass on an oiled slab, add the camphor and capsicum, work them well through the mass, and pass through tablet rollers.

Liquid tar or wild cherry extract may, of course, be added to any of the above formulas, or replace some of the other constituents, if desired.—Merck's Report.

Disinfectant Tablets.

Lime sulphate ..... 2 ozs.
Camphor carbolate ..... 1 dr.
Ammonia carbonate ..... 2 drs.
Carmine ..... 1 gr.
Strong ammonia solution ..... 2 drs.
Water ..... 8 drs.

The mass sets after it has been mixed. —Chem. & Drug.

Creosote Mixtures.

1. Beechwood creosote..2 to 4 Gms.
Oil sweet almonds..... 25 Gms.
Yolk of egg 1
Distilled water .....200 Gms.
Make an emulsion.

2. Beechwood creosote.....95 m.
Chloroform ..... 30 m.
Oil peppermint.....96 m.
Alcohol to make ..... 6 ozs.

CREOSOTE WINE.

3. Beechwood creosote.....96 m.
Alcohol..... 1 oz.
Oil cinnamon.....24 dps.
Oil cloves .....12 dps.
Oil anise .....12 dps.
Syrup orange peel. ..... 4 ozs.
Sherry wine ..... 8 ozs.
Simple elixir, q. s. make...16 ozs.

Dissolve the creosote and oils in the alcohol, add the wine, syrup, and elixir, and filter through purified talcum.

Each tablespoonful represents 3 minims of creosote. The dose is a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful three or four times a day, after meals.

CREOSOTE EMULSION.

4. Beechwood creosote..... 768 m.
Powdered acacia.....1080 grs.
Water, to make ..... 32 ozs.

Triturate the creosote with the acacia in a dry mortar, and add, all at once, 27 fluid drams of water; stir briskly with the pestle until the nucleus of the emulsion is formed, and add enough water to make two pints; finally, strain through a cloth.

This is a convenient preparation for admixture with other medicaments. Each teaspoonful contains 3 minims of creosote.

Perhaps the most admirable combination is a creosoted emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites, of which the following is the formula:

CREOSOTED COD-LIVER OIL, HYPOPHOSPHITES

5. Cod liver oil ..... 32 ozs.
Beechwood creosote.....6½ drs.
Powdered acacia..... 8 ozs.
Glycerin..... 4 ozs.
Syrup orange peel ..... 2 ozs.
Calcium hypophosphite ..555 grs.
Sodium hypophosphite ..555 grs.
Oil wintergreen..... 2 drs.
Oil sassafras..... 2 drs.
Oil cinnamon..... 2 drs.
Distilled water to make .. 4 pts.

Mix the cod-liver oil, creosote, and essential oils with the acacia, in a dry mortar; dissolve the hypophosphites in 12 fluid ounces of warm water, pour the solution, all at once, into the mixture of oils, creosote and acacia, and stir briskly in one direction with the pestle until emulsification takes place; then add the glycerin, syrup, and enough water to make four pints, and strain through a cloth.

Recently distilled water should preferably be used in these emulsions; but if none is at hand, water that has been freshly boiled and filtered will serve the purpose. In cold weather the water should be slightly warmed, else the emulsion will be very slow in forming. The creosote in the latter emulsion temporarily obtunds the sense of taste to a considerable degree while the preparation is being swallowed, and helps to conceal, in a measure, the unpleasant taste of the cod-liver oil.—Merck's Report.

Carbolic Acid in Treatment of Eczema.

Carbolic acid has been employed in a very extensive manner in the treatment of different forms of skin diseases Dr. J. F. Schamberg, states that the following renders good service as a lotion in the treatment of acute erythematous or papular eczema:

Acidi carbol .....30 grs.
Acidi borici... ..... 1 dr.
Glycerini ..... 1 dr.
Zinci oxidi..... 2 drs.
Aquæ q. s. ad..... 6 ozs.

M. Sig.: Apply locally night and morning.

In more chronic cases it should be used in greater strength as follows:

Acidi carbol ..... 2 drs.
Glycerini ..... 1 oz.
Etheris ..... 1 oz.
Spts. vini recti..... 6 ozs.

M. Sig.: To be used locally.

In the subacute vesicular eczema he recommends the following ointment containing phenol and calomel:

Acidi carbol .....10 grs.
Hydrarg. chloridi mitis....20 grs.
Pulv. amyli..... 2 drs.
Pulv. zinci oxidi ..... 2 drs.
Petrolati .....½ oz.

M. Sig.: To be applied locally.

The above is to be used in all forms except the very acute eczemas.

In other cases of subacute eczema he employs the following:

Acidi carbol .....10 grs.
Plumbi oxidi (C. P.) ..... 1 dr.
Petrolati.....½ oz.
Lanolini .....½ oz.

M. Sig.: Cleanse the affected parts and apply locally.—Med. Stand.

Rat Catcher's Oil.

Oil rose geranium.....1 dr.
Oil cubeb.....1 dr.
Oil copaiba .....6 drs.

Mosquito Exterminator.

Formaldehyd, 40% .....1 dr.
Alcohol..... .....4 drs.

Small wad absorbent cotton medicated.

Place mixture in a soup plate and apply match This is a harmless and efficient remedy. Use a half hour before retiring. —Amer. Med.

Parasiticide Ointment.

Acidi salicylici..... .....45 grs.
Sodii boratis.....15 grs.
Balsam Peru .....30 grs.
Ethereal essentiæ, anisi... 5 dps.
Essentiæ bergamot.....20 dps.
Vaselini ..... 6 drs.

Mix ft. ungt. Sig.: Apply to the part affected.

Chills and Fever Pills.

Cinchonidia sulphate.....60 grs.
Powdered capsicum.....15 grs.
Podophyllin ..... 3 grs.
Powdered myrrh.....15 grs.

Mix and make 60 pills.—Merck's Report.

Palatable Effervescent Quinine.

Quinine sulphate..... 1 dr.
Citric acid.....2½ drs.
Syrup orange peel..... 15 m.
Syrup ..... 15 m.
Dist. water, q. s. make.... 5 drs.

Mix. Ten or twenty drops to be added to two ounces of water containing five or six grains of sodium bicarbonate. Ten drops of the mixture contains about one grain of quinine.—Jour. Tropical Med.

Wine of Cod Liver Oil and Guaiacol.

Guduol ..... 32 grs.
Guaiacol .....160 min.
Alcohol..... 2 ozs.
Port wine..... 12 ozs.
Red simple elixir.to make 1 pt.
Magnesium carbonate.... 2 drs.

Dissolve the guduol and guaiacol in the alcohol and triturate with the magnesium carbonate, then gradually stir in the wine. Filter, and add sufficient elixir to make the required volume.

Face Lotion.

1. Glycerin..... 5 ozs.
Rose water ..... 1 pt.
Cochineal tincture .....15 min.

2. White soap, powd..... 1 dr.
Benzoin tincture ..... 4 drs.
Glycerin..... 1 oz.
Rose water ..... 2 ozs.

Barbers' Itch.

Sulphuris.....2½ drs.
Zinci oxidi.....5 drs.
Sacchari.....5 drs.
Glycerini .....2½ drs.
Lanolin .....5 drs.
Vaselini .....5 drs.

M. Sig.: Apply in thick layer night and morning until the crusts have been removed, then once a day.—Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.

Turpentine Emulsion.

Turpentine spirit .....1 oz.
White of egg .....1 oz.
Glycerine.....3 ozs.
Distilled water. .....3 ozs

Mix the glycerine and white of egg together, add the turpentine, and shake well. Then gradually add the water and continue the agitation until a uniform emulsion is produced.

Beef, Malt and Quinine Wine.

Extract beef ..... 4 ozs.
Extract malt..... 8 ozs.
Quinine sulphate.....160 grs.
Citric acid..... 80 grs.
Port wine..... 1 gal.

Rub the extracts with a pint of the wine, and dissolve the quinine and citric acid in another quantity, and add to the bulk. After 14 days decant, and filter the sediment.—Chem. & Drug.

Neuralgia Mixture.

Ammon. chloridi ....1 oz , 1 dr.
Quin. sulph..... 48 grs.
Ac. hydrochlor. dil..... 1 dr.
Spt chlorof.....1½ ozs.
Tr. cardam. co..... 2 ozs.
Tr. aconiti..... 3 drs.
Aq. dest. ad..... 36 ozs.

One tablespoonful for a dose two or three times a day.—Chem. & Drug.

Medicated Confections.

VANILLA LICORICE TABLETS.

Crushed sugar	14 lbs.
Extract licorice	2 lbs.
Glucose	2 lbs.
Water	4 pts.
Brown coloring	q. s.
Vanilla flavoring	q. s.

When the sugar and water reaches a sharp boil, add the glucose, and continue the boiling up to a strong crack degree. Pour out the batch on an oiled slab, and when sufficiently cool work in the licorice, vanilla flavoring, and enough color to make the batch a deep brown. Pass the mass through the large tablet rollers.

CHARCOAL AND CAYENNE DROPS.

Crushed sugar	7 lbs.
Powdered charcoal	3 ozs.
Cayenne	8 drs.
Cream tartar	4 drs.
Water	2 pts.
Jettoline coloring	q. s.
Cochineal coloring	q. s.

Having melted the sugar in the water, bring the syrup to a sharp boil. Add the cream of tartar, and continue the boiling up to a strong crack degree. Pour out on an oiled slab, and cut the batch in halves. Work the charcoal and sufficient jettoline into one half, and mould the cayenne and enough cochineal to make a bright red into the other. Place the red piece on top of the black, and pass the whole through the boney-drop rollers.—Bulletin Pharm.

Lavender Water.

Ol. lavandulæ ang	1½ ozs.
Ol. bergamot	½ oz.
Ess. ambergris	½ oz.
Spt. rectificat	3 pts.

Mix.

Eau de Cologne.

Ol. bergamot	2 drs.
Ol. limonis	1 dr.
Ol. neroli	20 m.
Ol. origani	6 m.
Ol. rosmarini	20 m.
Spt. rectificat	20 ozs.
Aq flor. aurant	1 oz.

Mix in order as above.

Nit Ointment.

Ol. staphisagriæ	1 oz.
Ol. rosæ geranii	10 m.
Paraffin. dur	½ oz.
Paraffin. moll	6½ ozs.

—Chem. & Drug.

Poor Man's Plaster.

Burgundy pitch	1½ lbs.
Resin	2 ozs.
Beeswax	2 ozs.
Oil mace	½ oz.
Olive oil	1 oz.
Water	1 oz.

Melt the solids together, add the oil and water, and boil till the mixture acquires the proper consistence.

Dandruff Lotion.

Resorcin	1 dr.
Castor oil	2 drs.
Balsam peru	½ dr.
Oil geranium	10 m.
Oil lavander	10 m.
Alcohol, 45% q. s. make	8 ozs.

Camphor Cream.

1. Castile soap	1½ ozs.
Water ammonia	1½ ozs.
Camphor	6 drs.
Oil turpentine	6 drs.
Chloride ammonium	1½ ozs.
Water	12 ozs.

Dissolve the soap shavings in one-half of the water previously mixed with the ammonia, and the ammonium chloride in the other half. Mix the solutions well and add the camphor dissolved in the turpentine; then agitate briskly until the liquids are united and form a perfect emulsion. Other active medicines may be added when indicated.

2. Camphor	1 oz.
Spirits turpentine	2 ozs.
Aqua ammonia	2 ozs.
Sweet oil	2 ozs.

Dissolve the camphor in the turpentine, and add the ammonia and sweet oil previously well mixed.

3. Camphor	3 ozs.
Spirits turpentine	2 ozs.
Soft soap	1 lb.
Olive oil	2 pts.
Aqua ammonia	1 pt.

Chapped Hands and Face.

Quince seed	2 ozs.
Alcohol	15 ozs.
Glycerin	6 ozs.
Boroglyceride	6 ozs.
Aqua, q. s	1 gal.
Ext. violet, q. s. to give it an odor.	

Macerate quince seed in a half gallon of water for twelve hours, strain, and add the rest of the ingredients and enough water to make a gallon.

Skin Tonic.

Tr. benz. simp	2½ drs.
Liq. hamamelidis	½ oz.
Glycerini	½ oz.
Aq. rosæ ad	4 ozs.

Lotion.

1. Zinci oxidi	6 drs.
Glycerini	½ oz.
Aq. rosæ ad	4 ozs.
2. Liq. hamamelidis	1 oz.
Aq. flor. auranti ad	4 ozs.

Freckle Lotion.

Zinci sulphocarbol	2 drs.
Spt. rosmarini	½ oz.
Glycerini	½ oz.
Aq. ad	4 ozs.

Wrinkle Lotion.

Liq. hamamelidis	2 ozs.
Glyc. ac. borici	1 oz.

Iceland Moss Cough Mixture.

Comp. tinct. camphor	6 drs.
Ipecacuanha vinegar	½ oz.
Oxymel squills	1 oz.
Glycerin	1 oz.
Iceland moss syrup to	6 ozs.

Iceland Moss Syrup.

Iceland moss	1 oz.
Sugar	1 oz.
Water	5 ozs.

Wash the moss to remove bitterness; then boil with the water, strain and press, and dissolve the sugar in the strained liquor.

The Treatment of Juvenile Acne.

The following course of treatment of juvenile acne is given in the Archives de Thérapeutique:

1. The patient must abstain totally from coffee, tea, alcoholic liquors, wines, fresh pork, fish, shell-fish (crustaceous), ham, truffles, pies (meat), cheese of all sorts, spiced foods, sorrel, tomatoes and indigestibles of all sorts. He may be allowed butter and fatty foods in great moderation.

2. On sitting down to each meal a paper of the following:

Sodium bicarbonate	6 Gms.
Magnesia, calcined	.4 Gms.
Cascara sagrada, powder	.3 Gms.
Benzonaphthol	3 Gms.

Mix and divide into 20 papers.

3. Wash the face in water just as hot as it can be borne, in every quart of which has been placed 10 Gms. of wheat bran and a tablespoonful of powdered borax. Use as a "washrag" a pledget of absorbent cotton.

4. At night, before retiring, rub the affected part with naphthol soap and wipe with camphorated spirit.

5. Immediately after this cover the pimples or nodules with the following pomade and leave all night:

Naphthol B, camphorat	30 cgm.
Resorcine	20 cgm.
Black soap	20 cgm.
Chalk, precipitated	50 cgm.
Sulphur, precipitated	150 cgm.
Vaselin, pure	20 Gms.

Mix.

6. In the morning, after washing the face, etc., apply to the face some of the following:

Sodium borate	10 Gms.
Sulph. ether, camph	40 Gms.
Rose water, distilled	100 Gms.
Distilled water	150 Gms.

Mix

Acute Rheumatism.

Sodii salicylat	½ oz.
Potass. iodidi	2 drs.
Methyl. salicylat	2 drs.
Ext. cimicifugae	2 drs.
Spiri. vin., rect	½ oz.
Aquae, q. s. ad	3 ozs.

Mix. Sig.: Teaspoonful t. i. d.—Pittsburg Free Dispensary.

Pulmonary Complications in La Grippe.

Ammonii chloridi	2 drs.
Apomorphinæ hydrochlor.	1 gr.
Mist. glycyrrhizæ comp	1½ ozs.
Syr. simplicis	1½ ozs.

Mix. Sig.: A dessertspoonful every two hours.—Wood, Jour. Am. Med Ass'n.

Cold in the Head.

Menthol	3 grs.
Acidi borici	1 dr.
Bismuthi subcarb	1½ drs.
Benzoin	1½ drs.
Sodii bicarb	10 grs.
Magnesii carb	15 grs.
Sacchari lactis	1 oz.

Mix. Sig.: Use as an insufflation into the nose four or five times a day.—Jour. Amer. Med. Ass'n.

Chocolate Emulsion Cod Liver Oil.

Calcium hypophosphite....64 grs.
Sodium hypophosphite....64 grs.
Potassium hypophosphite..64 grs.
Hot water ..... 2 ozs.
Chocolate..... 1 oz.
Cod liver oil ..... 8 ozs.
Decoc. Irish moss (1:50)... 5 ozs.

Dissolve the chocolate in the decoction by the aid of heat, then add the cod liver oil gradually, thoroughly stirring all the while, and finally add the hypophosphites dissolved in the hot water.

Dandruff Cure.

1. Chloral hydrate.....60 grs.
Tincture cinchona ..... 2 dis.
Tincture cantharides..... 1 dr.
Pilocarpine muriate..... 4 grs.
Bay rum to.....16 ozs.

2. Resorcin ..... 60 grs.
Glycerine ..... 60 m.
Alcohol..... 3 ozs.
Bay rum ..... 3 ozs.

3. Coumarin ..... 1 gr.
Essence musk .....10 m.
Benzoic acid .....10 grs.
Olibanum .....10 grs.
Oil lavender.....30 grs.
Jasmine pomade..... 2 drs.
Rectified spirit.....10 ozs.

Mix all together, shake well two or three times a day, and in four days filter.

4. Resorcin..... 3 scr.
Olive oil ..... 3 drs.
Ether..... 3 drs.
Alcohol.....6½ ozs.

5. Potassium carbonate. .... 1 dr.
Ammonia water ..... 6 drs.
Tincture cantharides.....2½ drs.
Oil nutmeg..... 12 dps.
Cologne spt., q s. make... ½ pt.

6. Tincture cinchona ..... 1 oz
Solution potassa ..... 2 drs.
Salt tartar..... 1 dr.
Cologne water ..... 1 oz.
Water up to ..... ½ pt.

Mix. Apply to the head twice or three times a week.

Blood Purifiers.

COMPOUND SARSAPARILLA.

1 Fl. ext. sarsaparilla..... 125 cc.
Fl. ext. yellow dock..... 125 cc
Fl. ext. taraxacum..... 125 cc.
Fl. ext. senna ..... 60 cc.
Fl. ext podophyllum ..... 30 cc.
Oil fennel ..... 1.5 cc.
Oil sassafras..... 1.5 cc.
Oil wintergreen..... 1.5 cc.
Alcohol..... 125 cc.
Syrup..... 250 cc.
Glycerin..... 200 cc.
Potassium iodide..... 30 Gms.
Water to make.....2000 cc.

Mix, set aside a few days, filter, and put up in 6 oz. and 12 oz. bottles, labeled and cartoned.

2. Fl. ext. sarsaparilla ..... 3 ozs.
Fl. ext. stillingia..... 3 ozs.
Fl. ext. yellow dock..... 2 ozs.
Fl. ext. colocynth..... 2 ozs.
Potassium iodide..... 1 dr.
Iron iodide .....10 grs.
Sugar ..... 1 oz.
Distilled water..... 2 ozs.

Mix the fluid extracts, and dissolve the potassium iodide in the mixture· add the water containing the ferrous iodide and sugar in solution; shake well and filter.

The above mixtures are given in doses of a tablespoonful three time a day.

BLOOD-PURIFYING TINCTURE.

1. Tr. prickly-ash bark .....10 drs.
Fl. ext. burdock..... 2 ozs.
Fl. ext. poke root ..... 2 ozs.
Fl. ext. stillingia ..... 2 ozs.
Fl. ext. sarsaparilla, make. 3 pts.

Dose: Teaspoonful three times a day.

2. Resin jalap ..... 5 Gms.
Resin scammony ..... 5 Gms.
Aloes .....20 Gms.
Coriander.....20 Gms.
Caraway .....20 Gms.
Cardamoms (Malabar) ...10 Gms.
Buckthorn bark .....50 Gms.

Macerate the ground drugs for a week with

Distilled water .....600 Gms.
Alcohol .....400 Gms.

Express, filter after standing a few days and add:

Oil chamomile (ethereal).. 5 dps.

CELERY SPRING TONIC.

1. Fl. ext. celery seed ..... 1 oz.
Fl. ext. berberis aquifol ....4 drs.
Fl. ext. cascara amarga ... 4 drs.
Fl. ext. phytolacca.....4 drs.
Fl. ext. lappa minor.... ...4 drs.
Fl. ext. stillingia.....4 drs.
Fl. ext. xanthoxylum .....4 drs.
Potassium iodide.... .....2 drs.
Syrup to make.....1 pt.

Mix the fluid extracts, and in the mixture dissolve the potassium iodide; then add the syrup, and strain.

2. Fl. ext. celery seed.... ... 1 oz.
Fl. ext sarsaparilla ..... 2 ozs.
Fl. ext. lappa minor..... 2 ozs.
Fl. ext. stillingia.... ..... 2 ozs.
Fl. ext. phytolacca..... 2 ozs.
Tinct. xanthoxylum..... 1 oz.
Arom. elixir (N. F.) make .16 ozs.

—Merck's Report.

Menthol Cough Syrup.

(a) Henbane tincture .....4 ozs.
Spirit ether..... .....4 ozs.
Wild cherry syrup.....4 ozs.
Tolu syrup .....4 ozs.

(b) Tolu tincture .....4 drs.
Lobelia fld. ext..... ...2 drs.
Cannabis ind. fld. ext.....2 drs.
Chloroform .....1 dr.
Tartar emetic.....4 grs.
Codeine ..... 4 grs.
Wild cherry syrup, enough to make .....16 ozs.

(c) Linseed oil ..... 2 ozs.
Acacia ....240 grs.
Irish moss mucilage, N.F. 2 ozs.
Cassia oil ..... 8 m.
Wintergreen oil..... 8 m.
Hydrocyanic acid, dil ... 16 m.
Chloral hydrate.....240 grs.
Codeine ..... 4 grs.
Glycerin..... 2 ozs.
Wild cherry syrup .. .... 4 ozs.
Water, enough to make .. 16 ozs.

Add a sufficient quantity of 10 per cent. alcoholic solution menthol to each of the foregoing mixtures.—Meyer Bros. Drug.

Lotion for Freckles.

Corrosive sublimate.....15 grs.
Zinc sulphate.....30 grs.
Lead water ....30 m.
Rose water ..... 8 ozs.

Mix. For outward application only.

Stove Polishing Paste.

Graphite.....2 lbs.
Sugar ..... .2 ozs.
Water ....2 ozs.
Oil turpentine, a sufficiency to form a paste.

Iron-Printing Process.

Potass. ferricyanide .....600 grs.
Ammonio-citrate iron .. 600 grs.
Distilled water ..... 10 ozs.

Dissolve the salts separately, each in half the water, then mix, and keep in the dark.

The paper is coated by floating, or painting with a brush, and dried in the dark. The sensitized paper is best kept for a few days, and must be exposed under the negative till all the details are visible. Development is effected by washing with water.

Cochineal in Whooping Cough.

In the old days when nitric acid, very much diluted, was largely used in the treatment of whooping cough, tincture of cochineal was generally added, chiefly to give the medicine an attractive color, but partly also because it was thought to add to the remedial effect. Naegeli seems to credit cochineal with medicinal virtues in whooping cough. He uses the following formula:

Powd. cochineal ..¾ gr. to 3 grs.
Ammon. carbonate ..15 to 30 grs.
Syr. bitter-orange peel .... 2 ozs.
Distilled water.....10 ozs.

Nix. Sig.: A coffeespoonful every two hours.—Gaz. hebdom.

Chills and Fever Remedies.

MIXTURES.

1. Quinine sulphate.....2 drs.
Cinchonine sulphate.....2 drs.
Sulphuric acid.....to dissolve.
Oil orange.....to flavor.
Garantose .....8 grs.
Alcohol... .....2 ozs.
Glycerin.....2 ozs.
Syrup.....to make 16 ozs.

Dissolve the quinine and cinchonine in 4 ozs. of the syrup by means of the sulphuric acid. Dissolve the oil orange, or other suitable flavoring, and the garantose in the alcohol and glycerin, add to it the quinine solution, and, finally, add sufficient syrup to make the mixture measure 1 pint.

2. Quinine sulphate..... 15 grs.
Diluted sulphuric acid.... 15 min.
Spirit peppermint.....2½ drs.
Satur. solut. garantose ... 5 min.
Distilled water..... 6 ozs.

3. Sulphate quinine.....128 grs.
Sulphate cinchonidia ....128 grs.
Diluted sulphuric acid ...q. s.
Alcohol..... 2 ozs.
Oil wintergreen..... .. 10 m.
Fl. ext. sarsaparilla comp. 2 ozs.
Water..... 5 ozs.
Sugar ..... 14 ozs.

Mix the sulphates and water; add acid enough to dissolve; then add alcohol, oil wintergreen, and fluid extract; let stand over night and filter; dissolve sugar by agitation, and add simple syrup to make 16 ounces.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for that they cannot get complete information about; so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Tetranitrol.

This is the tetranitrate of erythrol and is used in asthma, diseases of the heart, etc.—Phar. Zeit.

Nioform.

This is the trade name for iodochloroxychinolin, an antiseptic brought out by Rarel.—Med. Woch.

Carabin.

This is a substance isolated from the nerium odorosum by Bose. It has a formula answer to $C_{21}H_{19}O_6$, and seems to be a form of saponin.—Med. Woch.

Trifferin.

This is the trade name for an iron preparation, in which, according to the formula, the iron must be described as paranucleinated (ferrum paranucleinicum). The new preparation contains 9% nitrogen, 2½% phosphorus, and 22% of iron.—Rev. Pract.

Methenyl-o-Anisidine.

This is a new anaesthetic, which boils at 253°. Its guaiacol sulphonate has been prepared by dissolving molecular amounts in alcohol and precipitating with ether. This salt is very readily soluble in water and likewise possesses anaesthetic properties.—Chem. Zeit.

Plantose.

This is the trade name for a new nutrient substance for invalids. It is a vegetable albumen obtained from rapeseed cake (*i. e.*, residue after pressing out the oil) by extraction with water and coagulating by warming the solution. It appears as a light yellow powder, insoluble in water. Its nitrogenous content is from 12% to 13%.—Med. Woch.

Cystoxines.

This is the name given to a series of organic poisonous substances derived from the body of man and other animals. They are called separately after the organ or fluid in which they are found—hepotoxin, for instance, for that from the liver; nephrotoxin, that from the kidneys; leucotoxin, that from the lymphatic glands, etc.—Rev. Sci.

Thymolcarbonate.

This is also known as tyratol, is suggested by Pool as an anthelminthic. It is a white, crystalline tasteless substance, neutral of reaction, melting point 49°. Alcoholic potassa and the juices of the intestines decompose it into phenol and carbonic acid. Doses for adults 2 Gm., for children 1 Gm. and for small children ½ Gm. The remedy is given four days in succession and on the fifth a cathartic.—Phar. Zeit.

Menthosol.

This is the trade name for an antiseptic preparation, the base of which consists of parachloro-phenol and menthol.— Med. Woch.

Euguform.

This is the name given by Spiegel to acetylated methylene di-guaiacol. On account of its fine division it is regarded as especially applicable to wounds. It is a greyish-white, almost odorless powder, insoluble in water. With it Ciesielski obtained good results in treating lupus.—Phar. Zeit.

Acopyrine.

This is an acetyl derivative of phenyl dimethyl pyrazolone salicylate, is a white crystalline powder, melting point 63–64, readily soluble in alcohol and chloroform, difficultly soluble in ether; soluble in 30 parts hot and 400 parts cold water, also in 20 parts of a 2 per cent. bicarbonate solution and in 5 parts cognac. Boiled with dilute sulphuric acid it splits off acetic and salicylic acids. Administered in powder form, six powders daily of 0.5 grains each.—Phar. Zeit.

Solution of Protargol.

F. Goldmann points out that solutions of protargol should not be effected with heat, neither should concentrated solutions be kept in stock for prescription purposes. He recommends either of two methods:

1. Equal parts of glycerin and water (each 0.5) are mixed by means of a pestle in a porcelain capsule with the protargol (1.0). The dish is rinsed with water. Solution results at once. Such glycerin solutions are used only for urethral injections.

2. The protargol is dusted on the water, a large surface being secured by using a shallow dish. The mixture must not be stirred. Solution is effected in 10–15 minutes.—Phar. Gesell.

The Preparation of Radium.

The new metals, polonium, radium and actinium are likely to be heard of often in the next few years on account of their marvellous powers of radiating electrified particles. As matters stand at present, they appear to have infinite power in this respect, radiating energy ceaselessly without loss. These metals are contained in the ores of uranium, vanadium and thorium, in pitchblende and in chalcolyte, carnotite and antunite. M. and Mme. Curie have separated these metals by complex and costly processes that need not be here described. Less than two grains of radium result from every ton of mineral. The radiating power of this metal is one ten-millionth of a watt and the displacement of the metal is one milligram in a billion years. When the dust of this metal is present in the laboratory all the apparatus present is electrified, rendered radio-active, in spite of ordinary insulation.—Revue Pract.

Pulmoform.

This is the trade name for methylene-diguaiacol. It appears as a yellowish, inodorous, insipid powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It has recently been highly recommended in the treatment of tuberculosis.—Rev. Pract.

Chloromethyl-Menthyl Ether.

This substance is formed, according to E. Wedekind, by the action of a large excess of hydrogen chloride on formalin and menthol. It is an oily liquid and water (moisture of the air) hydrolizes it into its constituents. For therapeutic application it is diluted with pine-needle oil or olive oil and is administered as medicated cotton or as spray. It has found use in affections, especially catarrhal, of the nose, mouth and ear.—Phar. Zeit.

Bacillol.

This name has been given to a solution of tar oils in liquid soap, which, according to the researches of Werner and Pajic, is a most excellent disinfecting medium—far surpassing carbolic acid in this respect, and, in consequence of its harmlessness and solubility in water, comparing favorably with lysol.

The especial advantages claimed for Bacillol by its exploiters are its entire absence of odor, its high deodorizing property and its relative cheapness as compared with the other disinfectants. It is soluble in every proportion and at every temperature, in water. In calcareous waters, however, it makes a slightly milky solution, the turbidity being caused by the formation and precipitation of an insoluble lime soap.—Aerz. Zeit.

Carbon Tetrachlorid an Alkaloid Solvent.

Within the last year or two attention has been called by several writers to the adaptability of carbon tetrachlorid in pharmaceutico-technical and analytical operations as a solvent, especially as a substitute for chloroform. This subject has been further investigated by J. Schindelmeiser, who finds that at a temperature of 17° C. 100 parts of carbon tetrachlorid dissolves of the alkaloids named as follows: Morphine, 0.032; narceine, 0.011; papaverine, 0 203; strychnine, 0.645; atropine, 1.136; codeine, 1.328; brucine, 1.973; cocaine, 18.503; veratine, 60. However, the latter figure is deceptive, since the residue tenaciously holds back by occlusion a large percentage of the solvent. The author further finds that carbon tetrachlorid is not adapted for the shaking-out method of alkaloids from plant and cadaveric extracts because of its tendency to form persistent emulsions Still, in the method of Hilger and Kuester it has given good results. The preparation must be carefully purified from carbon disulfid by fractional distillation at 76° C.—P Zeit.

Ontario College of Pharmacy, Semi-Annual Examinations, May, 1901.

DISPENSING.

℞ Emp. plumbi q. s. ut fiat emp 2½ x 3¾.
Super abdomen indicend.
Inter scapulas applicand.

℞ P. resin guaiaci..... 1 dr.
Ol. terebinth ..... 3 drs.
Vitellum ovi unius.
Aquae .....3½ ozs.
Ft. emuls. sec. art.
Cap. coch. magn. alternis diebus.

℞ P. acidi tannici .....½ dr.
P. opii .....20 grs.
Ext. bellad .....20 grs.
Vaselini ..... 7 drs.
Misce bene ut fiat ung.
Hor. decub. appl.

℞ Camphorae .....2 drs.
Ol. terebinth .....4 drs.
Sapo mollis Ang.....2 drs.
Aq .....ad. 4 ozs.
Ft. embrocatio.
Fricetur pars affectater quaterve indies.

℞ P. opii .....10 grs.
P. resin guaiaci. .....½ dr.
Ft. pulv. et in pulveres octo divid.
Sumat unam post coenam.

CHEMISTRY.

1. Define: Definite proportion, oxidation, base, "critical condition of matter."

Prove that the molecule of an elementary substance consists of at least two atoms. Mention some exceptions to this rule.

2. "The properties of the elements and of their compounds present themselves as a periodic function of their increasing atomic weights"; justify this statement by especial reference to the physical and chemical properties of calcium, strontium, and barium.

3. Indicate tests:

(*a*) For detection of mythol alcohol in the presence of ethyl alcohol.

To distinguish between:

(*b*) Magnesium sulphate, zinc sulphate and oxalic acid.

(*c*) Mercuric chloride and silver nitrate.

4. A quantity of phosphorus was boiled with a solution of sodium hydroxide.

If 78 grams of sodium hypophosphite were formed

(*a*) What weight of phosphorus entered into the reaction?

(*b*) What volume of phosphine gas measured at 7° C. and 754mm was given off?

$$4P + 3NaOH + 3H_2O = 3H\,PO.O\,Na + PH_3$$

$$\left(\begin{matrix}\text{at. wt. Na} = 23\\ \text{" " P} = 31\end{matrix}\right)$$

5. Illustrate by equations the reaction of:

(*a*) Ferrous sulphate with potassium carbonate.

(*b*) Sulphuric acid with ethyl alcohol.

(*c*) Hydrogen sulphide with potassium dichromate in presence of hydrochloric acid.

(*d*) Potassium hydroxide with iodine.

(*e*) Sodium chloride with sulphuric acid in the presence of manganese dioxide.

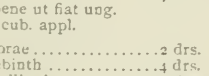
6. Describe fully Marsh's test for arsenic and antimony.

7. Name the substances represented by the following formulæ.

(*a*) $CH_3\,CH\,OH$ (*b*) $C_5\,H_{11}\,NO$

(*c*) C_6H_4 . OH. CO OH

(*d*)

(*e*)


What is the difference between.

A phenol and an aromatic alcohol.

A mixed and a compound ether.

An amine and an amide.

An aldehide and a ketone.

8. Give the chemistry of manganese and point out its relation to the halogens, and also describe a method for the preparation of potassium permanganate.

PHARMACY.

1. *Re-percolation*: Describe briefly the process, point out its special advantages and state in what B. P. preparations this process is used.

2. *Maceration*: Describe the process, and state how it differs from digestion. Indicate the kinds of drugs which are more suited to maceration than to percolation.

3. The following substances, being under certain conditions more or less liable to deteriorate, require to be tested from time to time to see if they are in fit condition for dispensing. State in each case how such tests may be made, also the nature and cause of deterioration and possible means of preserving: Diluted hydrocyanic acid, lead acetate, solution of chlorinated soda, and mucilage of gum acacia.

4. Name the ingredients in the following B. P. preparations: Compound tincture of rhubarb, tincture of kino, compound tincture of gentian, compound tincture of cinchona, compound tincture of chloroform and morphine.

5. Give the quantity of active ingredient in one pint of each of the following: Quinine wine, syrup of ferrous iodide, Fowler's solution, hypodermic injection of cocaine, lime water, solution of morphine hydrochloride.

6. Describe a method of taking the specific gravity of a sample of alcohol accurately. How many grammes of each of the following substances will be required to exactly fill a litre flask. Rectified spirit, ether, sulphuric acid, chloroform, glycerine.

7. State equivalent in imperial fluid ounces of—(*a*) 1 litre; (*b*) 1000 minims; (*c*) 100 cubic centimetres; (*d*) 1 fluid ounce (wine measure).

8. What is soap? Give examples of soluble and insoluble soaps, and state the difference in composition of curd soap, hard soap, soft soap.

9 and 10. Oral and recognition of specimens.

(*Continued.*)

Properties of Sodium Peroxide.

Sodium peroxide, which is becoming an important commercial article, has been described in text books as being a pure white substance, which has a transient yellow color, when heated, which slowly deliquesces when exposed to the air, but resolidifies as it becomes carbonated. George F. Jaubert shows that these statements are incorrect. Sodium peroxide is not white, but of a distinct yellow color. Of samples derived from various sources, only those which were contaminated with hydrate or carbonate were pure white, and were therefore markedly deficient in available oxygen. The yellow color of sodium peroxide deepens on heating until it develops a brown tint; when fused, the liquid has the color of black coffee. Finally, pure oxide of sodium is not deliquescent in the air even when exposed for several years. It gradually loses its yellow tint and becomes white as it absorbs CO_2, but it shows no sign of deliquescence. — Pharm. Jour.

The Antiseptic Properties of Saliva.

Dr. Hugenschmidt has made an attempt to determine why operations on the mouth are so seldom followed by infection. He was not able to prove that the saliva possesses any germicidal power. The more common bacteria grow rapidly in it. Nevertheless, it has a twofold mechanical action to keep down infection. It dilutes and washes away alimentary material, and by its alkalinity it prevents fermentation.

But Dr. Hugenschmidt thinks the saliva possesses the power of stimulating diapedesis in the numerous lymphatic organs situated in the mouth. Even in its normal state the saliva contains products of the secretion of microbes, and therefore possesses an attraction for microbes, and thus favors the phagocytic action of the saliva.

This hypothesis the writer upholds by several experiments. One of them was the introduction of small glass tubes into the abdomen of the guinea pig. These tubes were closed at one end and filled with saliva. In eight hours it was found that the leucocytes had crowded into the open end of the tube, forming a plug about two mm. in thickness.

In a second experiment, a small portion of the mucous membrane of the lower jaw of the guinea pig was resected and its base mangled with a curette. In twenty-four hours the wound was covered with a layer of leucocytes, in the interior of which were found bacteria of various sorts, apparently of the same sorts as those in the saliva. From these, and other experiments, Dr. Hugenschmidt concludes that the saliva has no germicidal power, and that the freedom from infection of wounds in the mouth is due to active phagocytosis, brought about by the power of the saliva to stimulate the diapedesis of leucocytes.—Med. News.

HOW TO TREAT EMERGENCIES.

BY B. K. VAN SATEN, M.D.

Apoplexy.

Another condition simulating to a certain degree the preceding is apoplexy. The patient is said to "have had a stroke." The cause of this condition is almost invariably a hemorrhage into the brain, usually at its base. The condition is a very serious one and often fatal. A few reported cases have presented such initial symptoms as dizziness, headache and giddiness. The usual mode of onset, however, is sudden. The patient, to all intents and purposes, is in good health; while reading his papers, eating his dinner or walking he is stricken. He becomes dizzy, suddenly loses consciousness and falls—when picked up he is found to be in a comatose condition. The face is flushed, the pulse hard and rather slow, the breathing is labored. The cheek at one side puffs out at each expiration. The eyes are partly closed, the eyeballs fixed or deviated to the paralyzed side. The pupils are rigid and contracted, the skin is bathed in sweat and the limbs relaxed. If the patient regains consciousness he is often found to be unable to talk and the paralysis of one side of the body is present. The whole condition, especially when the patient is unable to talk, is truly a pitiable one.

The primary indications for treatment are few, but should be carefully carried out, since on the care with which the patient is first handled determines a great deal his prospects of an early and complete recovery. Remember the cause—the bursting of a blood vessel at the base of the brain, the exuding blood causing the symptoms noted through pressure. Would it not seem wise then to keep the patient as quiet as possible and not fill him with stimulants, unless other symptoms absolutely demand them?

The patient's recovery depends upon the absorption of exuded blood, hence the less exuded the less the time of the patient's illness. So lay the patient in as nearly a horizontal position as possible, in which position the blood pressure will be reduced to the minimum. Ice bags or very cold water should be applied to the head and hot bottles to the feet. The lower extremities should be wrapped in cloths wrung out in warm mustard water—a cupful of mustard to the pail. A purge of one or two drops of croton oil is good. The reasons for this line of treatment are clear—the whole idea being to get as much blood away from the head as is possible and thus prevent further trouble. Of course, if the respiration begins to become irregular and the heart begins to become weak, stimulants are indicated.

If you carry out this line of treatment, even though you never get as much as "thank you" for your pains, you will at least have had the satisfaction of knowing you have done the best for the sufferer, have rendered valuable assistance to the doctor in charge, and have, in the face of excitement, shown yourself a rational and thinking being.

Drowning.

In this case you have the diagnosis already made, and, while such a case will probably never be brought to your pharmacy, yet any individual is liable, at all times, to be the first to arrive at the side of a drowning man. The only question arising is what to do.

The first thing noticed is that the individual is either not breathing, or is breathing with very great difficulty. The reason is not far to seek. The patient in his struggles has taken great gulps of water, some of which has passed into his stomach. Too much has passed into his air passages, and remembering the axiom that "two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time," we are not surprised to see him struggling for breath. So the first indication is to relieve the lungs and air passages of this foreign body. Probably the quickest and best method to do this is to stand the patient on his head if you can, but if the patient happens to be a big man and you are not a Hercules, it may be impossible to do this. You can at least turn the patient on his face until the air passages have been relieved. If the respiration has stopped, begin artificial respiration at once.

Artificial respiration must be properly carried out if it is to be of use. Have the patient flat on his back. The most desirable position for yourself is at the patient's head. Then grasping both arms at about the elbows, bring the arms out and up. This expands the chest, forms a partial vacuum in the lungs, and the air rushes in. Then carry the arms back to the side and press on the chest walls with them. This forces the air out again. In this way we get a complete respiratory cycle. The movement should be rather slow and regular, averaging fifteen to twenty per minute.

The temperature is always low, and the next thought is to get the patient warm. The ideal way is, of course, to remove the wet clothing and wrap the patient in woolen blankets, and if you have assistance this may be carried out. If you cannot do this, part of your own clothing would be very acceptable to the patient, and after you have been doing artificial respiration for some time, you will feel rather unselfish in the matter and say that he is welcome, since you don't want them.

The patient needs stimulation often, and if he can swallow a hot drink with some brandy or whiskey or a cup of strong, hot coffee, which you remember contains considerable quantities of caffeine, are certainly indicated if they can be had. Ammonia will sometimes aid in starting, reflexing, breathing.

Wounds.

In the present state of medical knowledge wounds do not hold out the picture of horror that they presented in former days. When a slight wound meant the loss of an arm, a leg, or in some cases the loss of life, or when the best to be hoped for was a suppurating sore which took weeks and months to heal, is it any wonder that the physician would almost as soon have a case of smallpox as a wounded finger? Nowadays the matter is looked upon in a very different light. A wound must needs be very serious to cause much anxiety as to its outcome. The surgeon goes into the abdominal cavity fearlessly The opening of joint cavities is almost a daily occurrence And why? I think it is summed up in the word "cleanliness." It seems to me that we can say here that "Godliness is next to cleanliness," instead of vice versa, as is usually quoted. Cleanly hands, cleanly instruments, cleanly dressings, cleanly wounds. Everything cleanly. Cleanliness has been the means of assigning wounds to their proper station.

Probably the first thing one attempts however, is to stop hemorrhage, and here one has his greatest work to do. Nor can he always stop to think of cleanliness, but even in this case one may be careful.

Three principal ways present themselves in stopping hemorrhage. Compression along the course of the bleeding artery, compression at the bleeding point, and the use of styptics. The first calls for a knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and need hardly be entered into here, though on a limb a tight bandage above and below the wound may stop the bleeding. Probably the quickest and surest method, when practicable, is to compress the bleeding point. This may be done with the finger, or better still when one can, by the use of the common artery forceps. One should first wipe away all the blood when he will be able to see the exact bleeding point and can apply forceps. After which, if need be, the vessel may be tied. If the vessel is of any size it should be caught at both ends, since the anastamosis may be so free as to allow a great deal of bleeding if this is not done.

The last way is by the use of styptics. Styptics are of little use if the vessel be large, but if the vessel be small, even though they may be numerous, the proper use of styptics may be all that is required. Very cold or very hot substances are both of use as styptics, and one or the other may usually be had at any place. Each acts by contracting the vessel wall.

Among drugs tannic acid and the iron salts have long held a high place. Of late years a new substance—suprarenal extract—has come prominently into use. The mixture of suprarenal extract and tannic acid is said to be especially good.

Don't be frightened then at the sight of blood. The ordinary individual can lose considerable blood and still survive. Be as cleanly as possible under all circumstances, keep the patient quiet, especially

after using a styptic, else he will soon undo all your work by forcing the clotted blood from the mouth of the vessels which have thus been plugged.

Another form of hemorrhage which sometimes proves serious, is bleeding from the nose and here the same principles hold, though somewhat modified.

The idea of applying cold to the root of the nose or to the back of the neck has long been in vogue and will often stop hemorrhage from the nose.

When this and other common methods fail, it may become necessary to plug the posterior nares and this is not a difficult process. The ordinary soft rubber catheter found in every drug store is the best instrument to use. Tie a thread to the end of the rubber catheter and, keeping the catheter close to the base of the nose, push it back until it appears in the throat. The catheter can then be readily removed through the mouth and a cotton plug, saturated with a solution of tannic acid and suprarenal extract, or other styptics, is drawn up into the posterior nares. This simple operation will stop most any hemorrhage from this part of the body.

Hemorrhage from Stomach and Lungs.

Two other forms of hemorrhage are sometimes met with, these being a hemorrhage from the stomach, hematemesis, or from the lungs, hemoptysis, and some difficulty may arise in a differential diagnosis. The most common causes of hematemesis from the standpoint of emergencies are:

(1)—A diseased condition of the stomach wall, such as an ulceration or a cancer. (2)—Mechanical injuries, such as blows on the stomach region. (3)—Corrosive poisons. The condition, while serious, is not very fatal, the patient usually recovering, though he is left in a weakened condition.

Hemoptysis is, on the contrary, if at all extensive, a very serious affair. It is caused in practically all cases by a diseased condition of the lung, the most common being tuberculosis, though a slight hemorrhage is common in most cases of pneumonia, giving the so-called "rusty sputum," characteristic of that disease.

In making a differential diagnosis between these two conditions, several factors are involved:

(1)—Previous history.

(2)—In hematemesis the blood is vomited.

(3)—In hemoptysis the blood is expectorated.

(4)—Blood from the stomach is acid in reaction.

(5)—Blood from the lungs is alkaline in reaction.

(6)—Blood from the stomach is often in large coagula.

(7)—Blood from the lungs is always in small coagula, or fluid.

(8)—Blood from the stomach is often dark and mixed with food.

(9)—Blood from the lungs is frothy, bright red, and mixed with mucous.

The primary indication for treatment are but few, the after treatment depending entirely upon the cause.

In either case, the patient must be kept as quiet as possible. Such patients are usually frightened and anxious, and they may, under excitement, make the condition worse. Opium in some form has long held an enviable position in treating all internal hemorrhages, and probably its whole action depends upon this fact—that it quiets the patient and relieves his anxious state of mind. Ice to such is often employed, especially in hematemesis, and is worse than useless in hemorrhage from the lungs.

Sprains.

By a sprain we usually mean the stretching or tearing of ligaments surrounding a joint. This, in itself, causes some pain, of course, but the greatest pain comes later with the swelling. The causes of swelling in these cases is the exudation of fluids from the overstretched blood vessels. The vessels on stretching, also become dilated, are overflowed, and the fluid escapes through their walls.

The most rational methods of treatment which present themselves are, first, to compress the tissues so as to not allow room for excluded fluid and, second, to constrict the vessels so that as little fluid as may be is brought to the tissues. Here again extreme heat or cold, together with pressure, are of the greatest value. Probably nothing is better than a bandage soaked in ice water drawn as tight as the patient can well stand. This should be kept on for some time and the patient may be saved considerable pain, as well as inconvenience from a swollen ankle.

(To be Continued.)

Umikoff's Reaction for Mother's Milk.

N. Lieber describes this reaction as follows: If to 5 ccm. of the milk for examination, 2.5 ccm. of a 10% aqueous solution of ammonia be added and the whole heated for from 15 to 20 minutes on the waterbath to 60 C., the mixture, if the milk was of human origin, takes on a violet-red color, the shade being the more intense as the milk is later in the period of lactation. Cow's milk treated in the same manner yields a yellowish brown coloring, in no way resembling the shade of human milk. The deepness of the coloring in both cases enables the expert to say approximately how long the period of lactation had progressed when the sample was taken. According to Lieber the reaction depends upon the calcium content of the milk, that of the cow containing 6 times as much as that of the woman, but only from one to three times as much citric acid. On warming cows' milk with the addition of ammonia, all of the citric acid is thrown down as calcium citrate, calcium phosphate being also precipitated. In woman's milk, on account of its poverty in lime, a portion of the citric acid remains in solution.—Rev. Sci.

Benzine in Surgery.

Professor Franks has for some years employed benzine in cleaning the skin after the application of ointments; this renders the removal of the dried and often adherent masses extremely easy. The rubber adhesive plaster which sometimes adheres so firmly to the skin that when it is pulled off it causes not only a great deal of suffering but even actual excoriation and bleeding, can be removed painlessly if after raising one corner of the plaster a pledget of cotton soaked in benzine is pressed against the rubber surface. Benzine has a very feeble action upon pus bacteria It is to be preferred to ether as a means of cleaning the skin because it is cheaper, does not produce the same cooling effect, and causes no irritation even of the tenderest surfaces.—Central. fur Chir.

Camphorated Glycerine for Blisters.

After the application of blisters, fatty dressings or boric acid vaseline are often prescribed for dressing the wound. Senlecq points out that all such oily substances are unsuitable for the purpose, since they give rise, with the least trace of cantharidin, to a fresh blister. Camphorated glycerine is a much more suitable dressing, since not only does glycerine, as pointed out by Piccard, arrest the blistering effect of cantharidin, but the camphor, at once antiseptic and sedative, also counteracts the harmful effect of that poison on the bladder.—Union Pharm.

The Ideal Antiseptic.

The ideal antiseptic, should possess on the one hand the power of retarding and preventing the growth of micro-organisms and the formation of their toxic product, and, on the other hand, should not cause constitutional disturbance in any marked degree. It should neither be poisonous nor irritating in character; it should not combine with the body constituents to form insoluble albuminates, nor should it be too volatile nor have staining properties; it should neither destroy the instruments with which it may be brought into contact nor be too expensive; it should neither be turbid in appearance nor have a soapy action on the hands, instruments, etc. Many of these qualities are present in the coal tar preparations.—Am. Drug.

Recovering Alcohol.

In recovering alcohol from weak percolates of liquorice preparations and others of a similar nature, much annoyance is caused by their tendency to froth and foam, making the operation necessarily a very slow and tedious one.

This tendency to foam may be overcome by the introduction of a very small quantity of paraffin. On melting, it forms a thin oily layer over the surface of the liquid, and the still may then be operated much more rapidly. The paraffin is easily removed from the contents of the still after cooling.—Pharm. Rev.

CASCARA SAGRADA.

BY BRIDGET ROSE CLINTON.

Probably one million pounds of cascara are now used per annum to stimulate the sluggish excretory apparatus of citizens of the world. No other bark, except cinchona, can compare with this, and yet a quarter of a century ago an analogous species, Rhamnus frangula, although well known as a cathartic, was the only kind used in medicine, and of that probably not one thousand pounds per annum. It was universally considered so drastic a cathartic as only to be fit for dyspeptic dogs and constipated curs. Now, everybody loves a laxative but loathes a cathartic, and that Rhamnus should be raised from the lowest and most despised to the highest and most prized of splanchnic stimulants is a triumph for pharmacy. The irritant principle of Rhamnus frangula, which produced the intense griping pain and the sanguinous exudate from the intestines was discovered to be a kind of ferment. Now an allied species of Rhamnus, distinguished as purshiana, was ascertained to be almost free from this ferment, and it has been further discovered that the ferment disappears, or rather is changed into a harmless substance, when the cascara is stored for a couple of years.

Although the preparation of an American firm inspired the introduction of extractum cascara sagrada into the British Pharmacopœia, the official extract has always been confessedly different and less potent. It is a notable fact that in the classical monograph published by that firm cascara is held to yield its virtues only to alcoholic solution. It has been since demonstrated that, although these active principles may not be soluble in water, per se, they certainly are in water containing other constituents of the bark in solution. This fact is the justification of the B. P. process. The purport of this paper is to devise a satisfactory formula for syrupus cascara aromaticus.

Now, any fool can write a formula. The trouble is that, like the famous constitutions of the Abbe Sieyes, they don't work. Every addition to a formula which is not distinctly useful is injurious. Even sugar disagrees with very many dyspeptics, and every aromatic oil has its enemies, a peculiar idiosyncrasy exists in patients which makes certain flavors distasteful to many of them, and hence the aim of the pharmacist must be to devise a flavoring which will disguise the nauseous taste of the drug, make it more active if possible, and supply a carminative property which is confessedly lacking in cascara. Important though the question of flavoring may be, it does not rest as yet on any well ascertained physiological basis, and hence much of our experimenting must be merely empirical.

If there be any physiological foundation it is this: Pure bitters are perceived by means of filaments of the gustatory nerve; resins and characteristically odorous substances depend for their perception on the glossopharyngeal filaments. Excitants of the former never give rise to nausea, and for a like reason pungent substances like capsicum, which act mostly on the gustatory nerve, are of comparatively feeble use in correcting the nausea excited by principles like the resinoid and extractive constituents of cascara, which operate in filaments of the glossopharyngeal. On the other hand, certain of the volatile oils, as coriander, angelica, anise, etc., appear to have a selective action on the glossopharyngeal nerve, and hence these may be expected to relieve the acridity of substances which irritate it. The aim of the British Pharmacopœia has always been to present the drugs in the forms of greatest potency and convenience. The elegancies of taste have been ostentatiously flouted, except in a very few instances, and of these the syrupus cascara aromaticus is a sorry example. I had thought that the Conference was mainly responsible for the formula, but its genesis is to be found in a passing reference in a third-rate American text-book, where it is stated that the taste of cascara can be effectually disguised by aromatic syrup. The formula, anyhow, is a failure. There is a potential demand for tens of thousands of gallons of it, yet it is seldom asked for. But now to reform it.

(1) Keeping to the orthodox proportion of cascara, I substitute glycerin for syrup. This keeps better, will be more active, and the flavor has a happy lack of the sugary bitterness of the official syrup.

(2) All the fluid extracts of commerce found in the shelves of the pharmacies are of an acid reaction and acetous in character. Most of all is this the case with that of cascara. Moreover, there is a certain amount of ammonia found in the bark, and it seems to keep the active principle in solution when the extract is fresh, whereas the sour extract deposits solid but active matter. Hence I try a formula with sal volatile.

Liq. ext. cascaræ	16 drs.
Tr. aurantii	4 drs.
Alcohol	3 drs.
Spt. am. ar	1 dr.
Aq. cinnam	6 drs.
Syrupus	16 drs.

This I consider an improvement. It is clear, keeps well, and has a decided aromatic taste, but it is yet rather bitter.

(3) There are obvious objections to the use of an alkali, should the aromatic cascara be prescribed in combination, and here a neutral syrup would be preferable. Now, the carminative tincture of the B. P. covers a multitude of unsavorities, and I tried it as follows:

Liq. cascaræ sagradæ	8 drs.
Tr. aurantii	2 drs.
Tr. carminativæ	1 dr.
Glycerin	8 drs.

This is a palatable elixir, but one can hardly call it a syrup. For a modification one may try:

Liq. cascaræ sagradæ	16 drs.
Tr. carminativæ	4 drs.
Alcohol	3 drs.
Aq. cinnam	6 drs.
Syrupi	16 drs.

which at least is better than the B. P.

(4) Everybody knows that liquorice disguises the taste of cascara fairly well, but the bitter after-taste persists, and requires an aromatic to modify it. The following modification does so:

Liq. cascaræ sagradæ	16 drs.
Aq. cinnam	3 drs.
Liq. ext. glycyrrh	3 drs.
Alcohol	2 drs.
Syr. zingiberis	12 drs.
Tr. aurant	4 drs.

(5) Questioned as to the sense of retaining saffron in decoctum aloes co., the Pharmacopœia revisers asserted it was the sovereignest thing on earth to disguise the taste of aloes. Saffron, of late, has been publicly denounced as inert, but it certainly covers the taste of cascara in the following formula:

Liq. cascaræ	8 drs.
Liq. ext. glycyrrh	3 drs.
Tr. aurantii	2 drs.
Ol. cassiæ	2 m.
Syrupi croc. (1 to vii) ad	20 drs.

(6) Next I proceed to plagiarize. The American cascara cordials are by far the most popular in the market, and it becomes necessary to try a variant of the published recipes, such as one finds in the "Pharmaceutical Formulas":

Liq. cascaræ sagradæ	1 oz.
Liq. ext. berberis aquifoliæ	1 dr.
Alcohol	4 drs.
Ol. coriandri	5 m.
Ol. anisi	2 m.
Ol. aurantii	2 m.
Ol. cassia	1 m.
Syrupus	ad 2½ ozs.

This does not keep well, is somewhat muddy, and obviously is much overcharged with volatile oils. Many might like the flavor, but de gustibus non disputandum est.

(7) Berberis aquifolia is rather an innovation in these countries, so we must try a formula without it. This I rather like:

Liq. ext. cascaræ sagradæ	1 oz.
Alcohol	4 drs.
Ol. coriandri	5 m.
Ol. anisi	2 m.
Ol. aurantii	2 m.
Ol. cassia	1 m.
Ext. glycyrrhizæ liq	3 drs.
Syrupus	ad 2½ ozs.

Now, if there be any fruit from this little series of experiments it is this: The proper aromatics to flavor cascara are orange, coriander, anise and cassia, while liquorice is an almost essential constituent. If I had to select one special formula, it would be this:

Liq. cascaræ sagradæ	1 oz.
Liq. ext. glycyrrh	3 drs.
Ol. coriandri	2 m.
Ol. anisi	2 m.
Ol. cassia	1 m.
Tr. aurantii	4 drs.
Ol. aurantii	1 m.
Syrupus	ad 2½ ozs.

Finally, if these formulas be commonplace, they will be improved by your criticism.—British Phar. Confer.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best effort will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

Please give Formula for Wine of Cod Liver Oil?

As generally understood, these preparations consist of solutions of the so-called active principles of cod liver oil in wine. Here are some formulas:

Gaduol	64 grs.
Alcohol	4 drs.
Fuller's earth	240 grs.
Port wine,	
Claret wine, equal parts of each, enough to make	16 ozs.

Mix the gaduol with the alcohol, add the fuller's earth, rub well together and add 12 ounces of the mixed wines; let the mixture stand a day or two, occasionally shaking, then filter, passing the remainder of the wine through the filter. This preparation contains, it is claimed, 25 per cent. of the active medicinal principles of cod liver oil.

H. V. Arny suggests the following formula in which cod liver oil is employed:

Cod liver oil	4 parts.
Syrup wild cherry	2 parts.
Extract malt	1 part.
Sherry wine	1 part.

Emulsify the oil by gradual addition to the extract of malt, alternating with the syrup. Lastly, add the wine. The malt should be previously tested with litmus paper, and if found to be slightly acid in reaction it should be neutralized by the addition of a little sodium bicarbonate. The presence of free acid interferes with the emulsification of the oil. See also PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, October, 1899, page 158. JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Give Method for Blueing Gun Barrels?

The two methods of doing this are by heat and chemicals. In the former case the cleaned and polished steel is heated in wood ashes to a temperature of from 500° to 600°. By the chemical method a solution such as liq. antim. chlor. is applied to the hot gun barrel, and the surface afterwards rubbed with a piece of green oak.

2. Bronzing Gun Barrels. The barrels are soaked in hot solution of soda to remove dirt and grease, and washed with water. The bronzing liquid is then applied, and the barrels placed in a damp heat for an hour and a half. After this they are scalded, the rust "scratched" off, and the process repeated four times or until the desired color is produced, the barrels being finally cleaned and oiled.

THOS. WILLETTS.

Please give Formula for a Liquid Depilatory?

Tr. iodi	0.5
Ol. terebinth	1.0
Ol. ricini	1.5
Alcohol	10.0
Collodii	40 0

M. Apply twice daily.

As the layer of collodion is peeled off the hairs come out with it.

THOS. WILLETTS.

Please give a Tablet Combination for Kidney and Blood Troublee?

There are many formulas put out by the several manufacturers which would answer your purpose. It is seldom that diuretics are necessary, but to please the popular fancy, a small quantity of buchu, cubeb or juniper may be added to any good tonic tablet. We append several formulas.

1.	Wine ipecac	1 m.
	Extract buchu	1 gr.
	Powdered squill	1 gr.
	Tincture capsicum	2 m.
	Tincture gentian comp	5 m.
2.	Oil juniper berries	½ m.
	Extract cascara	¼ gr.
	Extract taraxacum	1 gr.
	Extract xanthoxylum	¼ gr.
	Tincture gentian comp	5 m.
3.	Powdered squill	1 gr.
	Reduced iron	1 gr.
	Ac. arsenic	1/100 gr.
	Tincture gentian comp	5 m.

Chocolate coat. JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Has Oxid of Iron ever been Used Successfully in Removal of Iron from Artesian Wells?

I do not know if oxid of iron has ever been used for the removal of iron from artesian wells. I do not see how it could act favorably in that way. I know of no method for removing the carbonate of iron. I do not see how carbonate of iron in solution could remain in public water pipes longer than was necessary for the solution to flow out. If you desire to precipitate the carbonate of iron, it should not be done in the pipes, but after the water is in tanks. I do not think that the carbonate of iron could be precipitated profitably from any city supply. The addition of any alkaline substance would tend to produce a precipitate of carbonate of iron in solution in water where this solution is due to the excess of carbonic acid present. H. W. WILEY.

Please give Formula for a Medicated Potter's Clay?

This preparation is grey potter's clay made into a paste with a good antiseptic liquid, similar to this:

Boric acid	128 grs.
Thymol	16 grs.
Menthol	16 grs.
Eucalyptus oil	4 dps.
Wintergreen oil	4 dps.
Horsemint oil	4 dps.
Water	12 ozs.
Alcohol	4 ozs.
Caramel, 1 or 2 drops.	

Dissolve the boric acid in the water and the other ingredients in the alcohol and mix the solutions. Let stand for a day or two, with frequent shaking and filter.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

How can I Clarify Iron-Blackened Whiskey?

The addition of a sufficient quantity of fresh milk (about ½ pint to the barrel of liquor) will usually clarify iron-blackened whiskey. If this does not answer, agitate the whiskey with freshly prepared hydrated ferric oxide, and filter. P. H. QUINLEY.

Please Publish a Formula for a Soluble Tar for Making Syrups?

Many pharmacists use an alcoholic solution made by first washing oil of tar several times with water, then mixing residue with alcohol.

Hynson & Dunning recommend the following improved formula for the syrup:

Solution tar (alcoholic, of washed tar, 10%)	50 cc.
Magnesium carbonate	10 Gms.
Sugar, granulated	850 Gms.
Water, q. s.	

Rub the solution of tar first with magnesium carbonate and with 50 grams of sugar, then with 400 cc. of water gradually added; allow the mixture to stand several hours, agitating occasionally. Afterward filter and dissolve the remainder of sugar by the aid of a gentle heat, strain through flannel, and finally add sufficient water to make the whole measure 1,000 cc.

The alcoholic solution can be of almost any strength, and the quantity is immaterial, since the filtrate can only be saturated. The quantities given, however, are about right. The authors think that the objection to the use of magnesium carbonate, which is said to dissolve the tar, is not well taken. JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Please give Formula for a Good Cider Preservative?

Calcium-sulphite (sulphite of lime) is now being largely used by professional cider makers to prevent fermentation in cider. They prefer it to sulphurous acid gas and mustard, because of its greater convenience and economy. About one-eighth to one-quarter of an ounce of the sulphite is required for one gallon of cider. It should first be dissolved in a small quantity of cider, then added to the bulk and the whole agitated until thoroughly mixed. The barrel should then be bunged and allowed to stand for several days, until the action of the sulphite is exerted. It will preserve the sweetness of cider perfectly, but care should be taken not to add too much, as that would impart a slight sulphurous taste. P. H. QUINLEY.

How are Hand Fire Grenades Made?

These are very thin flasks filled with some fire-extinguishing solution, made somewhat on the following lines:

1.	Calcium chloride	4 ozs.
	Sodium chloride	1 oz.
	Water	15 ozs.
2.	Sodium chloride	1 oz.
	Sodium nitrate	1 oz.
	Ammonium chloride	2 ozs.
	Magnesium chloride	4 ozs.
	Water	16 ozs.

P. H. QUINLEY.

Give Formula for Laxative Elixir?

Fl. ext. liquorice	1 oz.
Tinct. fresh orange peel	2 ozs.
Glycerine	2½ ozs.
Simple syrup	2½ ozs.
Fl. ext. senna	4 ozs.
Fl. ext. cascara	8 ozs.

Dose, one or two tablespoonfuls.

THOS. WILLETTS.

Please give Formula for Drawing Ink?

A formula appears in PRACTICAL DRUGGIST for September, page 133, in which, as stated, India ink is the most satisfactory. India ink may be ordered from any art store or through your jobbers. It is said that a substance much of the same nature and applicable to the same purposes as India ink, may be formed in the following manner:

Convert 3 ozs. isinglass into size by dissolving it over a fire in 6 ozs. of soft water; dissolve 1 oz. Spanish licorice in 2 ozs. soft water in another vessel over a fire; grind up on a slab with a heavy muller, 1 oz. ivory black with the licorice mixture; add this compound to the isinglass size while hot and stir well together until thoroughly incorporated. Evaporate away the water and then cast the remaining composition in a leaden mould, slightly oiled, or make it in any other convenient way. The isinglass size, mixed with the colors, work well with a brush. The licorice renders it easily dissolvable on the rubbing up with water, to which the isinglass alone would be somewhat reluctant.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Give an Indelible Ink that is Indelible?

It is said that the following formula will produce an ink which is as nearly permanent as an ink can be made:

Silver nitrate, crystals...	5 parts.
Ammonia water.....	10 parts.
Sodium carbonate.....	7 parts.
Mucilage gum arabic....	15 parts.
Boiling water.....	5 parts.

Dissolve the silver nitrate in the ammonia in one vessel, and the sodium carbonate in the water in another. Mix the two and finally add the mucilage, shake together thoroughly, and put the vessel in full sunlight and leave it there until the mixture turns brown.

Names or marks, written or made with this ink, and afterward developed by passing a hot smoothing-iron over the writing, or drawing, will last as long as most articles of clothing. In lieu of the hot iron, pressing the writing against the chimney of an ordinary kerosene lamp will fix it admirably. P. H. QUINLEY.

How is Liquid Peptonized Beef made?

The outlines of a process for making a liquid peptonized beef would be somewhat as follows: Chop a suitable quantity of lean beef very fine, and macerate it for 6 hours or so in a solution of pepsin in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid at about 100° F. The mixture is then strained, and neutralized by sodium bicarbonate, and a small quantity of pancreatic extract added. Suitable corrigents, such as port wine, sherry, or elixirs, may be then added, with perhaps some saccharin, in order to impart an agreeable taste or flavor to the preparation. The exact quantities of the various ingredients should be readily determined by making a few experiments and carefully testing its keeping qualities. THOS. WILLETS.

What are Fertilizer Chemicals?

These are nitrate of soda, sulphate of potash, bone black, bone meal, sulphate of ammonia, and others rich in nitrogen, potash or phosphates mixed in varying proportions for the different crops and soils. To be accurate, the soil should first be examined to find out what properties it lacks and the proportions adjusted to supply the deficiency. We refer you to bulletins Nos. 6 and 68 of the Maryland Agricultural Experimental Station, College Park, Md., which will be forwarded you on application. JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Please give Formulas for Smelling Salts?

1. Powd. carb. ammonia.... 6 drs.
   Powdered camphor .....1½ drs.
   Powdered carbolic acid... 30 grs.
   Iodine..... 5 grs.
   Powd. wood charcoal .... 1 dr.
   Perfume, a sufficiency.

Well mix the solid ingredients, put into bottles, and moisten with the perfume. It will also be found useful for cold in the head.

2. Powd. carb. ammonia..... 1 oz.
   Powd. wood charcoal ..... 1 oz.
   Pure carbolic acid..... 1 dr.
   Oil lavender ..... .20 dps.
   Friar's balsam..... 1 dr.

Mix the first three ingredients, and then add the oil dissolved in the balsam.

P. H. QUINLEY.

How can I make a Pencil for Writing on Glass?

Yellow wax.....	2 ozs.
Tallow	3 ozs.
Spermaceti	4 ozs.
Potass. carbonate.....	1 oz.
Red lead	6 ozs.

Melt the wax, tallow, and spermaceti and then stir in the powders; triturate together until nearly cold and then pour into glass tubes the thickness of a pencil.

P. H. QUINLEY.

Paint to Prevent Rusting.

It has long since been determined by scientific researches that linseed or any other oil is not impervious to water; on the contrary, that they soak up water almost like a sponge, hence some other preparations are required to protect metal from rust in the presence of water. We should recommend that the cans be first thoroughly cleaned, to remove all grease, etc., with soda water, then rinsed and thoroughly dried. Now a thin coat of equal parts white lead and zinc, thinned with turpentine and a little coach japan, to which good varnish—say a tablespoonful to each half pint of paint—is added, should be given, and when this is dry, a coat of enamel, made from zinc in damar varnish, colored to suit fancy, thinned with a little turpentine and mixed with sufficient hard drying coach varnish to work freely, applied as a finish. If each coat could be conveniently baked from four to six hours at a temperature of 150° F., it would resist water far better than the air-dried paint.—Painters' Mag.

Registered Trade Marks.

37,066. Medical compounds. Lacto-Marrow Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Lactomaro."

37,067. Remedy for certain diseases. Haworth N. Townsend, New York, N. Y. The word "Navanoids."

37,069. Stomach and blood remedies. The Chapman Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill. The word "Normalin."

37,070. Cure for the tabacco habit. Robert A. Wilson, Portland, Ore. The compound word "Hi-Hi."

37,071. Medicinal tablets. The Antikamnia Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo. The letters "H A K" arranged in the form of a monogram.

37,072. Tooth powder, tooth paste, or tooth wash. Walter K. Peek, New York, N. Y. The word "Perfectine."

37,073. Liquid hair restorers. Frank C. Fowler, Moodus, Conn. The word "Loreleine."

37,075. Perfumed soaps and toilet preparations. Annie S. Butler, London, England. The word "Poppia."

37,076. Disinfectants and deodorizers. Abraham Dreyfuss, New York, N. Y. The word "Antozone."

37,108. Medicines. Dr. J. C. Brown Medical Co., Albany, N. Y. The word "Ruterba."

37,109. Ointment. Arthur Collins Stewart, Boston, Mass. The word "Claranol."

37,110. Disinfectants and germicides. Gustav A. Stoehr, Elgin, Iowa. The word "Tarsol."

37,117. Composition paint. Holzapfels Composition Co., Limited, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. The word "Dauboline."

37,130. Toilet preparations, toilet soap, extracts, etc. Lemon Company, Denver, Colo., and San Diego and Los Angeles, Cal. The words, "Cream of Lemon."

37,131. Complexion-tablets. Philippine Forster, St. Louis, Mo. The word "Pelline."

37,132. Scalp remedies and hair-tonics. The Antidandro Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Antidandro."

37,134. Remedies for diseases of infants. William H. Reeser, Reading, Pa. The words "Grand Ma's Secret."

37,138. Pills and tablets. St. Louis Pharmaceutical Co., St. Louis, Mo. The word "Emissine."

37,139. Pile cure. William D. Rea, Minneapolis, Minn. The words "Red Cross."

37,140. Medicated sugar pellets. Henry A. Cassebeer, Jr., New York, N. Y. The word "Pelletines."

37,179. Throat and lung medicines. Thomas F. Harrington, Indianapolis, Ind. The word "Cimona."

37,180. Remedy for rheumatism. Boleslaus Zaleski, Chicago. The word "Mermaid."

37,181. Remedies for eczema and kindred diseases. Zema-Cura Company, Newcastle, Pa. The word "Cutazema."

CORRESPONDENCE

This Department is open to our readers for short items of interest to the Trade.

Keeping Poisons.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

Various methods have been proposed for the storing of poisons, some recommending keeping them in their original containers and others the use of poison lockers or checking system. No matter how they are stored a rigid system of checking should be adhered to either individually or if possible by some one else.

The safest way to store poisons is in a closet, set apart for the purpose, in which should be kept only those of a powerful nature. This should be kept locked and the key hung at the side. The act of going to the closet, taking the key off the nail and unlocking the door all remind you to be cautious. In weighing or measuring any drug the scales should be tested before using to see if they balance, then the weights carefully examined, and after weighing, again test and look at weight to see if correct. The container should be looked at before removing from the shelf before weighing or measuring therefrom and again before replacing. Many dispensers make a practice of leaving bottles on counter as used until prescription is finished, and checking off each one from the prescription.

The prescription should be read before dispensing and again after finishing, and lastly before giving to the customer and the directions carefully compared.

Mistakes happen not so much from carelessness as from the unconscious lapse of memory which comes to all of us at times. It is only momentarily, and often we do not realize it, but in that short time many a fatal error has been made. By using these precautions its practically impossible for an error to pass even when working alone. J. BECKER.

Unsightly Window Displays.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

I notice an increased tendency amongst druggists to fill their windows with syringes and other sick room necessities and articles for use in diseases of a private nature. While these are every-day necessities, we do not like to have them staring us in the face at every turn. To ladies especially they are objectionable, and it does not tend to elevate the moral nature of the youthful mind to see these things, particularly as their information as to their use is obtained from sources likely to excite morbid desires. Its questionable if the display of these goods increases their sale to any extent, as people are not buying them for ornaments, and they are better kept in the background. What is all right for the mature mind both to read and to see is often poison to the young idea and creates thoughts and desires which are a permanent injury to them.

JAMES MORLEY.

Dandruff and Falling of the Hair.

In treating dandruff, Dr. Williams says the first point is to get rid of the crusts. In the ordinary mild cases, there are no crusts, and shampooing, etc., will be sufficient. But when there is caking, shampooing will not overcome this. The scalp should first be soaked in oil to soften the crusts, then washed with tincture green soap. This should be done two or three times. Then as to the remedies, resorcin, salicylic acid, sulphur, tar (if you can get the patient to use it), are among the most valuable. White precipitate is also good. In the moderate types, the patient can shampoo once in a week or ten days with ordinary castile soap and water; green soap can be used in the more extensive cases. In still more extensive cases, soak the scalp with oil and then shampoo. A very excellent shampoo is tincture of green soap, and resorcin (5 grains to the ounce). Eggs and various other things are used but these will suffice. A satisfactory preparation is resorcin, 15 grains, 2 or 3 minims glycerine, one-half dram alcohol and enough water to make an ounce. In using glycerine, remember that a little of it goes a great way. Where the oily element is prominent you can make your basis of alcohol; for instance, 15 grains resorcin, 2 or 3 minims of castor oil, to an ounce of alcohol. It is more stimulating, too, than the aqueous preparation. A simple way to apply it is to drop a little of it on the scalp with an eye-dropper and rub it in with a piece of flannel. Ointments are efficacious but difficult to apply.

When there is falling of the hair, quinin in the form of the alkaloid may be added to the preparation, 5 grains to the ounce. Always be sure to underscore or doubly underscore "alkaloid," for the average druggist will not give it. Falling of the hair may be taken up jointly with this subject, for it is commonly a symptom of seborrhœa. It is especially important when there is any hereditary influence. Sulphur ointment, tar ointment and oil of cade are good. You will find tincture of cantharides mentioned in all your text-books. It may be used when the seborrhœa is mild or after it has subsided. The Faradic battery you will find efficient and will help in some cases.—Medical Times.

Snake Stones in Africa.

The snake stones which are fairly common in South Africa are made of pumice. They are described as white, porous stones, which, when applied to a snake bite, adhere until they have absorbed all the poison, when they are placed in milk, which in turn draws out the poison and renders them again fit for use. The natives firmly believe that they are bone from the head of a snake. Clay or any other absorbent is useful in snake bite if applied immediately—in default of something better.—Popular Science.

Do Doctors Cure Disease?

The public, says a writer in La Medicine Moderne, is suffering to an extent of which they have little comprehension, in consequence not only of their own misapprehension but that of physicians themselves, respecting the functions of the medical man. That it is not the physician's duty to cure disease is evidenced by many facts. Not a few diseases are incurable, being either fatal or self-limited in their nature. No intelligent physician professes to be able to cure measles, smallpox, diphtheria, whooping-cough, typhoid fever, or any other disease of a similar character. Under favorable conditions, however, the patient recovers from all of these maladies—not, however, by the cure of the disease, but by its disappearance after having run its allotted course.

To make the meaning clearer, one or two illustrations may be offered: Morphine will cure pain, but it does not remove the cause of the pain. It cures the difficulty, but not the patient. An anesthetic will cure the pain caused by the amputation of a leg, so that the operation may be painless; but the patient is not cured—at least not by the anesthetic. The public should be educated up to the idea that disease is not altogether an evil; that it is simply a manifestation of morbid conditions present; and that if these are removed at all, it must be, as a rule, by the efforts of nature, through the natural forces of the body—the vis medicatrix naturae.

To check these efforts without removing the cause of the difficulty is to interfere with the natural process, and to make the patient worse rather than better. Physicians should continually instruct their patients that nature is the great physician, and that if they are cured at all, it must be by the recuperative powers of their own bodies, the duty of the physician being simply to aid nature in accomplishing this, and not to thwart or embarrass her efforts to restore the sick man to health. —West. Drug.

How to Gargle Backwards.

Teach the patient how to gargle backwards—thuswise: Take into the mouth a proper gargle quantity of warm water, start the gargle process in the ordinary way, but hold the water on the posterior wall of the throat, while holding the head back, until the curtain of the palate loses its irritability or spasm, then gently forcing the water back and up behind the palate with an effort with the air from the lungs, and assisting it back with an effort of the muscles: the water can now be thrown out through the nose. A little practice in this line will make it an easy trick. This is a valuable trick in the treatment of nasal catarrh, as any medicated solution can be utilized by this process. After a thorough washing out of the nares a gentle blowing is allowable, but never blow hard.—Med. Sum.

Some Statements Concerning Calomel.

The fact that certain erroneous notions about calomel, especially its incompatibility with other drugs and the danger of its transformation into corrosive sublimate, are widely entertained, has led us to make the following statements: 1. Calomel cannot be changed into corrosive sublimate in the short time for which it remains in the alimentary canal; it is a very stable salt, and only small quantities are transformed into soluble albuminates.

2. Purgative doses are quickly eliminated with the fæces while small, fractional doses remain in the intestine for a long time and, being changed into soluble salts, may be absorbed; this is the reason why calomel in small and repeated doses is more dangerous than in a single large dose.

3. Substances which contain sodium chloride are not incompatible with calomel; those containing hydrocyanic acid (such as cherry-laurel water and emulsion of bitter almonds) are incompatible with it, because they lead to the formation of mercury cyanide, which is very soluble and rapidly absorbed.

4 It is dangerous to administer calomel which has been for a long time unmixed with powdered sugar.

5. Calomel should be kept in opaque and well-stopped bottles, for under the influence of light and air it partially decomposes.

6. Calomel should be in the form of an amorphous powder, fine to the touch and of uniform whiteness.—Practico del Med.

The Cleansing of the Teeth.

H. M. Fletcher, M.D., D.D.S., as the result of elaborate investigations, gives the following formula:

Pulverized cereal.....75%.
Sodium borate.....18%.
Potassium chlorate ..... 7%.

Orris and menthol to flavor, and saccharin to sweeten to taste.

Dr. Fletcher says that it requires at least 5 grains at a time of any powder to be at all efficient in cleansing the mouth and teeth, and double or triple the portion is better; in every 5 grains of the above formula there are 1¼ grains of the combined remedies; this is sufficient to keep the saliva decidedly alkaline for some time after using and to counteract the ill-effects of sweets. Its preservative and antiseptic properties are shown from the fact that 10 grains of the powder taken into the mouth and held until dissolved, then ejected into a test-tube with a dram of saliva, remained pure and unchanged for forty days, the tube remaining unstopped.

It seems apparent that with this prescription teeth can be cleaned without injury, and that decay may be retarded; a tablet made of it, allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, at frequent intervals, would tend to arrest decay.—Cincinnati Lancet Clinic

Bacteria on Thermometers.

R. C. Rosenberger has made a bacteriologic examination of clinical thermometers. His conclusions are of interest. It is possible for the thermometer to be laden with the usual flora of the oral cavity. Such bacteria may retain their capability of growth for an indefinite time, at least two months, as shown by Rosenberger's experiments. Many pathogenic bacteria possess similar capabilities, and it is not unreasonable to assume, although the above experiments are not conclusive upon this point, that transmission of bacterial disease by the thermometer is possible. Thermometers are easily disinfected. Where for reasons of economy or otherwise it is impossible to carry out the recommendations of this investigator, the thermometer should be disinfected before and after using. The custom now prevalent in the hospitals of keeping thermometers in disinfecting solutions is to be commended.—Lancet Clinic.

Printing without Ink.

Electro-chemical printing has been so far developed that William Fricsse-Greene, of London, claims to have printed 25,000 pamphlets per hour on an ordinary press without the use of inks. In this inventor's process, any paper or textile fabric is impregnated or incorporated with a photographic developer like amidol or hydroquinone, and the passage of an electric current gives an instantaneous reproduction in black of any conducting surface in contact with the prepared paper or fabric. It is held to be essential that the impregnating material be an oxygen derivative of benzene that will reduce a haloid salt of silver. In ordinary printing, the type or plate is connected with the negative pole of a direct-current source of electricity, and the prepared paper fed upon it passes in front of slightly moistened cloth or blotting paper, behind which is the conducting surface with the positive pole. A direct current of four amperes at a voltage of 100 has been found sufficient. —Drug. Topics.

Epistaxis.

One is occasionally called to stop an alarming epistaxis, and finds himself without any instruments or drugs with which he may go to work. Some of the following expedients will stop any ordinary nosebleed: 1. Have the patient chew a large wad of paper or rag vigorously. 2. Cut a cylinder from a sponge; moisten well, press out all the water, tie a string to the end, and pack firmly as far back in the nostril as possible. 3. If tannic acid is at hand, it may be blown into nostril from any tube; a pipe stem, a quill, a catheter, or even a roll of paper. 4. Ice to the back of the neck, and to the forehead. 5. Inject very warm water, if syringe be available. For internal use, the best drugs are gallic acid, iron, hydrastis, ergot and calcium chlorid.—Med. Brief.

Registered Labels.

8,678. "John Brady's T. electric salve." J. T. Brady, St. Louis, Mo.

8,679. "Syrup of tar and cod liver oil." L P. Collet and E. N. Gagnier, Marlboro, Mass.

8,680. "Ozonine." The Emil Starz Biochemic Laboratory Company, Helena, Mont.

8,681. "Rosewood Dandruff Cure." J. R. Reeves & Co., Anderson, Ind.

8,694. "Dr Baker's liquid food for vitality." B. Fowler Baker, Milwaukee, Wis.

8,701. "The Bactericidal Remedy Co.'s Choleroup." The Bactericidal Remedy Co., Wahoo, Neb.

8,702. "Daniel's concentrated tincture passiflora incarnata or May pop." John B. Daniel, Atlanta, Ga.

8,703. "Anti cyst." H. L. Miller, St. Louis, Mo.

8,705. "Dr. John August hair rejuvenator." John August, New York, N. Y.

8,706. "Ryquiua." Martin C. Hyer, New York, N. Y.

8,707. California kidney and bladder cure." W. D. King & Co, Minneapolis, Minn.

8,708 "Hixson's X-ray oil." Benjamin E. Hixson, Kansas City, Mo.

8,709. "Shield's malaria tablets." Edward Shields, Chicago, Ill.

8,710. "Cole's laxative liver pills." J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

8,711. "Lanikol." The Lanikol Chemical Co, Milwaukee, Wis.

8,712. "Uncle Humphrey's salve. Albert A. Huseman, Cincinnati, O.

8,713. "Mlle. Jewell's beautifier." Nellie L. Jewell, Olean, N. Y.

Recent Patents.

682,832. Speculum. J. Gordon, McPherson, Toronto, Can,

683,099. Syringe. Arthur E. Bonesteel, Central City, Col.

683,380. Obstetrical appliance. Patrick F. Cassidy, assignor to Boston Bottle Wiring and Labeling Company, Boston, Mass.

683,500. Tooth powder distributer. J. S. Sanger, Orange, N. J.

684,078. Breast pump. William H. Martin, New York, N. Y.

684,085. Suppository. Daniel H. Murphy, Hartford, Conn.

684,199. Hernial truss. Charles Delorriers, Chicopee, Mass.

684,200. Abdominal supporter. William B. Dewees, assignor to I. V. Dewees, Salina, Kan.

684,392. Hernial truss. George W. Bell, Kansas City, Mo.

Boards of Pharmacy Meetings.

Applicants should write the secretaries in advance for blanks, regulations, dates, etc. A full list of the secretaries is given in another column, and will be repeated from time to time. Mention Practical Druggist when writing.

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & CO. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.25, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
108 Fulton St., New York

Telephone, 2277 John.
Cable Address, "Pracdrug," New York.

PHILADELPHIA
Office, 145 North Sixth St.

All Business and Editorial communications, except local matters, should for the present be sent to 108 Fulton st., New York].

Drug Swindle Unearthed.

Edward Jaworsky, a clerk employed by Schieffelin & Co., New York, recently gave information by which detectives of the central office were enabled to unearth a new drug swindle. Samuel Slauman, who keeps a drug store at No. 20 Second avenue, is said to be the principal swindler. He is charged with receiving stolen goods. Edward Lang, a former employee of Max Zeller, and Christopher Morgenstein, a former clerk in Schieffelin's are accused with Slauman. The three were arraigned in Yorkville Court on September 13, and remanded for examination, to allow for further arrests.

According to Detective Burns, Slauman has been operating for about two years, and has secured nearly $12,000 worth of goods. His method was to approach boys employed in wholesale drug houses and offer to buy at half the market value any goods they might steal from their employers. He told young Jaworsky that he had a lot of boys working for him and they were all making money. Jaworsky said he would consider Slauman's offer, but instead he told a member of Schieffelin & Co., and Slauman's arrest followed. Lang has confessed to stealing $450 worth of drugs from Max Zeller during the month of August, and Morgenstein says he took ten ounces of cocaine, valued at $60, from Schieffelin & Co. in July. Slauman gave Lang about $25 for his plunder, and Morgenstein received less than $5 for what he had taken. Twelve wholesale drug houses in the city are said to have lost large sums.—Am. Drug.

Tarrant & Co. Out of Business.

Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court of New York, has appointed William E. E. Curtis temporary receiver of the assets of Tarrant & Co., corporation, wholesale druggists, whose store was completely wrecked by the fire and explosion on Oct. 29, 1900. The application is made by the officers of the corporation, Thomas F. Main, President; William V. V. Powers, Secretary and William C. Allen, Treasurer, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $10,000. The liabilities are over $30,000, and assets, $20,028. Of the liabilities, $15,267 is for a deficiency arising from the foreclosure of the mortgage on the building formerly owned by the corporation at Greenwich and Warren streets on a leasehold.

At the time of the explosion it was said that the insurance on the building was $100,000 and on the stock $65,000. The corporation had not been able to collect the insurance, when on June last suits, were begun against the insurance companies. The business is a very old one having been established in 1834. It was incorporated in 1861, and the capital stock now is $32,000.

National Wholesale Druggists Ass'n.

This association held their twenty-seventh annual meeting at Old Point Comfort, Va., October 15 to 18. President William J. Walker called the meeting to order and then chairman E. D. Taylor, of the entertainment committee, introduced Assistant District-Attorney Hugh Gordon Miller, of Norfolk, who delivered the address of welcome.

President Walker, in his address, referred to the continued business prosperity of the country. In the course of his remarks he said that he thought proprietors should distribute their goods through jobbers only.

In the report of the committee on proprietary goods, the more satisfactory relations which existed between the proprietors, jobbers and retailers was spoken of. In referring to the tripartite plan the committee said that it had undoubtedly achieved a marked success in many directions, but that it was impossible that a complicated plan of this kind could be put in active and successful operation at once all over this country.

A resolution was passed that any wholesale druggist who violated the tripartite agreement should be expelled from the association.

The convention was most harmonious throughout. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, W. J. Walding; first vice-president, Theodore F. Meyer; second vice-president, W. O. Blanding; third vice-president, W. P. Redington; fourth vice-president, W. A. Nelding; fifth vice-president, H. H. Sinnige; secretary, A. B. Merriam; treasurer, S. E. Long. The next meeting will be at Monterey, Cal.

National Association Retail Druggists.

The third annual convention was held at Buffalo, N. Y., commencing Oct. 10th. There were two hundred and six delegates representing one hundred and thirty-one associations of retailers from twenty-nine states and territories. The meeting was called to order by President Wm. C. Anderson. Hon. Conrad Diehl, Mayor of the city of Buffalo, delivered an address of welcome.

The convention business was formally begun by an address by the president, who came out strongly for the New plan, and showed where the tripartite agreement had been a failure, owing to insincerity, especially on behalf of some of the wholesale distributers. The report of the executive committee was not in entire accord with the president's address, as it favored the Tripartite plan.

The sessions were rather stormy, there being some heated discussions between the two factions. The friends of the new plan claimed that the Tripartite Agreement has proved beneficial in certain sections only. Their opponents wished to have the present plan continued in force, believing that the unsatisfactory features can be eliminated. The final action of the convention must be considered as at best a temporary defeat for the friends of the Worcester Plan.

The Tripartite Agreement plan was continued in force, provision being made to test the constitutionality of the operation of the new plan in the courts of Illinois, where an anti-trust law is in force.

The next meeting of the association will be held at New Orleans. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, J. W. Seeley, Detroit; first vice-president, R. K. Smither, Buffalo; second vice-president, Thos. Voegeli, St. Paul; third vice-president, B. E. Pritchard, Pittsburg; secretary, Thomas V. Wooten, Chicago; treasurer, R. S. Vitt, St. Louis; executive committee, chairman, Simon Jones, Louisville; J. C. Gallagher, Jersey City; W. E. Bingham, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; F. W. Meisner, La Porte, Ind.; F. E. Holliday, Kansas, and Charles Fleischner, New Haven, Conn.

Injunctions Served on Atlanta Druggists.

The defendants in the case of the Jacobs' Pharmacy Co., against Brown, Allen and others, which was recently decided by Judge Lumpkin, at Memphis, in favor of Jacobs, have been served with copies of the injunction. Each and all are restrained from combining to affect prices and referring to the plaintiff as the "aggressive cutter." The defendants feel that they have not been given a square deal and will appeal the case. The fight has been a bitter one from the start and the members of the Atlanta Drug Association do not propose to give up the fight as long as there is a possibility of winning. —Era.

National Paint, Oil and Varnish Ass'n.

The fourteenth annual convention of this association was held at Niagara Falls, October 8th to 10th. Nothing of special interest to the retail trade was discussed. The officers for the coming year are as follows: W. H. Andrews, president, New York; A. A. Eberson, first vice-president, St. Louis: John J. McMurtry, second vice-president, Denver; D. Van Ness Person, secretary, Chicago; A. Sherwood, treasurer, Cleveland; H. E. Yarnall, auditor, Philadelphia. The next convention will be held at Washington, D. C., the second week in October, 1902.

Sev-Ings-Mass.

This is an abbreviation of Seven Springs Iron-Alum Mass for convenience in prescribing, made at the suggestion of physicians who for more than fifty years have been using it with marked success, internally and externally, in chronic diseases. Sev-Ings-Mass is obtained by evaporating the waters of the celebrated Seven Springs, Washington Co., Va. It contains all the properties of the waters in a concentrated form so that the dose may be more accurately gauged and more easily administered.

Sev-Ings-Mass is specially indicated in diseases of the catarrhal type and is invaluable in diarrhoea, dysentary, gastric troubles, general debility, anaemia, chlorosis, amenorrhoea, dismenorrhoea, tertiary syphilis and tuberculosis. Sev-Ings-Mass is sold on prescription only and is put up in bulk, eight-grain capsules and five-grain tablets, for convenience in prescribing. Free literature and samples on application to the Seven Springs Iron-Alum Mass Co., Richmond, Va. It is sold by all the large houses.

Malted Milk Litigation.

Since the introduction of a competing brand known as Meadow's Malted Milk, the Horlick Co. have made a heroic effort to stop its sale, but so far have not succeeded. They recently applied for a temporary injunction restraining a retail druggist in Chicago from handling the new brand, but Judge Kohlsaat, after a hearing on Oct. 14th, refused to issue any injunction, and the drug trade have been notified by the Elgin Milkine Co., Elgin, Ills., that they need have no hesitancy in handling Meadow's Malted Milk in the future. They claim that it is a better product and is sold in such a way as to make it more remunerative to the trade.

Gilpin, Langdon & Co.'s New Quarters.

Gilpin, Langdon & Co., Baltimore, the widely known wholesale druggists and drug millers, have moved from their temporary quarters on Light street, occupied since the fire, into the new home, on Lombard near Howard street, formerly inhabited by Charles A. Vogeler Company. This structure is one of the most commodious and elegantly equipped of its kind in the United States and the new quarters admit of all divisions of the business being housed practically under one roof. Virtua y no artificial light is required, even on cloudy days, and access to the shipping apartments is had by means of a private driveway. Every thing now is in perfect order. Among the additions is the installment of a 200-horse power boiler and some new machinery of special design.

Keep Up Appearances.

By all means seem to be prosperous, whether you are or not. This may seem like encouraging deceit, but that is not the idea at all. This is simply a factor of business that must be taken into account and given attention. By seeming to be prosperous I do not mean a foolish or reckless expenditure of money but rather that a general air of comfortable financial conditions should pervade the very atmosphere of your establishment. A fresh coat of paint on your store occasionally, inside and out; a new fixture inside the store occasionally; a new bonnet for your wife and a new coat for your own back. All these apparently trifling things influence the public estimate of your business far more than you probably have any idea; and as the public estimate your business so it is likely to be. People like to trade with a prosperous merchant and in a busy store because they feel instinctively that the prosperity probably came because it was deserved; that the busy store is busy because its goods and its prices make it so. And the public is very quick to notice signs of decay. If a business that is going down hill fails to keep up appearances and ignores its former standards the public is quickly aware of the changed conditions; and oftener than not will desert the failing business as rats desert a sinking ship. This isn't theory; I have seen it demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt. I know it is hard lines for the merchant who is having a struggle to make both ends meet to spend money in what seems to be unnecessary expense; but they are often the best ways to spend money for all that,—Chas. F. Jones in Printer's Ink.

Turpentine as an Antiseptic.

Dr. Kossobudsk has used glycerinated turpentine in the antiseptic treatment of wounds with marked success. The author's mode of preparing the liquid is to fill a sterilized bottle with glycerin and add a small quantity of turpentine, shake well and repeatedly, and let stand for two days; then add 5 per cent. of hydrogen peroxide. The mixture is now ready for use, and the author considers it very valuable as an antiseptic. It checks excessive secretion when applied to wounds, relieves pain and swelling, and promotes the healing process. This action is probably due partly to the oxygen liberated, partly to the chemotactic properties of the turpentine.—Med. Record.

Testing Clinical Thermometere.

It is customary in a considerable number of drug stores to test clinical thermometers at the time of sale, to see if they register correctly at normal body temperature. The salesman takes several out of the case, inserts one or more into his mouth and allows it to remain for a few minutes; sometimes the prospective buyer is invited to assist by trying some on himself simultaneously, and the process is continued until a satisfactory one is found, which in the cheap grades sometimes requires several trials. The customer takes his thermometer, without its having been washed, and the salesman puts the rest back into stock without even a thought of washing them. In this way the accumulations of dried saliva from several different salesmen bent on pleasing the customer, to say nothing of the customer's own contributions to the miniature bacterial museum, make the process of thermometer selection a decidedly interesting one in the course of a few weeks. We have seen the same thermometers in the mouths of three different salesmen in a store in one day. Not one of the clerks thought of washing them before using.

We don't know how it seems to the customer, but it would appear that that individual would think strange thoughts about the possible cleanliness—or otherwise—of unseen things around the store, since such carelessness was openly practiced.

The better plan is to make such tests in private on receipt of the goods, under satisfactory conditions of cleanliness, so that the customer will not have to wait and see the spectacle, at no time an attractive one, of verification of his thermometer; yet if he insists on having it tested again before accepting it, it is well to have two beakers, one containing bichloride solution, the other pure water. Dip the thermometer in the antiseptic solution for a few moments, rinse it off in the water and dry it with a little clean fresh absorbent cotton. This not only gives one the necessary assurance of absolute cleanliness that should pertain to anything taken into the mouth, but it has an excellent moral effect on the customer.

People should be encouraged to own and use clinical thermometers, and at every sale the customer should be instructed to keep it clean, and under no conditions to allow it to be used by anyone without cleaning, both before and after use.—New Idea.

The Smell Limit.

M. Berthelot, the French chemist, has been trying to find what is the smallest weight of an odorous substance that can excite the nerves of smell in a human being. By repeated dilutions he found that even such an unimaginable quantity as three-eighths of a millionth of a grain of iodoform would produce the characteristic smell, and musk was many times stronger still.—Popular Science News.

Umbrella Supply Scheme.

Some clever people of Boston have formed a stock company with the object of supplying people with umbrellas in an emergency. The company sells a check for a dollar and is to have stands located in drug, cigar and confectionery stores, also restaurants, hotels and barber shops. Thus far the drug stores predominate as the agents for the company. If it rains, the subscriber consults the company's list and enters the nearest store acting as agent, gives the check to a clerk and receives an umbrella in exchange. The subscribers are supplied with a vest-pocket book containing a list of these stores, arranged by streets in alphabetical order. When it stops raining one can leave, if he so desires, the umbrella at the nearest store having one of the stands, and receive in exchange another check. Subscribers can pick up an umbrella as many times a day as desired, in any part of Boston, and will also find a place to leave it when not needed.

All that is needed in starting away in the morning is a check, and a man can assure himself that he will not get wet if he avails himself of this protection.

Sure Cure for Dyspepsia.

According to William Bybee, of Jacksonville, sand is an infallible remedy for dyspepsia. He had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for years, and his body was paralyzed below the breast, when a friend recommended sand. He began taking a teaspoonful every night and kept it up until quite well. He uses common river bottom sand, and washes it several times to remove all dirt and vegetable matter, then dries it in an oven. He says he has recommended it to hundreds of persons, and where the prescription was faithfully followed they always recovered.

Bees for Rheumatism.

Some years ago an Austrian physician advanced the theory that the virus of the bee sting is an infallible remedy for acute rheumatism, a fact that receives unquestionable confirmation from a custom of the country people in Malta. Bees are plenty in this island, and their stings in such repute that resort to this primitive method of inoculation has been a common practice, in severe cases of rheumatism, for generations, with most satisfactory results.—Mediterranean Naturalist.

Giving Capsules to Babies.

Take the capsule, a No. 3 or 4, and dip with your fingers into a glass of water, and when it becomes thoroughly wet, it is very slick; have the child to open its mouth and protrude its tongue, and then with the capsule between thumb and finger and close to its mouth give the capsule the proper squeeze, and it is shot into the fauces and swallowed before the child is aware it is trying to swallow anything.—Alkaloidal Clinic.

Brilliant, Lasting Fireproof Floor Polish.

Water glass, either alone or colored with mineral pigments, makes a brilliant and, where properly used, almost indestructible floor polish. The floor should be gone over first, and all cracks, fissures, nail holes etc., stopped up with a putty made of pounded glass in a solution of water-glass of syrupy consistence. After becoming nearly dry these fillers should be smoothed down to the level of the floor. When this is done apply a solution of water-glass about the consistency of paint to the surface, using a stiff brush to apply the material. Allow the coating to dry thoroughly, then give a second, either of the same material or the water-glass colored with any mineral pigment. For ordinary floors two coatings is sufficient, but for fine parquettes or inlaid floors, 3 or even 4 may be given.—Nat. Drug.

An Incandescent Lamp Danger.

Electric shock from touching an incandescent lamp socket recently resulted in the death of a man at Providence, R. I. The house in which the accident occurred was supplied with current at 104 volts from a static transformer, the voltage on the primary of the latter being 2,000 volts. The secondary circuit was not grounded. Investigation revealed the fact that the insulation between the primary and secondary windings of the transformer had been punctured by a lightning discharge a few days previously, so that probably a shock of full 2,000 volts was received.ps.

Snake Skins for Rheumatism.

Rattlesnake hunting is becoming an industry among a certain class of backwoods hunters in the mountains of New York. They sell the skins to city folks to make belts of, which they wear to drive off rheumatism. The skins sell for a dollar each and the oil at same price per bottle.

Practical Druggist Course.

The enrolment for October is progressing most favorably and the indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to send in their matriculations soon. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, and have the long winter evenings to study and experiment.

Sample lectures and full particulars free. See announcement in another column.

Important Medical Meetings

For November meetings, etc., see page 154 of the October number.

The Indian Territory Medical Association, at Muscogee, I. T., Dec. 3 and 4. Dr. Fred S. Clinton, sec., Tulsa, I. T.

Seaboard Medical Association, at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15. Dr. John R. Bagby, sec., Newport News, Va.

Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 18 and 19. Dr. Geo. H. Simmons, sec., Chicago, Ill.

Recent Deaths.

J. Ross Forsyth, Los Cerrillas, Neb.
Charles Coleman Reakirt, Cincinnati, O.
Frederick C. Dahlman, San Jose, Calif.
E. J. Finnerty, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
Robt. B. Hicks, Springfield, Ill.
Geo. O. Wilmarth, Syracuse, N. Y.
S. Blumenthal, New York, N. Y.
R. H. Lansing, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Wm. Berlin, Washington, D. C.
Thos. Monahan, Utica, N. Y.
Harry Jacobowsky, Denver, Col.
Chas. J. Loth, Richmond, Va.
L. J. Cassell, Detroit, Mich.
John J. Britton, Long Branch, N. J.
Mrs. M. A. Green, Colfax, Ill.
J. D. Armstrong, Brownsville, Pa.
John C. Howe, Boston, Mass.
Wm. Sauter, Schenectady, N. Y.
Dr. Francis E. Hines, Salem, Mass.
J. Clitherow Smith, Plattsburg, N. Y.
Frank E. Collins, Millbury, Mass.

Joseph A. Toy.

Joseph A. Toy, for many years special representative of the Carter Medicine Co., of this city, and private secretary to Brent Good, the manager, died October 8.

Mr. Toy was known everywhere in the drug trade, and his kindly nature and genial manners endeared him to a host of friends. He was born and bred in Norfolk, Virginia, and was a druggist by profession, his father being a member of the firm of King & Toy, wholesale druggists, of Norfolk, who conducted a large and important business in ante bellum days. In 1878 he came to New York and engaged with the old house of W. H. Schieffelin & Co., representing them in the large cities of the south. Later he became the western representative of Billings, Clapp & Co., of Boston, a position he held for several years and which he gave up to enter a larger field with Messrs. Stallman & Fulton, drug importers of this city. This connection he severed in 1899 to accept the position he held with the Carter Medicine Co.

William S. Thompson.

In the death of William S. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., Sept. 26, pharmacy loses one of its most ardent disciples. Long identified with his calling as practiced in this country, he was a true representative of the best progressive and scientific element of the profession. He was an energetic worker in the ranks of the American Pharmaceutical Association, having been president of that body in 1883. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention.

A New Test for Caffeine.

A solution of potassium ferrocyanide is mixed with nitric acid, and heated to the boiling point. On adding to this an aqueous solution containing only traces of caffeine, a deposit of prussian blue is formed. Uric acid and xanthine give the reaction, but not so well marked.

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most published Formulas are at their best merely suggestive—sometimes on the right direction. Sometimes on the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By such tests they can generally be improved.

Adhesive Plasters.

ADHESIVE PLASTER IN STICKS OR ROLLS.

Lead plaster	500 parts.
Yellow wax, strained	80 parts.
Sticking plaster mass (see further on)	30 parts.
Gum damar	20 parts.
Colophony	20 parts.
Larch turpentine	1 parts.

Melt the first three articles together in the steam-bath. While this is being done in another vessel, over the free fire, melt with constant stirring the gum damar containing the heat melt the gum to longer foams then add the resin stir in and remove from the fire. After cooling down somewhat, stir in the turpentine and add the whole to the molten mass in the steam-bath and stir until homogeneous. Remove from the bath, stir until the mass begins to stiffen, then pour on damp parchment paper and roll out.

PLASTER FOR BUNIONS.

Crude oleic acid	100 parts.
Litharge, fine powder	100 parts.

Put the oleic acid in a copper kettle, warmed on the margin, then add, under constant stirring the litharge and warm up to a homogeneous mass. As soon as this is effected, put in the steam-bath and heat, stirring constantly, until a sample removed and pressed between the fingers no longer adheres. Then remove. To the hot mass add, in case

Sticking plaster mass	750 parts.
Lead plaster	500 parts.
Emplastrum resinæ	500 parts.

And heat until a uniform mass is obtained, and foaming has ceased. Both the lead plaster and emplastrum resinæ must be freed of water and glycerin before adding them. Now add:

Tallow	50 parts.
Gum damar	150 parts.
Colophony, best clear	300 parts.
Burgundy resin	300 parts.
Larch turpentine	40 parts.

Melted together as directed above in the case of the first plaster. The mass is now removed from the steam-bath and heated over a clear fire until it flows freely then strained through muslin.

STICKING PLASTER MASS.

The mass used in the foregoing formulas may be either dark or light as desired.

The dark mass is prepared as follows: Put in iron enameled pan, with a long handle, and sufficiently thick to prevent very rapid heating of the contents mix together—

Anhydrous wool fat	200 parts.
Colophony	150 parts.

When well melted, add 100 parts of oxidized oil that has been thoroughly incorporated by washing out into cakes of about 3 millimeters say ⅛ inch in thickness. For the first 20 minutes the heat should be maintained at from 100° to 150° C. 350° to 392° F., and the agitation of the materials must be constant and vigorous, a rubber mop, long spatula being used for stirring. After the lapse of this period, raise the heat gradually until the mass foams vigorously and gives off vapors. Active stirring must be maintained, and the little clumps that form must be pressed against constantly until the incorporation has been reduced, as far as possible and mixed with the other ingredients. This occurs very slowly, and 200 until a temperature of 190° C. 374° F. has been reached. When the mass has become uniform, add:

Colophony	150 parts.
Gum damar	100 parts.

—Geo. Wagenaar, in Pharm. Centr.

Liniments.

1.	Spirit camphor	1 oz.
	Spirit ammonia	½ drs.
	Oil sassafras	½ drs.
	Oil cloves	½ drs.
	Chloroform	½ drs.
	Oil turpentine	½ drs.
	Alcohol, q. s. ad	5 ozs.
2.	Thymene naphthol	1 dr.
	Oil origanum	½ drs.
	Oil sassafras	½ drs.
	Oil pennyroyal	½ drs.
	Oil bergamot	½ drs.
	Ammonia	½ and ½ ozs.
3.	Camphor	1 oz.
	Oil turpentine	120 m.
	Oil wintergreen	60 m.
	Oil peppermint	60 m.
	Thymene naphthol	1 oz.
	Alcohol, q. s. ad	4 ozs.
4.	Oil turpentine	1 oz.
	Kerosene	1 oz.
	Ammonia water	½ oz.
	Castile soap	½ oz.
	Water	½ ozs.

Dissolve the soap in the water, and add the other ingredients.

5.	Oil turpentine	120 m.
	Oil thyme	120 m.
	Oil lavender	60 m.
	Camphor	5 drs.
	Ether	½ drs.
	Turpentine	½ ozs.
6.	Menthol	60 grs.
	Belladonna liniment	60 m.
	Aconite liniment	120 m.
	Tincture opium	120 m.
	Chloroform	120 m.
	Soap liniment, q. s. ad	4 ozs.

—Bull. Pharm.

Consumption.

Green vegetables should be taken from, especially apples (because excites peristalsis) and marmalade are excellent for breakfast. Belladonna and cox vomica possess this virtue.

Aloes socotrin	1 gr.
Ferri sulph.	½ gr.
Extract gentian	q. s.

Ft. pil. 1 p. r. n.

The quantity of aloes requires readjustment general relations. Sometimes when a patient is impatient, the must give a drug and turn it, afterwards later. This should be done also in cases of acute condition with dilated and loaded bowels. Salts and senna, caraway seeds, raisins, and figs are frequently very useful.—Sir James Sawyer in Record.

Powder for Hay Fever.

Boric acid	30 grs.
Salicylate sodium	30 grs.
Hydrochlorate cocaine	5 grs.

Mix and use by insufflation.—Journ. des Praet.

Treatment of Neuralgia.

Menthol	15 grs.
Cocaine	15 grs.
Absolute alcohol	5 grs.

A small quantity of this mixture is gently rubbed over the painful spot which is then covered by a piece of cotton. This can be repeated two or three times in the twenty-four hours.—Journ. de Med.

Bitter Odor.

Macerate together for two or three days 80 parts of aconite, 80 parts of turmeric root and 200 parts of olive oil. Filter and press off. Put up 1 part of saffron in 5 parts of alcohol and let stand until the saffron is exhausted. Filter and mix the filtrate with the oil and warm the mixture until the alcohol is driven off.

White-head Cold Cream.

Spermaceti	4 ozs.
White wax	1 ozs.
White vaseline	2 ozs.
Almond oil	20 ozs.
Ext. violet base	1 ozs.
Borax	70 grs.
Aq. dest.	20 grs.

Prepare in the usual way.

Ammonia Tablets.

Camphor	½ gr.
Ext. belladonna	¼ gr.
Quinine sulphate	½ gr.

Make a tablet. For a cough and influenza. Use every half hour until eight are taken, then one every two or three hours.

Rhubarb and Soda Tablets.

Pulv. rhei	2 grs.
Sodæ bicarb.	3 grs.
Pulv. zingiber	½ gr.
Ol. menthæ pip.	1 m.

Make a tablet.

White-head Cream.

Salicylic acid	20 grs.
Lanoline	2 ozs.
Ext. violet base	1 oz.
Rose water	1 oz.
White paraffin oil	½ oz.
Essence violets	1 dr.

Shampoo Egg Paste.

Finest emery powder	1 oz.
Spermaceti ointment	1½ ozs.
Olive oil	½ oz.

Mix the ointment and oil in the emery powder.

Adult's Cough Mixture.

Ol. anis.	40 m.
Tr. tolut.	1 ozs.
Gl. acaciæ	4 ozs.
Chloroform	15 drs.
Cryptol sulfat	15 ozs.
Aq. dest. ad	50 ozs.

Mix the oil with the mucilage and dilute with a small quantity of the water before adding the other ingredients.

Dose: One teaspoonful three times a day.—Chem. & Drug.

Cough Mixture.

Chloral hydrate	64 grs.
Ammon. carb.	32 grs.
Fl. ext. ipecac	1 dr.
Spir. nitrous ether	2 drs.
Tar syrup	1 oz.
Wild cherry syrup	1 oz.
Camph. tinct. opium	1 oz.

Shake well and take a tablespoonful when the cough is troublesome.—Merck's Arch.

Toothache.

Opium ext.	15 grs.
Camphor, powd.	15 grs.
Balsam Peru	15 grs.
Mastic	30 grs.
Chloroform	5 drs.

Wet a small piece of absorbent cotton and insert in cavity of tooth.—L'Union med.

SOME NEW FORMULAS.

BY JOHN H. HAYDON, JR.

The ensuing are original formulas for the preparations named, which will be found to produce satisfactory compounds. The first is named:

Elixir Saw Palmetto and Santal Comp.

Saw palmetto berries	8 ozs.
Corn silk	8 ozs.
Sandalwood	2 ozs.
Sugar	6 ozs.
Alcohol,	
Water, each enough to make	2 pts.

Mix twelve fluid ounces of alcohol with thirty-six ounces of water. With this menstruum moisten the previously ground drugs and macerate during twenty-four hours. Then pack firmly in a percolator and pour on the remainder of the menstruum, allowing the percolate to drop slowly. In this dissolve the sugar by agitation. Finally pass sufficient water through the exhausted drugs to make the finished elixir measure two pints. Caramel may be added if the color is not deep enough.

Each fluid ounce of this elixir is taken to represent saw palmetto berries, 120 grs; corn silk, 120 grs.; sandalwood, 30 grs.

Compound Tincture of Curcuma.

This is used as a brown coloring agent for use in the two elixirs of heroin which follow. It has several advantages over caramel alone, the color produced by it is brighter and it is more easily measured. The formula:

Curcuma	10 drs.

Macerate for seven days in a menstruum of

Alcohol	8 ozs.
Water	8 ozs.

Filter and add

Caramel	10 drs.
Menstruum enough to make	1 pt.

Elixir Heroin.

Heroin	10⅔ grs.
Alcohol, deodorized	8 ozs.
Brandy, French	3½ drs.
Syrup	12 ozs.
Water, enough to make	2 pts.
Comp. tinct. curcuma	1 dr.

Dissolve the heroin in the alcohol, add the other ingredients in the order given, and filter.

Each fluid dram contains 1-24 gr. heroin.

Elixir Heroin and Terpin Hydrate.

Heroin	10⅔ grs.
Terpin hydrate	256 grs.
Saccharine	10 grs.
Alcohol, deodorized	13 ozs.
Glycerin	1 pt.
Brandy, French	4 drs.
Comp. tinct. curcuma	1 dr.
Water, enough to make	2 pts.

Dissolve the heroin, terpin hydrate and saccharine in the alcohol; add the other ingredients in the order given, and filter.

Each fluid drams contains of heroin 1-24 gr., of terpin hydrate 1 gr.

Elixir Sodium Salicylate Comp.

(Elixir acid salicylic comp.)

Salicylic acid	15 drs.
Sodium bicarbonate	11 drs.
Potassium iodide	256 grs.
Fl. ext. black cohosh	269 m.
Fl. ext. yellow jasmine	269 m.
Alcohol	1 oz.
Comp. syr. sarsap. U. S. P.	10 ozs.
Water, enough to make	2 pts.

Add the salicylic acid to the water, followed by the sodium bicarbonate in divided portions. When effervescence has ceased, add the remaining ingredients in the order given; set the mixture aside for twelve hours. Finally filter.

Each fluid dram represents, salicylic acid 3½ grs., black cohosh 1 gr., yellow jasmine 1 gr., potassium iodide 1 gr., sodium bicarbonate 10.—Amer. Drug.

To Remove Aniline Stains.

Sodium nitrate	7 parts.
Sulphuric acid, dilute	15 parts.
Water	500 parts.

Mix in a flask and let stand a day or two before using. Apply to the spots with a camel's-hair pencil or a bit of sponge, and subsequently rinse the goods with plenty of water.

Removal of Blackheads.

1. Zinc sulphate ..... 1 dr.
   Sulphurated potassa ..... 1 dr.
   Rose water ..... 4 ozs.

Press out contents of glands, wash with hot water and tincture of green soap, then apply the above lotion. If irritation ensues, desist for a day or two.

2. Zinc oxide ..... 3 drs.
   Carbolic acid ..... 40 grs.
   Glycerin ..... 1 oz.
   Rose water ..... 1 oz.

Wash the face thoroughly in soap suds, and apply freely. Shake.

3. Salicylic acid ..... 1 dr.
   Ichthyol ..... 1 dr.
   Soft soap ..... ½ dr.
   Hydrous woolfat, U. S. P. 5½ drs.

Apply at night and wash off in the morning with warm water and soap.

Tonsillitis.

Tinct. guaiaci ammon	6 drs.
Tinct. cinchonæ comp.	6 drs.
Potass. chloratis	2 drs.
Mellis	6 drs.
Acaciæ, q. s.	
Aq., q. s. ad	4 ozs.

M. Sig. A teaspoonful used as a gargle in a little water three or four times a day. Swallow a half dram or one dram three times a day; children will swallow less.—Dantzler, Med. Rec.

Pile Lotion.

Zinc sulphate	30 grs.
Alum	60 grs.
Tinct. lavender comp	120 m.
Rose water	6 ozs.

Mix together. Mix some of the lotion with an equal quantity of cold water and apply with a small sponge.

Tannin Jelly for Piles

Tannin	120 grs.
Arrowroot	60 grs.
Glycerin	1 ozs.
Tinct. opium, deodorized	90 m.

Heat the arrowroot with the glycerin until a jelly is formed, then add the tannin and tincture opium deodorized.

Pile Suppositories.

1. Extract witch hazel ..... 60 grs.
   Tannin ..... 12 grs.
   Powdered opium ..... 4 grs.
   Cacao butter ..... 180 grs.

Make twelve suppositories.

2. Iodoform ..... 120 grs.
   Balsam Peru ..... 240 grs.
   Cacao butter ..... 180 grs.
   White wax ..... 180 grs.
   Magnesia, calcined ..... 120 grs.

Make twenty-four suppositories.

3. Extract belladonna ..... 3 grs.
   Iodoform ..... 30 grs.
   Morphine sulphate ..... 1½ grs.
   Cacao butter ..... 180 grs.

Make into twelve suppositories.

Pile Ointments.

1. Morphine sulphate ..... 2 grs.
   Olive oil ..... 120 m.
   Ointment zinc oxide ..... 1 oz.
   Powdered nutgalls ..... 120 grs.

2. Powdered nutgalls ..... 60 grs.
   Powdered opium ..... 30 grs.
   Benzoated lard ..... 1 oz.

3. Chrysarobin ..... 12 grs.
   Iodoform ..... 5 grs.
   Extract belladonna ..... 10 grs.
   Petrolatum ..... 3 ozs.

Licorice Drops.

Crushed sugar	14 lbs.
Glucose	2 lbs.
Extract licorice	2 lbs.
Water	4 pts.
Brown coloring, q. s.	

Melt the sugar in the water, and when at a sharp boil add the glucose. Continue the boiling until strong crack degree is reached, then pour out the mass on an oiled slab, afterward adding the licorice. Work in enough color to make a dark brown, and pass the batch through the acid-drop rollers.—Amer. Drug.

Antiseptic Toilet Cream.

Anhydrous wool-fat	4 ozs.
Almond oil	1 oz.
Glycerin boric acid	½ oz.
Essence witch hazel	1 oz.
Orange flower water	½ oz.
Otto rose	6 dps.
Oil ylang-ylang	5 dps.

Rub the wool-fat and the oil together in a warm mortar. Mix the liquids, and gradually stir into the fats. When this is done add the perfumes. Stir well, and put up in opal bottles or collapsible tubes. —Chem. and Drug.

Syrup Tar and Wild Cherry.

1. Wild cherry bark, ground . 2 ozs.
   Pine tar ..... 2 drs.
   White sugar .....10 ozs.
   Water, sufficient .....16 ozs.

Moisten thoroughly the ground wild cherry bark with cold water, pack in percolator and let stand over night. Heat about half-pint of water to boiling point, add to this the tar, let digest, with frequent agitation, and when cold pass through filter. Place the granulated sugar in a bottle or vessel graduated to one pint, and pass sufficient tar water through the wild cherry to measure one pint. Dissolve the sugar, without heat, by agitation, and add to the pint of finished syrup 2 grains of morphine sulphate previously dissolved in a little water.

2. Ammonium chloride .....1 oz.
   Morphine sulphate.....2 grs.
   Comp. syrup squill.....2 ozs.
   Tolu syrup .....2 ozs.
   Tar syrup .....4 ozs.
   Wild cherry syrup .....8 ozs.

Dissolve the ammonium chloride and the morphine in a small quantity of water, and add the syrups.

Dose for an adult: One teaspoonful.

Chilblain Remedies.

1. Creasote .....12 dps.
   Goulard's extract .....12 dps.
   Opium, powdered..... 5 grs.
   Pine tar ..... 1 dr.
   Lard ..... 2 ozs.

Mix. Make ointment.

2. Eucalyptus oil..... 2 drs.
   Carbolic acid ..... 1 dr.
   Camphor .....120 grs.
   Yellow wax..... ½ oz.
   Petrolatum ..... 3 ozs.

Melt the wax and add the petrolatum; when nearly cold add the other ingredients, previously well mixed.

3. Rosemary oil ..... 15 dps.
   Turpentine oil ..... ½ oz.
   Camphor .....120 grs.
   Lard ..... 2 grs.

Mix. Make ointment.

4. Ammonium chloride .....60 grs.
   Water ..... 2 ozs.
   Hydrochloric acid..... ½ dr.
   Alcohol..... 1 oz.

Mix. Directions: Shake and apply morning and night.

5. Solution subacetate .....2 drs.
   Camphor spirit..... ....1 oz.
   Turpentine oil .....1 oz.

Mix. Directions: Shake and apply morning and night.

Polish for Silver.

Cream tartar.....2 ozs.
Prepared chalk .....2 ozs.
Alum... .....1 oz.
Water sufficient to make a paste.

Apply with a bit of soft cloth or rag and rub off with chamois.—Mon. Phar.

Ellxir of Cascara.

Cascara bark, cut small. 6 parts.
Alcohol, 60% ..... 12 parts.
Madeira wine..... 50 parts.
Simple syrup ..... 25 parts.
Dist. water, q. s. make.100 parts.

Proceed in the usual manner in the preparation of tinctures.—Bull. de Phar.

Tobacco Heart.

Cactina pillets.....100.
Dil. muriatic acid..... ½ oz.
Aq. dest..... 4 ozs.

Mix. Sig.: A teaspoonful three or four times a day.—Med. Fortnightly.

Intercostal Neuralgia.

Chloralis .....1 dr.
Camphorae .....1 dr.
Mentholis .....1 dr.

Mix. Sig.: Apply with brush.—Med.

Lupus Vulgaris.

Hydrarg. ammoniati .....10 grs.
Acidi carbolici .....10 m.
Pulv. camphorae.....10 gr.
Ungt. zinci oxidi..... 1 oz.

Mix. Ft. unguentum. Sig.: Apply locally.—Med. Bull.

Diuretic with Iron.

Tinct. ferri acetatis ... .4 drs.
Potassii acetatis.....4 drs.
Syr simplex.....2 ozs.
Aqua.....2 ozs.

Mix. Sig.: Two or three teaspoonfuls four times a day.—Jour. A. M. A.

Cement for Petroleum Lamp Burner.

Rub together 2 parts of silver litharge in fine powder, and 1 part of white lead. Mix 3 parts of boiled linseed oil, and 1 part copal varnish, and add sufficient of the mixture to the powder thus obtained, to make a doughy mass. This dries quickly, and adheres to both metal and glass with great tenacity. It may be used as a cement for metal on glass, or vice versa, wherever occasion demands.—West. Drug.

Lip Salve.

Paraffin .....160 parts.
Vaselin .....160 parts.
Alkanin ..... 1 part.
Bergamot oil..... 2 parts.
Lemon oil ..... 2 parts.

Melt together in the water bath, and pour into glass tubes. The cerate thus prepared never becomes rancid, and always preserves a fine red color.—Apoth. Zeit.

Oak Varnish-Stain.

Dissolve:

Bismarck brown .....½ oz.
Vandyke brown..... 1 oz.
Nigrosin .... 1 oz.

in

Spirit-varnish .....2 pts.

The tint is adjusted by adding more or less varnish.

Treatment of Hemorrhoids.

1. Chloretoni.....3.10 Gms.
   Adip. benzoat., q. s. ad.32 Gms.

Mix. Sig.: Apply locally.

2. Chloretoni..... .....3.10 Gms.
   Olei olivæ.....10 Gms.
   Lanolini, q. s. ad ....32 Gms.

Mix. Sig.: Apply locally night and morning after first cleansing the parts well.

3. Chloretoni..... 1.60 Gms.
   Lanolini.....14 Gms.
   Olei olivæ.....12 Gms.
   Liq. ext. hamamelidis.32 Gms.

Mix. Sig.: Apply locally.—Lyon.

Children's Cough Mixture.

Syrup marrubii..... 8 ozs.
Acet. scillæ..... 2 ozs.
Ammon. bromid .....½ oz.
Vin. ipecac ... . 1 oz.
Mellis .....12 ozs.
Aq. ad.....30 ozs.

Heat the syrup, honey, and about 5 ozs. of water together in a water-bath, removing the scum that rises and strain. When cold add the remaining ingredients.

The doses for children of various ages will be as follows: 2 to 4 years, 20 drops; 4 to 6 years, 40 drops; 6 to 10 years, 1 teaspoonful two or three times daily, or more often if the cough is very troublesome.—Chem. & Drug.

Black Stain for Laboratory Table.

a. Copper sulfate..... 125 Gms.
   Potassium chlorate.... 125 Gms.
   Water ....1,000 cc.

Dissolve by means of heat.

b. Aniline hydrochlorid.. 150 Gms.
   Water.....1,000 cc.

Apply solution "a" with a brush to the fresh table surface, allow to dry, and apply once more. Then, after drying, apply "b" twice in the same manner. The following day rub the surface with a rag dipped in raw linseed oil, repeating the oiling once a month. Tables thus treated are proof against acids and alkalies.

Paste for Metallic Surfaces.

Alum, powder ..... 1 dr.
Borax powder ..... 1 dr.
Hydrochloric acid..... 6 drs.
Wheat flour... .... 8 ozs.
Distilled water .....12 ozs.

Mix the alum, borax, and flour with the water, stirring until quite smooth; then add the acid and boil until the flour is disintegrated. If required it can be be thinned with more water.—Brit. & Col. Drug.

Acid-Free Solder Liquid.

Zinc ..... 50 Gms.
Hydrochloric acid .....100 Gms.
Water ..... 50 Gms.
Ammonia, enough.

Dissolve the zinc in the acid and water, then neutralize with sufficient ammonia.

Jumping Toothache.

Cocaine hydrochlorate.. 3 parts.
Menthol ..... 30 parts.
Phenic acid, crystals ... 30 parts.
Oil clove..... 1 part.
Tincture camphor.....240 parts.

Mix and dissolve. Directions for using: Clean out the cavity, if possible, and dry it by a pledget of absorbent cotton wrapped around a tooth-pick or sharpened match end; then introduce a little wad of cotton imbibed in the liquid into the cavity. A thin strip of bibulous paper may sometimes be used for drying the cavity, to better advantage than cotton.

Another formula, for the same purpose, is offered, as follows:

Orthoform .....1 part.
Phenol, crystallized .....1 part.
Camphor .....4 parts.
Chloral hydrate.....4 parts.

Mix and dissolve. Use as the foregoing.—Amer. Drug.

Aperient Bitter Water.

Magnesium sulphate .....16 ozs.
Sodium sulphate.....16 ozs.
Sodium chloride ..... 2 ozs.
Sodium bicarbonate.....½ oz.
Water sufficient to make ..16 pts.

Dissolve the salts in the water and filter through paper. Directions: Tablespoonful in wineglass of water as a dose. Put up in quart bottles to retail at 15 cents per bottle; a good substitute for the more expensive imported mineral waters of this character, and which yield to the dealer so meager a profit.—Meyer Bros.' Drug.

Elixir of Coca.

Coca leaves..... ... 60 parts.
Alcohol, 60% .....120 parts.

Mix and macerate for 12 hours, at the end of which time add 500 parts of white Malaga wine, let macerate for 8 days, decant, press off, and add simple syrup, 350 parts. Now wash the pressed coca leaves with sufficient water to make with the other liquid 1,000 parts. Set the mixture to one side for several days, to clarify, then filter and bottle the filtrate.

Elixir of Pepsin.

Pepsin ..... 10 parts.
Distilled water.....100 parts.

Dissolve and add the solution to

White Malaga wine ....400 parts.
Simple syrup .....400 parts.
Alcohol, 80% ..... 90 parts.

Mix. Let stand for 3 days and filter.—Nat. Drug.

Hay Fever.

Zinci phosphidi.....$\frac{1}{12}$ gr.
Quininae sulphatis..... 2 grs.
Ext. belladonnae .....½ gr.

Mix. Sig.: One pill before each meal.—Wells, Med. Rec.

Dandruff.

Resorcin ..... 2 drs.
Alcohol.....½ oz.
Glycerin.....½ oz.
Aq. rosae ..... 4 ozs.

Mix. Sig.: Apply to scalp.—Columbus Med. Rec.

Chronic Laryngitis.

Thymol .....15 grs.
Eucalyptol.....20 grs.
Creosoti ... . 2 drs.
Ol. gaultheriae ..... 1 dr.
Ol. pini sylvestris..... 5 drs.

Mix. Sig.: Inhale five or six drops four or five times a day.—Jour. A. M. A.

Treatment of Paroxyeme in Pertussis.

The following is recommended by Shoemaker:

Lobeliæ tincture ..... 8 Gms.
Sodii bromidi ..... 12 Gms.
Spts. etheris nitrosi.....32 Gms.
Limonis syrup, q. s. ad..96 Gms.

Mix. Sig.: One half to one teaspoonful every one or two hours.

Cyclists' Embrocation.

Ol. tereb..... 4 ozs.
Ac. acet. glac..... 1 oz.
Ol. camph. essent.....5 ozs.

Mix. A little to be well rubbed into the muscles for five minutes after each spell of training.—Chem. & Drug.

Habitual Constipation.

Sulphuris loti.....1 dr.
Potass. bitartrat .....1 dr.
Pulv. sennæ fol..... .....4 drs.
Syr. rhei .....2 drs.
Syr. rhamni purshianæ ad..3 ozs.

Mix. Sig.: Teaspoonful morning and evening.—Texas Clinic.

Obstinate Vomiting.

1. Acetanilidi .....6 grs.
   Caffeinæ citratis.....3 grs.
   Camphoræ monobromatis ..6 grs.

Mix. ft. pil. or chart., No. vi. Sig.: Dissolve in a little brandy, pour over cracked ice and give from a spoon. Repeat in one-half hour, if necessary.

2. Sodii bicarb .....2½ drs.
   Spts. etheris nitrosi .....2½ drs.
   Aq. menthæ pip., q. s. ad. 4 ozs.

Mix. Sig.: One teaspoonful at a dose and repeat every few minutes until vomiting is relieved.

3. Tinct. iodi..... .....10 m.
   Aq. destil..... 4 ozs.

Mix. Sig.: One tablespoonful in half-glass of sweetened water between meals.—Med. News.

Corn Salve.

1. Pulv. plumbi acetatis.....4 Gms.
   Pulv. myrrhæ ....4 Gms.
   Pulv. camphoræ.....4 Gms.
   Plumbi oxidi .....4 Gms.
   Olei oliviæ,
   Petrolati, aa q. s. to make paste.

Misce. Sig.: For local application.

2. Acidi salicylici ..... 2 Gms.
   Acidi lactici..... 2 Gms.
   Ext. cannabis indicæ ....16 Gms.

Mix. Sig.: Use as a local application.—Med. Rec.

Whooping Cough.

Bromoform .. ..64 m.
Sweet almond oil..... 5 drs.
Gum tragacanth .....30 m.
Gum arabic.....60 m
Cherry-laurel water .....60 m.
Distilled water to make .... 4 ozs.

A teaspoonful contains two drops of bromoform. Children under six months are given two or three drops daily to begin with from six months to one year, three or four drops—divided in three doses.—Pediatrics.

Compound Capsicum Liniment.

1. Coarse powd. capsicum..500 parts.
   Ether .....125 parts.
   Alcohol.....125 parts.
   Camphor .....500 parts.
   Ammon. water (sp. gr. 0.910).....625 parts.
   Thyme oil ..... 10 parts.
   Lavender oil..... 10 parts.

Percolate the capsicum with the ether and alcohol mixed, then continue the percolation with alcohol alone until 1,250 parts of percolate are obtained. The camphor and oils are then added, and finally the ammonia water.

2. Capsicum tincture.....2 ozs.
   Opium tincture .....3 drs.
   Ammonia water.....3 drs.
   Origanum oil .....2 drs.
   Cinnamon oil .....1 dr.
   Camphor spirit .....1 dr.

Elastic Waterproof Paper Varnish.

Soluble cotton.....200 Gms.
Parchment paper.....100 Gms.
Mastic .....100 Gms.
Camphor..... .....100 Gms.
Shellac..... 50 Gms.
Acetone .....300 Gms.
Acetic ether.....100 Gms.
Ether ..... 50 Gms.

The parchment paper is ground up in the acetic ether, and dissolved in the sulfuric ether without heat. The pyroxlon is dissolved in the acetone. Then the rest of the materials is added to the two solutions and both are poured into a vat, and thoroughly mixed. This, when dry, forms a supple, elastic, and impermeable coating for paper, leather, etc., like pegamoid.

Catarrh Snuff.

Menthol ..... 2-3 parts.
Coffee, roasted, pulv ... 50 parts.
Milk sugar ..... 50 parts.

Mix the coffee and sugar and incorporate the menthol. This may be varied as follows:

Menthol .... 2-3 parts.
Coffee, roasted, pulver 25 parts.
Boric acid ..... 2 parts.
Orris root, powdered.. 10 parts.
Milk sugar, to make... 100 parts.

Mix.

The following was given by Vigier several years ago, and was quite a favorite for some time:

Quinine hydrochlorate.. 10 parts.
Camphor ..... 10 parts.
Boric acid ..... 50 parts.
Benzoin ..... 50 parts.
Bismuth subnitrate.....400 parts.
Farina or starch.....480 parts.

Reduce the substances to an impalpable powder and mix thoroughly. Sift. Sig.: To be used as a snuff, frequently.—Meyer Bros. Drug.

To Prevent the Shedding of Hair.

Dr. David Walsh, recommends the following as a lotion, stating that it is preferable to an ointment, especially in the case of women:

Acidi salicylici. ..... 12 Gms.
Acidi carbol..... 4 Gms.
Olei ricini..... 12 Gms.
Spts. vini rectif. q. s. ad 192 Gms.

Mix. Ft. lotio. Sig.: Apply locally once or twice daily.—Med. Standard.

Cheap Liquid Stove-black.

Asphaltum.....5 lbs.
Boiled oil.....2 lbs.
Spirit turpentine .....1 gal.

Melt the asphaltum, mix with the hot oil, and heat till a little of the mixture taken out sets on cooling, then add the turpentine.—Chem. & Drug.

Toilet Lotions.

2. Glycerite borax ..... 1 oz.
   Glycerin..... 2 ozs.
   Rose water to make..... 8 ozs.

3. Benzoic acid..... 2 grs.
   Tonka tincture..... 2 drs.
   Soft soap..... 1 dr.
   Glycerin..... 1 oz.
   Rose water to make..... 4 ozs.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for that they cannot get complete information about; so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Goritum.

This is the trade name for calcium peroxide.

Sudol.

This is the trade name of an ointment to be used in the treatment of sweating hands and feet.

Menthosol.

This is the trade name for a mixture of parachlorphenol and menthol, used in the treatment of headaches. It is given internally as well as externally.

Hermophenyl.

This is the trade name for sodium-mercury-phenoldisulphate. It appears as a white, amorphous powder, very soluble in water, and which occludes 40 per cent. of metallic mercury.

Cuprargol.

This is the trade name for a copper-protein preparation, lacking, however, the pre-eminent and many-sided qualities of protargol, but is nevertheless, an excellent secretion-controlling and inflammation-subduing remedy.—Apoth. Zeit.

Kalfroom.

This is the name derived from Kalberrahm, or calves-cream, according to the Centralhalle, of a slightly yellowish powder that has recently appeared on the markets, and whose use is to thicken and enrich skimmed milk, or the residue of the centrifugal machines in butter-making, so that it will serve as food for calves. The material, according to analysis, contains about 45½% of fat, 41½% of nitrogenous matter and 32% of cane sugar.—Aerz. Zeit.

Cinchonidine-Bromin Compounds.

Prof. J. Galimard has been investigating the compounds resulting from the action of hydrogen bromid upon cinchonidine. Fuming hydrogen bromid yields monohydrobrom-cinchonidine. This is a white powder, soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water and ether. Golden-yellow crystals of hydrobromid of alpha-dibrom-cinchonidine are obtained by warming together 50 grains of cinchonidine and 300 grains of a mixture of equal parts of water and hydrogen bromid (sp. gr. 1.5) and adding to the solution four-fifths of a mixture of 75 grains of hydrogen bromid and 25 grains of bromin. From the solution sodium carbonate precipitates monobrom-cinchonidine bromid or alpha-dibrom-cinchonidine, this forming reddish-yellow crystals insoluble in water and ether, but slightly so in alcohol. The beta-dibrom-cinchonidine results from the replacement of the alpha compound. This the author considers as a bromin substitution compound. —Chem. Cent.

Susserin.

This is the name given to a serum for combating porcine erysipelas, or, rather, a prophylactic vaccine immunizing hogs against that disease.

Citraptene.

This is the name given by Theulier to a camphor-like substance derived from the rind of the lemon, and also called citron (or lemon) camphor.—Rev. Sci.

Aniodol.

This is a new antiseptic preparation, a 1% solution of trimethanal. It is said to be especially excellent for the disinfection of instruments, the hands, etc., after and before operating, for which 1 part of aniodol in 5,000 of water suffices.—Rev. Prac.

Pegnin.

A new rennet ferment, named "pegnin," has been introduced as a means of rendering milk more readily digestible, and, therefore, more suitable as a diet for infants. It causes the milk to set, after which it is churned, so as to produce a body of nearly uniform consistence. The flavor is said to be like that of fresh milk, so that it is readily taken by children.—Phar. Zeit.

Petrosulfol.

This is the trade name for Ichthyolum austriacum, a new product of the sulphur-bearing schists of Austria. The natural product is quite rich in sulphur, but in the process of preparation it is submitted to an additional sulphuration, and when finished is chemically the ammonia salt of sulphichthygolic acid. Petrosulfol appears as an oily liquid, somewhat thicker and considerably more highly colored, while the odor is less strong and less pungent than that of ichthyol. It is easily soluble in water, the solution having an acid reaction and a greenish fluorescence. It is partly soluble in alcohol of 90%, ether, chloroform, petroleum ether (benzin), and insoluble or nearly so in the fatty and essential oils. It is completely and quickly dissolved in glycerin. It incorporates well with vaselin, lard, lanolin, etc. Petrosulfol is employed, like ichthyol, in pomades, unguents, etc., of the strength of 10% of the medicament. It has been found of service in dermatology, gynecology, and in the treatment of rheumatisms, etc.—Apoth. Zeit.

Casein Salicylate.

According to a German patent salicylic acid unites with casein to form very soluble compounds, which may prove therapeutically useful inasmuch as they are readily absorbed and irritate the gastric mucoso but slightly. Casein and salicylic acid in suitable proportions are stirred together in water until combination is effected, when alcohol or ether-alcohol is added to cause precipitation or the solution is evaporated in the vacuum pan.—Phar. Zeit.

Thymolin.

Trade name for a new moth and insect destroyer and prophylactic. It consists, according to the manufacturers, of thymol, naphthalin and camphor. It comes into trade in the shape of compressed blocks.—Rev. Phar.

Epicarin.

A condensation product of beta-naphthol and creosotic acid, appears in the form of a yellow powder having a reddish tinge. The powder is soluble in alcohol and ether, and has been used in the treatment of psoriasis, eczema, scabies and other skin diseases. It is recommended in the form of a 10 per cent. solution or a 10 or 20 per cent. ointment.—Phar. Zeit.

Didymium Salicylate.

For over a year Prof. C. Kopp, of Munich, has been experimenting in his surgical and dermatologic practice with a preparation called dymal, which is practically didymium salicylate. He used the dymal, which is a very fine, odorless powder, either in substance or in a 10 per cent. wool-fat ointment. In wounds and injuries, in abscesses, and in burns of the first and second degree the dymal did good service; it proved an unirritating, siccative, antiseptic, and secretion-diminishing application. In burns, it does not, however, diminish the paiu, according to the author, as rapidly as do compresses of a solution of ichthyol or a 5 per cent. ichthyol ointment. In dermatologic practice in general dymal proved unsatisfactory; in the various forms of eczema, psoriasis, etc., it proved inferior to the ordinarily employed remedies. In erysipelas it proved useless. Only in hyperidrosis, in simple intertrigo, and in excoriations was its beneficial effect evident. Its cooling, drying, deodorizing, and antipruritic action makes it very valuable in those affections.—Therap. Monat.

Pyramidon.

This is the trade name of an amido product of antipyrin, and chemically is phenyl dimethyl-amido pyrazolon. It is stated to be three times more active than antipyrin, having the same antithermic and analgesic properties as that substance, and it is further stated that it is also quicker in action and the latter is more prolonged than that of its base. It has the drawback, however, of producing prolonged, abundant and exhausting perspiration. This, it is claimed has been overcome by combining pyramidon with camphoric acid, whose anti-sudorific action is well known, and which has been found to combine with it, molecule for molecule, and to form an acid camphorate, or with two molecules of pyramidon to form a neutral crystallizable salt. The salts are readily soluble in water, and have been found valuable in the treatment of the fevers of phthisis. The dose is 30–35 cgm., repeated thrice daily, and under its administration the fever is said to be kept in complete control.—L'Union Phar.

Ontario College of Pharmacy, Semi-Annual Examinations, May, 1901.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. CAMPHOR—Describe (*a*) at length how and from what obtained, and how prepared for commerce. (*b*) State fully its characters, including its action with other drugs or chemicals. (*c*) Give tests for purity. (*d*) State the difference between oil of camphor and camphorated oil. (*e*) Mention five important preparations of camphor. (*f*) Differentiate camphor from thymol.

2. CASTOR OIL—(*a*) From what and how obtained. (*b*) Describe the different methods of obtaining it. (*c*) Mention all its constituents. (*d*) State the percentage yield of oil. (*e*) Give fully its characters. (*f*) What are its adulterations. (*g*) Differentiate castor oil from cod liver oil. (*h*) Mention the respects in which volatile differ from fixed oils.

3. MYRRH—(*a*) From what and how obtained? (*b*) Name its constituents. (*c*) Habitat. (*d*) Mention all other B.P. drugs of the same class as myrrh. (*e*) Give preparations of myrrh. (*f*) State any simple tests which would distinguish myrrh from gum thus (frankincense).

4. IPECACUANHA—(*a*) Describe its gross appearance. (*b*) Give its constituents, (*c*) active principle and percentage of same. (*d*) Habitat. (*e*) Medicinal properties and dose. (*f*) Mention any other drugs belonging to the same natural order. (*g*) Preparation of ipecac with doses.

5. CANTHARIDES—(*a*) Describe it. (*b*) How and from what obtained? (*c*) Constituents. (*d*) Active principal and percentage of same. (*e*) State adulterations of the whole and powdered drug, and give one good practical test for detecting them in the powdered article. (*f*) Preparations of Cantharticides.

6. COLOCYNTH PULP—(*a*) Describe it. (*b*) From what and how obtained. (*c*) Parts used (*d*) Mention its principal constituents. (*e*) Habitat. (*f*) Preparations. (*g*) Differentiate, preferably with microscope (or otherwise) Powdered Colocynth from Powdered Calumba.

7. OPIUM—Describe (*a*) at moderate length how and from what obtained and how prepared for commerce. (*b*) Mention its constituents and state the percentage of the principal ones. (*c*) What, in your opinion, would constitute a prime sample of Opium? (*d*) Name the adulterations, impurities or deteriorations of Gum Opium, and (*e*) state briefly how would you detect them. (*f*) Differentiate Powdered Opium from Powdered Galls. (*g*) Mention five preparations of Opium.

RHUBARB—Give (*a*) constituents, and specify the active principle. (*b*) Habitat. (*c*) Principal varieties of root. (*d*) State how prepared and collected for the market. (*e*) Are any precautions necessary in keeping Rhubarb? If so, what? (*f*) Give a sample of Powd. Rhubarb or Powd. Galls. Show how the microscope would, or would not, decisively differentiate them. (*g*) What would cause you to pass or reject a given sample of Powd. Rhubarb.

9 and 10. Oral examinations.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

1. Translate the following prescriptions into English:

Recipe,

Sodæ Bicarbonatis, drachmas duas.
Ferri Sulphatis, grana tria.
Magnesiæ Carbonatis, drachmam.
Aquæ Puræ, octarium dimidium.
Acidi Sulphurici diluti, fluidrachmas decem.

Infundatur primum lagenæ aqua, dein immittantur Salina, et denique Acidum Sulphuricum; illico obturetur lagena, et in loco frigido servetur.

Recipe,

Tincturæ Hyoscyami, drachmam cum semisse.
Potassii Acetatis, drachmas quattuor.
Syrupi Croci, drachmas duas.
Aquæ Anisi, uncias sex.

Fiat mistura, cujus summantur cochlearia duo vel tria minima bis terve in die vel ut opus sit.

2. Translate the following Latin sentences into English:

Adhibeatur emplastrum epispasticum, satis amplum et acre, inter scapulas.

Repetantur pulveres, hesterno die præscripti, eodemque modo sumantur.

Lento igne liquefac, ut fiat unguentum.

Capiat aeger cyathum vinosum parvum Infusi Gentianæ secunda quaque hora.

Sumat aeger poculum omni bihorio.

3. A physician writes a prescription for a child containing Potassium, Chlorate, Syrup of Iodide of Iron, Simple Syrup, Spirit of Chloroform and water. Point out incompatibility, if any, state what change will take place, and tell what would be the result to the child if the medicine is taken.

4. Render into full Latin with the proper endings, and translate into English the following abbreviations: Aq. bull.-Aq. pluv. Aq. niv.-Aq. mar.-Aq. ferv.

5. Give the English translation for the following Latin words: Mitis, Marrubium, Iodum, Pondere, Albus, Ruber, Flavus, Lac, Dolor, Acetum.

6. Give P. B. 1898, doses for the following: Para-acet-phenetidine, Tinct. Opii, Pepsin, Oil of Sandal Wood, Tinct. Nux Vomica, Mist. Ferri Co., Liquor Arsenicalis, Hydrarg. Subchlor., Atropina, Cerii Oxalas.

7. Classify the following poisons into either Part 1 or Part II of Schedule "A" of the Pharmacy Act: Carbolic Acid, Oil of Cedar, Oxalic Acid, Belladonna, Iodine.

8, 9, 10. Oral examinations in the reading and translation of original autograph prescriptions.

BOTANY.

1. Explain fully the manner of reproduction of ferns.

2. What are the functions of the root?

Describe fully a longitudinal section of the root.

3. Describe fully the histological structure of a plant cell, and its mode of multiplication.

4. Describe the minute structure of a typical leaf.

5. What is meant by the terms Cambium Layer, Primary Meristem, Interstitial Deposit, Mycelium, Fibrovascular Bundles, Leaf Cycle, Plumule, Cellulose?

6. Describe an Ovule and its parts.

Goose Grease in Ringworm.

Dr. Jackson has had experience in the treatment of ringworm of all kinds. For this purpose he uses the crystals of iodine, one-half to one drachm, rubbed up in goose grease, one ounce, and directs that the ointment be thoroughly worked into the patches by means of a stencil or stiff paint brush. His success has been especially marked in curing ringworm of the beard. Under the microscope hairs show staining with the iodine down to the bottom of their roots. On the scalp of a child it does not seem to be very irritating, and the patches get well.

The greatest difficulty in the way of using goose grease is in getting it. The best quality of the article is very expensive, as it is made from the fat taken from a dead but uncooked goose, which spoils it for cooking, and so a few ounces of fat costs as much as the whole goose. . . . Some perfume may be added to make it pleasant to use.—Med. Age.

Liquid Bronze in Germany.

Consul-General Guenther, of Frankfort, May 20, 1901, reports that, according to Kuhlow's German Trade Review, a German chemist has succeeded in making liquid bronze free from metal. The process is described as follows: Ten parts of aniline red and five parts of aniline purple are dissolved by means of a gentle heat, in one hundred parts of alcohol. Five parts of benzoic are then added and the mixture is boiled from five to ten minutes. The bronze is said to be especially adapted for bronzing wood or paper.ps.

Bed Sores.

If the nurse is competent this painful complication will rarely require treatment. It is advisable to rub the parts upon which the patient rests with alcohol, and daily sponging of the entire body with warm water and then with alcohol will add greatly to comfort. Should a suspicious spot of redness present, remove the pressure therefrom by an air cushion, and prevent the folds of linen pressing patient. Dry dressings are preferable to moist for bed sores, and oxide of zinc in powder or ointment is one of the most valuable remedies; acetate of aluminum has also a very beneficial effect. At times considerable loss of substance is found, giving rise to a very foul odor; in these cases a charcoal poultice acts remarkably well.—Rotch, Amer. Med. Rev.

HOW TO TREAT EMERGENCIES.

BY E. K. VAN NATEN, M.D.

Poisoning.

It will be impossible for me to take up all the different forms of drug poisoning, for I think I am safe in saying that most any, or at least the majority, of the drugs used now may, when taken in sufficient doses, give symptoms of poisoning which may prove fatal.

Perhaps, however, I may give you a few general facts which will apply to most cases, and it is to be remembered that in drug poisoning it is the prompt and often heroic measures that save life.

Alcoholic Poisoning.

One of the most common forms is the acute alcoholic poisoning. One's diagnosis depends upon the history of the case, if it may be had, and the odor of alcohol which usually may be detected. It is to be remembered, however, that every individual picked up on the street in an unconscious condition, with the odor of alcohol on his breath, is not suffering from this form of poisoning, he often being under the influence of other drugs, such as morphine. When an individual is seriously poisoned by alcohol, the condition resembles chloroform or ether anæsthesia. The patient is at first in a deep torpid sleep, from which he can only with the greatest difficulty be aroused. This passes to a stage of utter unconsciousness, from which it is impossible to arouse the patient. The respiration is very much labored and irregular, the heart also becomes slow and irregular. The face, which up to this time has been flushed, now becomes purplish or pale. It is said that should this condition last longer than ten to twelve hours, the patient rarely, if ever, recovers.

The treatment of such cases is to first evacuate the stomach. The patient should be put to bed and kept warm. Ice bags should be applied to the head to relieve cerebral congestion. If the unconsciousness be deep, respiratory and heart stimulants are indicated—caffeine and strychnia—and last of all artificial respiration (see drowning).

To evacuate the stomach emetics may be useful in some cases, though not in many, and the stomach tube should be used on all occasions when possible. The stomach tube is found in every well ordered and up-to-date drug store, and I am sure yours will be of this variety. A simple soft elastic tube is of the greatest use and the most easily passed. Passing a stomach tube is a very simple sort of operation and is, in most cases, devoid of danger, so that nobody should fear to try his skill. The tube is first to be moistened, then with the patient in a sitting posture, the head bent slightly forward, and the operator standing behind and to the right, the head is held with the left hand and supported by the body of the operator. The stomach tube is then placed in the patient's mouth, pushed back until it strikes the back wall of the throat, after which with a very slight amount of work it passes into the œsophagus and thence to the stomach. Often it is found that just before entering the stomach a slight resistance is met with. This is the cardiac opening into the stomach and can usually be easily overcome by a very slight rotary motion. The contents of the stomach then pass through the tube, or the stomach may be easily washed by pouring water through the tube which, acting as a syphon, helped by the contractions of the stomach wall, cleanses the stomach as thoroughly as may be wished. When, as sometimes happens, the contents are not immediately evacuated, intermittent pressure on the stomach or passing water through the tube to remove any masses that may have plugged the end will start the process. The process may also be helped at times by having the patient bend slightly forward.

Morphine Poisoning.

Acute morphine poisoning is, next to acute alcoholic poisoning, the most common and is often mistaken for this form of intoxication. The patient is unconscious. All efforts to arouse him are fruitless. The respiration is very slow, the pulse regular, full, and of moderate speed, the face is purple and congested, the temperature low, the mouth and throat are dry and the pupil contracted to a pin point. The respiration becomes weaker, the pulse smaller and often quicker, the pupil remains contracted until just before death, when it dilates widely. The patient dies in this comatose state.

The treatment of such a case must be heroic and applied early. The stomach should be evacuated at once and the stomach tube used every fifteen or twenty minutes afterward, since the drug is excreted into the stomach in considerable quantities. Stimulants are indicated and should be freely used, as also should every means to keep the patient awake. Dashing cold water on the skin, especially on the chest, is of use, thus reflexly helping the respiration. The patient should be kept upon the move. Walking the patient as long as possible and flicking him with wet towels are of a great deal of value in obtaining this result. Very strong, hot coffee has been used from time immemorial and is, from its contained caffeine, one of the best of respiratory and heart stimulants, or the alkaloid caffeine hypodermically itself may be used. The giving of spirits is dangerous, since after all they are depressing. When these measures fail, artificial respiration (see drowning) should be used. The artificial respiration should be vigorous and kept up for a long time, since enormous doses have been recovered from under its use.

Strychnia Poisoning.

This form of alkaloidal poisoning is not so common as the preceding, the ordinary physician seeing but few, if any, cases in his practice. The cases presented are usually in children, who have mistaken the tablets, in which it is so often prescribed for candies. The first complaint is of stiffness around the muscles of the neck and face. Soon it is noticed that a slight touch causes considerable movement, or that movement may be brought on by a bright light or even a current of air. The muscles begin to twitch and the patient passes into a tonic convulsion. This convulsion includes all the muscles of the body but the extensors, which being the stronger, overcome the flexors, and the whole body is bent backward and bowed so that the patient rests only on the back of the head and heels; the remainder of the body being entirely lifted from the table. The muscles of the face are drawn so that the patient usually exhibits a hideous grin. Respiration stops, the face becomes purple, the heart is very weak and fast, the patient is suffering agonizing pain and all together, this form of poisoning forms one of the most horrible pictures the physician is called to look upon. The convulsion lasts but a few seconds, the patient becomes normal again only to have the process repeated in a very short time. Death occurs during a convulsion from the fact that the respiration is never reinstated.

Treatment. Evacuation of the stomach. This may be rendered difficult from the fact that passing the stomach tube is liable to bring on a convulsion and it may be necessary to give a few whiffs of chloroform first. Tannic acid, either in solution or as strong tea, may be given to form the insoluble tannate, but this should be removed soon, since it is easily broken up by the acid gastric juice.

To control the convulsions chloroform should be used. It is not necessary to induce deep anæsthesia, a few whiffs usually being sufficient to give the required result. Large doses of chloral are also indicated, the chloroform being only a temporary measure given until the chloral has had time to act. Of course, the surroundings of the patient should be as quiet as possible, since the convulsions are brought on only by external stimuli.

Arsenic.

Though this form of poisoning is not as common as it has been in the past, the fact that it is very considerably used in the arts, in the formation of dyes, together with the fact that one of its salts, the arsenite of copper, is the principal constituent of "paris green," and that its poisonous properties are well known, still make it a favorite means of death, accidental, suicidal, or homocidal. Arsenious acid has rather a pleasant, sweetish taste, so that it may easily be mixed with food without arousing the suspicion of the victim.

The symptoms appear rather late, an hour or so elapsing before the patient begins to complain of a feeling of constric-

tion in the throat, difficulty in swallowing, and discomfort in the stomach region. This feeling soon becomes violent pain. The patient is purged, the stools resembling rice water.

The symptoms from the alimentary tract are accompanied by giddiness, cramps in the muscles, headache, soon to be followed by symptoms of collapse such as cold, clammy skin, pulse feeble and weak, and sighing respirations.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by means of a stomach tube or the use of apo-morphine. A mixture of magnesia and sulphate of iron is said to be the chemical antidote, since they form insoluble arsenites. The symptoms of collapse are to be treated in the way already mentioned—warmth and stimulation.

Carbolic Acid.

This form of poisoning, still very common, arises usually from having taken a quantity by mistake or as a means of suicide. The diagnosis is usually quite easy, being based on the history of the case, the corrosion of the mouth and throat and the odor, which is characteristic. Accompanying symptoms are weakness, dizziness, headache, nausea and vomiting. These are followed by symptoms of collapse, such as pallor, weak, irregular pulse and respiration, while the body is covered with cold, clammy sweat. The failure of respiration causes death.

The corroded spots of the mouth are whitish, due to the precipitation of proteids, and are painless from the fact that carbolic acid, being a general protoplasm poison, destroys the sensory nerves. The odor can most easily be recognized in the vomited matter.

Treatment. The stomach should be evacuated at once with a stomach tube and albuminous substances in the shape of milk or white of an egg should be administered. If these cannot be had, demulcent substances, as acacia, will serve to protect the mucous membrane of the stomach. Should unconsciousness come on, the ordinary method of stimulation and warmth are to be used.

Bichloride of Mercury Poisoning.

Accidental or suicidal poisoning may arise from taking the bichloride of mercury. The patient complains at once of harsh metallic taste, which is soon followed by burning pain in the mouth, throat and stomach. Nausea and vomiting soon supervene, the vomitus often containing blood. Diarrhoea with violent pain in the abdomen follow with watery, bloody stools. The symptoms from the alimentary tract are accompanied by collapse, and its ordinary train of symptoms before mentioned. Death may occur within an hour from shock, or the patient may linger for several days, and finally die of exhaustion The primary indications for treatment are to wash the stomach through a stomach tube, and give albuminous substances or tannic acid.

It is hardly necessary to recall to your minds that in corrosive poisoning by acids the treatment should consist of alkaline mixtures, milk and white of egg, that the insoluble albuminates may be formed. Both emetics and stomach tube are dangerous, from the fact that the corroded points may be punctured. The stomach tube should be used, however, for the dangers from its use are not as great as the dangers of the poison without its use.

In conclusion, let me say I have avoided details as much as possible and have attempted to give you only practical generalities. Yet I have endeavored to give you principles which, if used, may help you out of an embarrassing position and may be the means of saving the life of some unfortunate. And let me beg of you to keep your nerve. Keep your head. Don't be in too much of a hurry, and do your best to act yourself—a reasonable, rational being. Then you will have upheld me in saying that in emergencies a little knowledge, rightly used, is not a dangerous but a good thing.—Phar. Era.

A Ginseng Garden.

In a paper read before the A. Ph. A. at St. Louis, John Uri Lloyd describes a ginseng garden which he found in Northern Kentucky.

This garden belongs to Mr. S. Long, of Union, Boone County, Ky. It is situated in the shade on the side of a hill, and is fenced in by a tall paling fence with narrow cracks between the palings. About ten feet in height it is covered with three-inch slats, between which about ½-inch space is left for light, and in very hot weather in the summer the top is covered loosely with brush. We thus briefly describe the surroundings of the garden. Inside it bears the appearance of any vegetable garden under proper conditions where the stock seems to be thrifty and in its native element, and as I found Mr. Long very willing to impart information concerning the same, I hereby relate, in his own words as he gave it, his experience with this ginseng garden:

I secured first about 300 plants from the woods where ginseng naturally grows in this section of the country. These plants were taken up with great care, plenty of dirt being left on the roots. They were carried in the cool of the day from their native location to the garden I had prepared. The earth was such as I would have used for the purpose of raising onions, a rich loamy soil. These plants were set out about 6 inches apart, the rows being about 6 inches from each other. I did not notice in any instance that the transplanting disturbed the early plants in the least. From these 300 plants I collected the first year about 3,000 seed. That fall when the seeds had ripened I collected from the woods about 600 more plants, which I planted in the same manner as I had done the 300 plants, making a total of 900 roots. The following spring, out of the 900 roots, 800 came up, making a good crop of seed. To this I will add that of the plants set out in the fall there was a greater proportion lost than of the plants set out in the growing season. The seeds that ripened in July, if planted at once, will come up the next spring; those that ripened later do not come up until the second spring. I cannot give the proportion of loss in sprouting The first year's plant is a little three-leaved spindle, and the growth is very slow. As is well known, the scars left by cast-off stalks give the age of the root. I have plants in my garden that are at least twenty years of age. I am cultivating ginseng both for the root and for the seed, the seed at this time being very costly, although the root only has any commercial value except for planting. I am enlarging my gardens as rapidly as possible and use all the seed that is produced, at present having none to distribute.

It will be seen from the above that Mr. Long supplies from his own experience in a ginseng section of the country just the data to serve persons concerned in drug cultivation. The fact that he did not go to the woods for natural dirt seems in my mind to be of great interest, for it is certain that in any section of the country a slat garden after the manner of Mr. Long's garden can be easily put up, and it is also easy to obtain mature plants from gatherers by paying them an additional price therefor. As the writer of this paper predicted years ago, either cultivation must be given to such plants as ginseng and hydrastis, or they must within a very moderate period become extinct.—Bulletin Phar.

T'ung Oil.

This oil is extracted from the seed of the paint tree (Dryandra cordasa) which, according to the United States Consul at Shanghai, is extensively cultivated in the Yangtze Valley, also in Chekiang Province. The seeds of the paint tree are poisonous, and the oil is used occasionally for poisoning rats, also to produce vomiting in would-be opium suicides; though for the latter purpose it is neither so safe nor so effective as zinc sulphate or the stomach pump. The chief use of t'ung oil is as a standard paint, and as such it is in great demand by the natives. When boiled, it makes one of the best drying oils; it is also extensively used in varnishing with the famous Ningpo varnish, "t'si," i. e., the dried sap of the varnish tree (Rhus vernicifera), a good coating of which will stand considerable heat without leaving a mark, and will last for years. The various shades for coloring are produced by animal, vegetable, and mineral substances—pig's blood is the favorite for a first coating in varnishing. To give body and lustre to paint, finely powdered galena and other ores are mixed with the oil used.—Jour. Soc. Arts.

LIQUOR FERRI ALBUMINATI.

BY A PRACTICAL PHARMACIST.

The preparation of this liquor presents certain difficulties to the pharmacist. Several formulæ have been proposed for it, but the one which is probably most generally adopted is that by Dieterich, which is published in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" in the following manner:

Dialyzed iron ..... 12 ozs.
Distilled water, 50° C ....400 ozs.
Mix.

Then make a solution of

Dried egg albumen ..... 3 ozs.
Distilled water.....400 ozs.

Warm to 50° C. and pour into the iron solution, constantly stirring. Neutralize the mixture with solution of soda, collect the precipitate on cotton twill, and wash until free from chloride (as judged by the wash-water giving no precipitate with silver nitrate solution.) Drain the precipitate, transfer it to a tared gallon bottle, and add:

Solution soda, sp. gr. 1·17 ..½ oz.

Shake or stir well until solution is complete, then add:

Rectified spirit.....15 ozs.
Cinnamon water .....10 ozs.
Aromatic tincture..... 2 dr.

previously mixed. Finally add distilled water to bring up the weight to 100 ozs.

It will be seen at once that to make even this quantity a capacious jar will be needed. Having dissolved and mixed the solution of albumen with the iron, it is necessary to so exactly neutralize the mixed liquors with solution of soda (diluted as directed) that no iron shall remain in the supernatant liquor. It will be found on testing the mixed liquor with litmus that it is to all appearances neutral, but this is not so, because litmus paper appears to be useless as an indicator in this preparation. The best indication of neutrality is the formation of a voluminous precipitate, and to obtain the maximum amount of precipitate requires a little care and systematic treatment. The soda solution should not be added to the bulk of the liquor, for there is a danger of adding slightly too much alkali, which will lead to more fiddling with acid and alkali than is desirable, and will waste much time, for the precipitate does not come down well when this occurs, rendering the subsequent washing and straining very tedious.

The best method to adopt is as follows: Having thoroughly mixed the albumen solution with the iron, draw off exactly 1 pint of the liquor; fill a graduated syringe holding about 30 minims (such as is commonly used for measuring hydrocyanic acid) with the alkaline solution, and add the latter drop by drop to the reserved pint, stirring continuously until a bulky precipitate, resembling ferric hydrate in appearance, is formed. Allow this precipitate to settle, when, if the operation has been correctly performed, the supernatant liquor will be quite clear and free from color. If the supernatant liquor be not colorless, add one more drop of alkali, stir well, and allow it to settle again; any undue haste in performing this will cause trouble later on. The albuminate of iron being all precipitated from one pint, a very simple calculation will enable one to discover the amount of alkali required to neutralize the bulk. Measure this quantity exactly and add it to the bulk, stirring rapidly and continuously; allow the precipitate to settle, and syphon off the supernatant liquor. Wash with three more lots of distilled water at 50°, when the wash liquor will be found free from chlorides; collect the precipitate either on linen or in a flannel bag—the latter for preference, as the liquor drains away more freely—transfer the precipitate to a tared bottle, and dissolve as directed. Before adding the solution of soda to dissolve the precipitate have the correct weight of the mixture of cinnamon water at hand, and directly the precipitate is dissolved add the spiritous liquor and shake well. If this precaution be not taken, it will be found that the alkali changes the precipitate into an apparently insoluble jelly in the very short space of time required to mix the cinnamon water with the spirit. If by any chance this jelly should be formed, stand the bottle, after adding the spirit and water, in warm water until the contents have attained a temperature of 50° C., when the jelly will dissolve; but if the precaution be taken which I have indicated the pharmacist will be saved this trouble.—Chem & Drug.

Ferruginous Cod Liver Oil.

In the Pharm. Zeit., a mode of preparing this is given which depends on the solubility of benzoate of iron in cod liver oil. Too high temperature in making the solution must be avoided, and in this connection the readier solubility of the freshly prepared benzoate is taken advantage of. A solution of perchloride of iron is treated with a solution of benzoate of soda. The precipitate formed is washed and pressed. Of the precipitate still moist, 20 parts are mixed with sufficient dried sulphate of soda to obtain a dry powder (*sic*). This is digested with 100 parts of cod liver oil at a temperature not exceeding 32° C., when the benzoate of iron is dissolved and the sulphate of soda is left as a residue. This is filtered or decanted out. This is said to give a perfectly clear oil, rather yellower than ordinary cod liver oil, and containing 2 per cent. of iron. For use it is diluted with 4 to 9 parts of oil.

A Mineral Medical Soap.

Petrolan, says Parfumeur, is a mineral soap, the active principle of which is an ichthyol-like compound. It occurs in bituminous rock in the Caucasus, is of a dark color and of the consistence of an ointment, soluble in ether, and does not turn rancid. It finds application in the treatment of diseases of the skin, such as eczema, acne, psoriasis, etc. It acts as an antiseptic and drying agent without producing irritation of the skin.ps.

Changes in Tinctures.

Prof. Mansier has made some observations to determine the changes which may occur in tinctures on keeping. Two flasks of 3 liters' capacity each were connected by a bent glass tube passing from the top of one flask through a rubber cork to the bottom of the other. The macerating substances were placed in one flask and alcohol in the other, the liquids adjusted to the same level, and it was noted whether the liquid in one flask rose in the tube through absorption of oxygen in the other flask. With digitalis tincture a very pronounced ascent in the tube was observed; with rhatany and valerian the rise was slow and slight. In all cases it was less in the tinctures than in the aqueous macerations. By bringing the tinctures to the boiling point and testing again the rise in the tube, the author decided that the absorption of oxygen was partly due to oxydases. Subsequent experiments seemed to show that the oxidizing ferment did not continue to act in the finished tinctures.

On comparing tinctures made in February with others made in November, it was found that the acidity increased one-twentieth in tincture of aconite, one-eighteenth in tincture of belladonna, one-seventeenth in tincture of hyoscyamus, one-fourteenth in tincture of digitalis. It did not vary in tinctures of gentian, squill, and nux vomica. No change in the alkaloid content was found, but in the cases of tinctures of cinchona, opium, rhatany, and belladonna, the tannin content fell from a seventeenth to a sixth. The slight oxidation which takes place in alcoholic tinctures in contact with air is made at the expense of changes in the tannin, and in the small quantities of fatty and volatile bodies in the tinctures.—Brit. & Col. Drug.

Carbonated Cod Liver Oil.

By impregnating cod liver oil with carbonic anhydride the disagreeable taste of the oil is, to a great extent, masked, alteration of the oil is said to be prevented, and its administration facilitated, even in the case of a person who has strong objection to the oil. Similar advantages are said to be secured in the case of castor by saturating it with carbonic anhydride. A German patent has been secured by the Helfenberg Company for the method of preparing effervescent oils.—Pharm. Zeit.

English Solidified Alcohol.

An English patent gives the following directions for manufacturing solidified alcohol to be used as a fuel: Melt together 24 parts stearin and 8 parts carnauba wax, then grind in 3 parts caustic soda, allow to cool, place in a digester with 1 part caustic soda and 800 parts methylated alcohol, apply heat and keep under pressure of from 1 to 3 atmospheres for from 30 to 90 minutes. Allow to cool, and just before the mixture congeals, run it into appropriate molds. The melting point lies near 127° F.—West. Drug.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best effort will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

Give Formula for Compound Syrup of Sweet Gum and Wild Cherry?

Sweet gum bark	4 ozs.
Wild cherry bark	6 ozs.
Spikenard	½ ozs.
Blood root	½ ozs.
Fl. extract ipecac	1 ozs.
Fl. extract cubebs	2 ozs.
Ammonium chloride	2½ ozs.
Morphine acetate	16 grs.
Chloroform	3 drs.
Sugar	7 lbs.
Water and alcohol (3:1)	q. s.

Mix the ground drugs and extracts; moisten with menstruum; allow to macerate 36 to 48 hours and percolate to four pints; then add the ammonium chloride and dissolve; then dissolve sugar by cold percolation. Dissolve morphine in three fluid ounces of water, adding a small quantity of acetic acid. Add to syrup; then add chloroform, agitate, and add simple syrup to make it measure a gallon.

WM. MIXTON.

What Treatment can you Recommend for a Shining Face?

As this is caused from a disordered system, to effect a cure, it is necessary to regulate the diet and habits: See that bowels are regular, drink plenty of water, especially before retiring and on arising in the morning, and avoid fats and pastry.

To give relief, wash the face in warm water, adding regularly a little borax and a few drops of tincture benzoin. Dry and rub well with friction, and afterwards apply a little borated talcum. If trouble is long standing, would advise consulting a physician.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Please publish Formula for Catarrh Cure for Internal Use?

Perhaps the following will answer:

Tr. gent. comp.	8 ozs.
Liq. pot. ars.	64 min.
Pot. iodid	512 grs.
Fl. ext. eucalyptus	512 min.
Elix. aromat	ad 10 ozs.

Considering the small amount of potassium iodid in each dose it is not necessary to give anything to counteract the depressing effect. It would not be advisable to use nitroglycerin in a remedy that is to be sold to the general public.

JOHN MORLEY.

Give a Formula for a Fine Aromatic Elixir?

The Elixir Aromaticum which was formerly given in the National Formulary, but which is now official in the U. S. P., is an excellent preparation, and is well adapted as a vehicle in most cases. The Syrupus Eriodictyi Aromaticus, N. F., is best suited for quinine mixtures. The Elixir Adjuvans, N. F., is an excellent preparation for administering nauseous medicines, to children, especially. If these do not meet your requirements we will be pleased to furnish you with others.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

How can I Fasten Sign Letters to Windows?

The following formula is said to produce a cement which is not affected by moisture, even if the glass to which the letters have been cemented should be submerged in water for several days:

India rubber	1 part.
Mastic	3 parts.
Chloroform	50 parts.

Let stand in a well corked bottle for several days, in a cool place, until completely dissolved. As it becomes thick very soon when exposed to the air it must be applied very rapidly.

H. W. SPARKER

Give Formula for Liquid Ethereal Soap?

Oleic acid	36 c.c.
Sol. caustic potash (1 in 1)	7 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	16 c.c.
Methylated ether, 0.720° q.s. enough to make	100 c.c.

Mix the oleic acid with the alcohol in a flask and drop in the potash solution, until neutral to phenolphthalein, then add 1 c.c. of potash solution, set aside to cool, and finally add the ether. WM. MIXTON.

What is the Best and most Rapid Formula for making Liquor Magnesii Citratis in Small Quantities?

Dissolve 460 grains powdered citric acid in 6 ounces hot water, then add 230 grains powdered magnesium carbonate. In less than thirty seconds the reaction is over and solution clear. Then add 2 ounces syrup of citric acid and water enough to make 12 ounces. Pass through a flannel cloth into 12 ounce bottles, add 40 grains potassium bicarbonate and cork.

Another method is as follows:

1. Dissolve 40 grains potassium bicarbonate in 2 ounces simple syrup and add 4 minims spirit of lemon.

2. Dissolve 460 grains citric acid in 8 ounces water and add 230 grains magnesium carbonate; when effervescence has ceased, add water to make 10 ounces, filter and bottle. When citrate of magnesia is called for add No. 1 Syrup to No. 2, pouring gently down the side of bottle to prevent mixing. Cork firmly and agitate. This is substantially the same as the U. S. P. method; by keeping solutions separate a fresh preparation is always dispensed.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Please give Formula for Gold Paint?

So-called gold paint is copper bronze in its various shades, mixed as required in a saucer, and applied at once to the surface of the article to be gilded. The following is the varnish for mixing with the bronze powder:

SOLUTION FOR GOLD PAINT.

Gum mastic	6 ozs.
Gum sandarach	4 ozs.
Methylated spirit	2 pts.

Mix and shake for several days till dissolved. If not quite bright filter through paper, and keep the bottle well corked or stoppered.

WM. MIXTON.

Give a Formula for Phenolated Essence Pepsin?

1.

Phenol	16 grs.
Elixir pepsin, N. F.	1 pt.

Or:—

2.

Pepsin, 1:3000	512 grs.
Ac. hydrochloric	96 min.
Phenol	54 grs.
Glycerin	8 ozs.
Alcohol	8 ozs.
Tr. vanillin, colorless	1 oz.
Tr. sweet orange peel	2 ozs.
Water	ad ½ gal.
Purified talcum, q. s.	

Dissolve the pepsin in the water, glycerin and hydrochloric acid. Add alcohol and phenol previously mixed, then the other ingredients, let stand for a few hours and filter. Each fluid dram contains 1 gr. pepsin and ⅛ gr. phenol.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

How are Burnt Almonds prepared?

According to the Pharm. Zeitung, burnt almonds are prepared as follows:

Free 1,000 parts of selected sweet almond kernels from dust by tossing and rubbing them on a sieve, then place them in a pot or pan and heat them over a free fire, with constant stirring, until they are uniformly hot throughout. In the meantime, put into a suitable boiler:

Sugar	1000 parts.
Glucose	100 parts.
Water	150 parts.

And boil together to the "bon bon" consistence and add:

Cinnamon	20 parts.
Red bole	25 parts.
Cloves	7½ parts.
Vanilla sugar	25 parts.

And stir well in. Now pour the hot almonds into the syrup thus made, and let boil a moment, or until the almonds begin to pop, stirring vigorously all the while. Have ready a shallow copper pan, lightly oiled, and at this moment, lift the almonds out, by aid of a broad copper dipper and spread them carefully out in the pan. Let cool, and after the almonds are cold, separate the masses.

H. W. SPARKER.

Give Formula for Tincture Vanillin?

The following formula has given good satisfaction:

Vanillin	1 oz.
Cumarin	20 ozs.
Alcohol	1 pt.
Glycerin	8 ozs.
Caramel, s. q.	
Water	ad 10 pts.

Dissolve the vanillin and cumarin in the alcohol and glycerin previously mixed and let stand for at least two days. Add water and caramel to desired color, filter, and if possible let stand for several months to blend. This like ess. vanilla improves with age. For a colorless tinct. vanillin leave out the caramel.

JOHN MORLEY.

Please give Formulas for making Ethereal Flavoring Extracts?

You will find formulas for these in PRACTICAL DRUGGIST for May, 1899, page 76, also on page 188 of this issue.

JOHN MORLEY.

How is Postage Stamp Mucilage made?

We give several formulas.

1. Dextrin, yellow.....2 parts.
   Water.....5 parts.
   Acetic acid.....1 part.
   Dissolve by aid of heat and add
   Alcohol.....1 part.

Add a little glycerin, if necessary, to prevent paper from curling.

2. Dextrin, yellow ..... 4 ozs.
   Water..... 6 ozs.
   Syrupy glucose ..... ½ oz.
   Aluminium sulphate .....120 grs.

Mix the dextrine with the water, add the glucose and aluminium sulphate, and heat the mixture to about 90° C., when it will become transparent and thin.

Use a good quality of dextrin. Apply with a flat brush. If room is cool, warm the mucilage before applying.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Give Formula for Quick-Drying Varnish for Golf Sticks?

White shellac..... 3 ozs.
Sandarac ..... 1 oz.
Elemi ..... ¾ oz.
Benzoin ..... ¼ oz.
Spirit. .....16 ozs.

Bruise the solids and mix with a few ounces of sand, add the spirit and shake occasionall until dissolved. Steam, washing the sand with spirit to 20 ozs. Allow to settle, or filter through a piece of old flannel. H. W. SPARKER.

How are Artificial Crystalline Carlsbad Salts made?

Sulphate of potassium, 2; chloride of sodium, 18; sodium carbonate crystals, 61; sulphate of sodium crystals, 88; distilled water, 50 parts. Dissolve the sulphate of potash and the chloride of sodium in the water, and add this solution to the other two salts, previously melted in their water of crystallization. Evaporate to 180 parts, cool, and stir to prevent the formation of large crystals, without, however, allowing them to be reduced to powder. Dry in the air, moistening occasionally with a little of the mother liquor. By dissolving 8 grammes of this crystalline salt in a litre of water, artificial Carlsbad Sprudel water is obtained. WM. MIXTON.

When does Patent Right Expire on Phenacetine?

It expires in 1905. JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Dimmed Eyeglasses.

Every wearer of eyeglasses has noticed how they become dim with moisture when subjected to a sudden change of temperature—as, for instance, when the wearer goes from the cold outer air into a warm room. The reason is, of course, that the cold glass causes a condensation of the vapor with which the warm air is laden, and thus becomes coated with little globules of water. A German scientific paper says that this may be prevented by rubbing the glasses with soft potash soap every morning. They may be polished bright after the soap is applied, but an invisible film is left on them that will prevent the deposit of moisture.—Can. Drug.

Registered Trade Marks.

37,201. Antiseptic preparations. Bruno Batt, St. Louis, Mo. The word "Menthyme."

37,203. Liquid remedy. Frederick G. Birr, Morgan, Wis. The words "The World's Triumphant."

37,204. Proprietary medicines. Horace E. Henwood, Chicago, Ill. The word "Sulphume."

37,205. Remedy for tuberculosis. The Yonkerman Chemical Co., Kalamazoo, Mich. The word "Tuberculozyne."

37,207. Cure and preventive of diseases. Carpenter Bros., Greenville, S. C. The word "Craps."

37,209. Malaria cure and tonic. Frederick W. Cook, Jr., San Antonio, Tex. The compound word "Chocolat-Malario."

37,210. Adhesive plasters for surgical purposes. Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., and New York, N. Y. The letters "ZO."

37,211. Salve. P. W. Lerch & Co., South Canaan, Pa. The word "Universal."

37,221. Liniments. Lewis Allen, Sr., Pittsburg, Pa. The words "Friend to the Afflicted."

37,231. Chemical material. Johann Josef Simons, Aix la-Chapelle, Germany. The word "Demantin."

38,258. Ointment. Henry F. Tripp, Onset, Mass. The letters "O-S-O."

37,259. Disinfectants. Societe des Desinfection, Paris, France. The word "Aniodol."

37,283. Medicine for cows. Dairy Association, Lyndonville, Vt. The letters "K-K."

37,284. Syringes. Richard H. Eddy, Providence, R. I. The word "Rinsling."

37,304. Toilet and medicinal preparations. The Powers Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. The word "Mando."

37 307. Headache medicines. Eureka Medical Co., South Bend, Ind. The word "Neuraline."

37,310. Powder for gynecological purposes. Richard H. Eddy, Providence, R. I. The word "La-Mose."

37 311. Breast pumps and breast-nipples. William Henry Martin, New York, N. Y. The word "Trablactor."

Registered Labels.

8,727. "Sim's tonic elixir of pyrophosphate of iron." Elbridge B. Sims, Antwerp, N. Y.

8,728. "Delmacliver Regulator." The Delmac Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

8,729. "Effervescent seltzer mint. O. Stafford & Co., Washington, D. C.

8,738. "Booth's compound derma-talcum powder." Clarence F. Booth, New York, N. Y.

8,739. "Dentaline." Charles W. Howard, Watertown, N. Y.

8,740. "Hero-Creso." Wilbur F. Rawlins, New York, N. Y.

8,741. "Voodoo lotion." Voodoo Pharmacal Company, Portland, Ind.

8,742. "The original Thomson's electric medicines." Jean Nichols Steiner, Chicago, Ill.

8,753. "Palmaline." Charles M. Sullivan, New York, N. Y.

8754. "Tar heel kidney tea." Charles D. Higgins, Greensboro, N. C.

8,755. "Cof-no-mor." Irwin McGregor Adams, New York, N. Y.

8,756. "Qroil." Charles F. Schneider, Attleboro, Mass.

8,757. "Sal-Nome." Nome Chemical Co., New York, N. Y.

8,758. "Red Cross Salve." Red Cross Salve Company, McCool, Ind.

8,763. "Hamatogen." Nicolay & Co., Zurich, Switzerland.

8,764. "Knight's rheumatic cure." Alfred P. Knight, Chicago, Ill.

8,765. "Anatolian Popolene." Oriental Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

8,774. "Lanoble." Irsael Neugroschl, New York, N. Y.

Registered Prints.

411. "The kind you have always bought." The Centaur Company, New York, N. Y.

417. "Isis tabloids. Avery B. Dodge, Manchester, N. Y.

419. "Standard malt extract." The Henderson Lithographing Co., Cincinnati, O.

Recent Patents.

684,411. Surgical splint. Elihu L. Cook, Harlan, Iowa.

11,941. Disinfecting appliance. Thos. N. Thomson, Scranton, Pa.

685,053. Antiseptic pocket-cuspidor. John S. Lamond, Paterson, N. J.

685,088. Surgical appliance. Ashbel P. Barlow, St. Joseph, Mich.

685,091. Surgical-instrument case. Max W. Becton, New York, N. Y.

685,171. Obstetrical device. Henry W. Post, Fultonville, N. Y.

685,538. Urine tester. Emil A. Starz, Helena, Mont.

685,710. Veterinary mouth-speculum. Edward W. Cannon, Boston, Mass.

685,779. Apparatus for burning sulfur. John A. Marsden, Lyon Falls, N. Y.

685,907. Desulfurizing petroleum-oils. Theodore F. Colin, Elizabeth, N. J.

686,270. Inhaler. William B. Dewees, Salina, Kans.

686,281. Stomach-pump. Waite Gerry, Ventura, Cal.

686,332. Device for storing and administering serums. Herbert F. Prescott, Detroit, Mich.

686,338. Surgical safety appliance. Avery W. Ready, assignor to F. L. Ready, Jersey City, N. J., and E. H. Ross, New York, N. Y.

686,451. Hypodermic injector. William M. Haynes, Sherman, N. Y.

686,638. Massage-glove. Reuben E. Saffold, Rochester, N. Y.

686,688. Chemical compound for treating water. William F. Eger, assignor of one-half to T. W. Loyd, Fort Wayne, Ind.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Department is open to our readers for short items of interest to the Trade.

Methods of Eastern Houses.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

I write to an eastern wholesale house to give me information on some line of goods which they handle, and after waiting some days longer than necessary receive a catalogue which gives little or no idea about the goods and bears on each page "Prices and discounts on application." No letter accompanies the catalogue, so have to again write and waste a few more days' valuable time and perhaps lose some sales before I am finally able to send in an order.

If these houses are not anxious for new trade, what are they in business for? Why can't they treat each inquiry as a possible customer, and aim to give all the information at the outset, and so show that they are anxious to please and if possible secure your trade.

If the retailer was to be as independent with his customers as some of these houses are, it would not be long before he would go to the wall. It may be the policy of the house to be independent but it is not good business. Contrast these methods with those followed in the west. An inquiry to one of the western houses brings a reply in the shortest time possible, with all the information needed by the inquirer, and a courteous letter of thanks for your inquiry, which makes you feel that your trade would be appreciated, and not that you are being favored by their condescending to sell to you.

WESTERNER.

Question Customers Buying Poisons.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

The frequent cases of suicide from poison published in the daily press would indicate that many druggists do not take the precautions they should in the sale of dangerous drugs. In some instances it is because the law does not require any register to be kept or else it is not enforced and some druggists think its too much trouble to do anything they are not compelled to. In other cases they do not question the customer for fear of giving offence. If they explain why they ask the questions no sensible person will take offence, and those who do ought not to be trusted, for if they have so little common sense as not to see that you are looking after their welfare they should scarcely be considered fit persons to handle poisons.

No matter how intelligent or well dressed a person may appear to be, its always wise to find out the full particulars. In one instance a well dressed and intelligent looking customer asked for sulphuric acid. On handing it to him I asked for what purpose he wanted it. He said he was going to take it, and had been in the habit of taking thirty drops three or four times daily. Needless to say it was the aromatic sulphuric acid which he wanted. While the pure acid might not have done any serious harm if well diluted, it taught me to be very careful to find out all about the use of any poisons sold no matter who the person might be or how well I knew them, and have no doubt prevented many accidents. If the person was a stranger to me and could not give a good account of what they wanted it for, I would flatly refuse to sell any strong poisons, and even to those I knew always use discretion. People soon learn that you are doing it for their own good and think more of you for it, for the reason that if you are so careful in that regard you are also careful in the other details of your business.

WM. MALLARD.

Importance of Details.

The old maxim that if you "take care of the pennies the dollars will take of themselves," is defensible when it comes to the matter of accumulating money through frugality alone, but when the sentiment is applied as advice to the building up of a business by a merchant's sole exertion, it fails. No man is great enough to manage single-handed, in all its details, a successful business of any kind. He must fail in some things and collapse finally, if he continues trying. We have reference here, of course, to a business of a steady and legimate growth toward success—not to the phenomenal sort, instances of which we sometimes read about. It is pennies that makes the dollars, but it is the dollars the successful business man must exert himself to take care of and not the pennies preferably. They must be left to the care of others, and it is in the selection only of the proper persons to "take care of the pennies" that the wisdom and ripe experience of the master intelligence must concern itself first above all things.

But, it is too often observed that the opposite effort is made. The merchant undertakes to do the service required of the lowest rated among his employees because he understands doing it better, overlooking the fact that his own more important service is neglected that the small matter may be done right. There's where he is wrong. The little things would be managed all right if the managers were wisely selected with a view to their competency and trustworthiness. There is no reason why the merchant should hold the clerk in leash beyond the limit of the responsibilities he intrusts him with. Let him, if still suspicious of the fidelity of his employees, delegate the duty of watching them to one he can trust. The commander of an army doesn't assume to direct the individual actions of his men, but he does note the conduct of his principal officers, when he wants his men to act. So it should be with the employing merchant—he will find enough to do to look after the "dollars," or, in other words, the greater affairs connected with his store.—Show Window.

New Method of Sterilizing Water.

A. Bergi, of the Institute of Civil Engineers, in France, describes a new method, now successfuly employed on a large scale for sterilizing drinking water. He uses perchloric acid. A concentrated solution of this acid is prepared by acting upon potassium permanganate with sulphuric acid, and the gas evolved is passed into water, using a current of air at constant pressure. One milligram of the acid is quite sufficient to sterilize one liter of water, and the operation can be performed on any scale with equal facility. The French Board of Public Health has adopted the conclusions of various scientific bodies in support of the efficiency and innocuous character of the method. The process is being used at the present time at Lectoure, at Ostend, while at Brussels, sewage water containing 1,000,000 bacteria per cc. (16,000,000 per cubic inch) has been cleared entirely of germs by treatment with perchloric acid. The cost of the reagent should not exceed 0.26 centime per cubic meter, or, say, 10s. per 1,000,000 gallons.—M. W. Trade Rev.

White Wood as a Tobacco Cure.

The inner bark of the liriodendron tulipifera, or white popular, is said to be a very efficient cure for the tobacco habit. The fresh inner bark may be chewed, or the powdered bark may be mixed with sugar and extract of licorice and pressed into a tablet, say of five grains of the bark. These tablets are to be allowed to dissolve in the mouth whenever the desire comes to take a chew or a smoke. The man who made the discovery cured himself, and also gave it to dozens of his friends with fine results.—Eclectic Med. Jour.

Treatment of Sore Throat.

One of the best remedies for sore throat is a compress worn over the throat at night. A piece of muslin or light cloth about half the size of an ordinary handkerchief should be folded so as to cover a space of about three or four inches, wrung lightly out of cold water, and placed around the neck. This should be covered by a piece of rubber cloth, oil silk, or oiled muslin. A long, narrow strip of dry cloth should now be wrapped around the neck in such a way as to hold the compress firmly in place. If this compress is so put on as to retain its place, prevent evaporation, and exclude the air, it is an admirable remedy. It should be put on when retiring at night and taken off in the morning on arising, the neck being then washed off in cold water and rubbed until the skin glows.—Diet. & Hyg. Gaz.

Test for Resin in Oil.

Finkener shakes one drop of the oil with one cubic centimetre of acetic acid, and then adds one drop of concentrated sulphuric acid. In the presence of resin, an intensely purple-red color appears, which in a short time disappears.ps.

Deodorizing Benzine and Kerosene.

1. To 4 liters kerosene add 100 grams powdered zinc chlorid, shake, then treat in a closed vessel with quicklime. 2. Mix 100 kilos kerosene with 1.5 kilos lead oxid, 9 kilos potassium carbonate and 20 liters water, agitating thoroughly. Then wash with water and bleach completely with ozone. 3. To 9 liters benzene add the following mixture: 60 grams potassium permanganate, 3.5 liters water, and 0,5 liters sulfuric acid. Shake and allow to stand for 24 hours. Decant the benzene and wash well with a solution of 15 grams potassium permanganate and 30 grams sodium carbonate in 2 liters water.—Phar. Post.

Formaldehyde in Diphtheria.

Dr. A. N. Blodgett has found formaldehyde gas very efficient in the treatment of diphtheria. The patient is exposed to the continuous inhalation of formaldehyde vapors by the evaporation of a 2 per cent. solution of the ordinary formaldehyde of commerce. Towels are saturated with this solution and hung up in the sick-room, while a double sheet is arranged in the entrance to the room. Thus a continuous saturation of the air with the disinfectant is insured. The patient with diphtheria can be kept for days or even weeks in such an atmosphere without experiencing any irritation from the gas.

The germicidal value of formaldehyde has been experimentally demonstrated in these cases by successive culture tests. It was found that the culture rapidly became less abundant and soon gave negative results. The employment of formaldehyde is absolutely free from any danger or discomfort to the patient, even if the air of the sick-room is intolerable to those entering. Protection to others is also insured if formaldehyde is used.—Boston Med. & Surg. Jour.

The Decoration of Zinc.

A variety of beautiful colors may be imparted to zinc surfaces by a simple chemical application, continued a length of time proper for the desired color. It is essential that the metal be pure, and especially free from lead, and to insure this it is rubbed with silicious sand moistened with hydrochloric acid, then dipped in water, and rubbed vigorously with blotting paper. The zinc is now immersed in 3 parts, by weight, of dry tartrate of copper, in 4 parts caustic soda, with 48 parts distilled water, the whole at a temperature of about 50° F. The colors appear successively in the prismatic order, according to the period of immersion. Thus, in two minutes appears the violet, a dark blue in three minutes, a golden yellow in four and one-half, and a red purple in eight and one-half—intermediate terms giving intermediate tints. When colored, the zinc is well washed with water, and, for greater permanence of color, may be varnished.—Nat. Drug.

How to Give Epsom Salts.

Dr. W. E. Putnam advises the following method of taking Epsom salts so as to avoid the taste: Use just enough water to completely dissolve the salts. From a second glass full of plain water drink two large swallows, take the salts quickly and drink the rest of the water in the second glass. He has suggested the putting up of magnesium sulphate tablets, five and ten grains, without coating.—Amer. Med.

Kola Preparations.

Mr. Carles says that kola preparations should be made only from the fresh nuts, since experience has taught that by drying their pharmacologic value is greatly decreased. A vinous syrup, according to the experience of the author, has proven quite efficacious, but it soon becomes turbid and of bad appearance. The same is true of a vinous extraction of the fresh nuts. The simplest and best mode of preparing fresh kola nuts, the author finds, is to prepare a paste of the contused fresh nuts and an equal weight of sugar. Such a preparation is not affected by the air or temperature, and even in tropical climates will remain unchanged for at least three months in its chemical and physiologic aspects.—Jour. de Phar.

Cure for Hiccough.

A young girl suffered for four days without cessation from singultus, about thirty spasms to the minute, the attack being due, apparently, to some gastric disorder. When she put out her tongue for a few seconds it was found the hiccough ceased. She was then ordered to stick out this member at regular intervals for a few minutes, at the termination of which only a few slight spasms followed. She was then ordered to repeat, when the singultus ceased altogether, and did not again return. It therefore would seem to be proper to try continuous or rhythmic traction of the tongue in these cases.—Revue de Ther.

How to Gargle.

A French physician has undertaken to reintroduce the use of gargles, which he says have fallen into disfavor because the liquid seldom reaches the pharynx. He gives the following directions for applying this form of remedy, which, if properly followed, can not, he claims, fail to reach the affected parts. Take a small mouthful, throw the head back as far as possible, separate the jaws widely, and pronounce in a guttural tone the syllables ha, ha, ha. It is sincerely to be hoped that this method of treating sore throat will never become as common as gargling has been at certain times in the past.—Clinic.

Practical Druggist Course.

No books or any extra expense of any kind are required in this very popular course. It is the easiest, cheapest and best. Sample lectures free. See Prospectus in another column.

Treatment of Tattoo Marks.

Prof. Variot directs that a concentrated solution of tannin should first be poured on the tattooed parts, then this area pricked with needles similar to those used by tattooers. After which a stick of silver nitrate should be rubbed briskly over the pricked area. Let this concentrated solution of silver nitrate act on the epidermis and dermis until it assumes a deep black color, then wipe it off. A tannate of silver is thus formed in the superficial layer of the skin which renders the tattooed surface black. An eschar forms with slight inflammatory reaction. At the end of from 14 to 18 days this eschar falls off, leaving a reddish cicatrix which gradually becomes white.—Bull. Gen. de Ther.

Copying Ink.

An ink which will copy on dry paper can be made out of the following ingredients: Aniline black, water-soluble, 30 parts; aniline blue, water-soluble, 2 parts; ammonium alum, 16 parts; glycerine, 1,000 parts; water, enough to make 3,000 parts.

Boards of Pharmacy Meetings.

Applicants should write the secretaries in advance for blanks, regulations, dates, etc. A full list of the secretaries is given in another column, and will be repeated from time to time. Mention Practical Druggist when writing.

To Catch Mice.

A contributor to a Newcastle newspaper undertakes to deliver every house in Newcastle from mice on payment of a crown per house; and this without cat or dog or mongoose or trap or poison. The method is to smear bird-lime on a piece of brown paper, place crumbs of cheese within the smearing, and leave the paper thus prepared where the mice are.—Chem. & Drug.

The Care of Hypodermic Needles.

Doin notes that it is not necessary to throw away hypodermic needles that have been used, for if the canal has become obstructed, the needle can be made as good as new by simply boiling it for ten minutes in a solution of carbonate of soda; the precipitate which has collected on it is dissolved by this method and the primitive brilliancy restored.—Bul. Gen. de Ther.

Selling Dogs in Drug Store.

A Bar Harbor druggist hit on an ingenous method of making money out of dogs. He called a lot of spaniels by the name of button-hook, and adorned the collar of each one with one of those useful and never found when wanted articles. He gave some terriers the name of collar-button and fitted their collars with collar-buttons. The spaniels sold readily at $25 a piece to the women, and the terriers at the same price to the men, who now only have to call button-hook or collar-button, when the needed article comes to them and much time and profanity is saved.

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & CO. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.35, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
108 Fulton St., New York

Telephone, 2277 John.
Cable Address, "Pracdrug," New York.

PHILADELPHIA

Office, 145 North Sixth St.

[All Business and Editorial communications, except local matters, should for the present be sent to 108 Fulton st., New York].

Antitoxine and Lockjaw.

The medical profession is greatly disturbed over the recent fatalities in St. Louis and other places, resulting from the injection of diphtheritic antitoxine. A large number of cases of tetanus developed among patients who had been treated with antitoxine, manufactured by the Health Department of the city of St. Louis, which has been engaged in its production since 1895.

The fatalities in St. Louis have been attributed to contaminated antitoxine, as the horse from which the serum was drawn was found to be infected with the germs of lockjaw. The verdict of the coroner charges the deaths to negligence on the part of the Health Department.

As a result of this disclosure, physicians and druggists will have to use much greater care in the selection, preservation and use of antitoxin in the future, as big damage suits may result from such unexpected, dangerous and fatal results.

Price of Glass Reduced.

At the recent meeting of the Glass Manufacturers' Association, a final agreement between the manufacturers and jobbers as to the price and quantity of glass to be delivered to the jobbers was reached. The secretary of the Jobbers' Association, said that the price of glass to the consumer will be 20 per cent. lower than it was a year ago. Many of the glass men who were seen after the meeting closed said that the low price of glass would probably drive many of the independent companies out of business.

Tetanus Follows Vaccination.

In the past few weeks there have been a large number of cases of death from tetanus following vaccination in Camden, and other cities in New Jersey, Philadelphia, etc. At first it was generally supposed that the vaccine virus was contaminated, but afterwards it was claimed that tetanus did not develop until from nineteen to twenty three days after vaccination. Prof. Osler of Johns Hopkins University, Surgeon-General Sternberg, and Dr. Park of the New York Board of Health claim that tetanus occurs in from five to nine days after receipt of a wound.

In many of these cases the patients' arms were probably neglected by the parents of the children. The practical lesson of experience is that vaccination, although generally harmless in itself, should not be regarded as too trivial a matter, but should be kept clean, protected from contact with the clothing, etc.

It is also of much greater importance than has been generally believed, that the age, purity, kind, etc., of the vaccine used be very carefully looked into by both the Pharmaceutical and Medical professions. The new form of glycerinated lymph may not be so perfect and as great an improvement as has been claimed.

Lower and Better Plasters.

The old manufacturers have for some years been working under what is supposed to be a "friendly understanding," during which time prices have not declined very much. A new and independent house has, however, entered the field, and with ample capital and large facilities are making quite a commotion in the trade on account of the superior quality of their goods and the lowness of their prices.

They make a full line of plasters, including all the other specialties usually sold by similar houses, which they put up under their own name or any other that may be desired, on the most favorable and attractive terms.

Ross, Flowers & Co., Chicago, say they are in the market to furnish the highest grade of goods at the very lowest prices, and druggists who want to sell the very best that can be had, double their profits, and patronize an independent, active and pushing house, will do well to write them for samples and prices, mentioning PRACTICAL DRUGGIST. They guarantee everything sent out, and if not entirely satisfactory the money will be refunded.

Pharmacy Inspector Arrested.

One of the local inspectors of the New York State Board of Pharmacy, assigned to duty in Brooklyn, was arrested recently on a charge of accepting money as a consideration for overlooking a contemplated minor violation of the pharmacy law. The inspector accepted a $10 bill, which was marked and found on his person.—Am. Drug.

Liberty Chemical Co. Explosion.

Three men and four women were injured and one man is supposed to have perished in a fire which practically destroyed the plant of the Liberty Chemical Company, Philadelphia, recently. The fire was caused by an explosion of thermol, which was being prepared under pressure in a boiler. Several women jumped from the second-story window as soon as the explosion occurred. Others were caught by the rush of flames and were burned before they could get out of the building. The men were burned by acid.

The explosion occurred on the first floor. The shock shook the buildings and startled the employes, of whom there were about thirty. No sooner had the sound of the bursting boiler subsided than sheets of flame spread throughout the floor and shot up the stairways to the floor above.

So quickly did the fire spread that the girls became panic-stricken and rushed to the windows to escape.

Some of them got safely down the rear stairway and fire escape, but others jumped from the windows.

The interior of the laboratory was wrecked, entailing a loss estimated at $40,000. Dr. Lewis, who was injured directly by the explosion, does not know how it happened. He was too badly hurt to give a detailed explanation.

Perfume Smuggler Caught.

The chief steward on the Graf Waldersee was recently arrested at Hoboken, N. J., charged with smuggling perfume essences. For some time these essences and other valuable drugs have been smuggled into New York, but the customs officers have not been able, until recently, to get any clue to the source. The essences have mostly been delivered to a prominent druggist in New York who is known to have received about $3,360 worth, on which the duty would be $1,512.

Antivenene, New Remedy for Snake Bite.

From recent reports it seems that the success of Dr. Calmette's antivenene in saving life is not disappointing to the most sanguine expectations. Two cases of recovery from the bite of the deadly cobra of India bear witness to the importance of the discovery.

A doctor recently administered the serum to a Hindoo woman who had been bitten by a large snake, and was apparently in a hopeless condition. The effect of the remedy is described as marvellous, consciousness returning in fifteen minutes, and the patient recovered in three hours.

It now seems probable that the use of this serum will prove to be the means of saving thousands of lives annually, as the number of deaths caused by the bites of poisonous snakes in tropical countries is surprisingly large. The discovery of antivenene seems destined to rank with the highest achievements of medical science. —Revue Pract.

Decision Against the Worcester Plan.

The case of Dr. Julius Garst, of the Phenyo-Caffeine Co., of Worcester, Mass., against Hall & Lyon, of Providence, R. I., for an alleged violation of contract in selling goods below the established price, has been decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the defendants. The decision is that the contract against cutting prices does not follow the goods in such a way as to affect the rights of purchasers, who secure their goods from vendees of the company.

The attorney for the defendants said that the decision was of such a nature that it did not seem likely that anything could be done in the future to enforce the provisions of the Worcester plan by means of the courts. It will only be necessary for the purchaser to obtain his goods of a jobber or other person who is not an agent of the Phenyo-Caffeine Co., to render the contract invalid.

The decision of the court is a hard blow to Dr. Garst, who has been engaged in a long struggle to prevent the sale of his preparations at cut prices, and is doubly disappointing, following, as it does, upon the heels of an earlier decision in Garst vs. Harris, in which the right of the owner to prevent price cutting when contract existed seemed to have been established.—Amer. Drug.

Light from Decayed Meat.

For some time Prof. Gorham, of Brown University, has been seeking to extract illumination from decayed meat and has reached the point where he is able to take old porterhouse steak and cause it to emit enough light for the taking of photographs. In time he hopes to get along without the steak, although he finds it essential at present.

The substance of the problem which the professor is trying to solve is the production of the greatest amount of light with the smallest of heat. He thinks that there is a kind of animal phosphorescence which, so far as known, is entirely devoid of heat. This is the light observable in glowing summer seas, in fire flies, in decaying vegetation, or decaying fish.

Free Dispensary Abuse.

A movement has been inaugurated in Pennsylvania to limit the free dispensary and free medicine abuse. At the recent annual meeting of the Medical Society of that state, a joint committee of physicians and pharmacists presented resolutions recommending to their respective associations that the legislature be asked to pass an act requiring all persons seeking aid from dispensaries and other charitable institutions to record their names and addresses in a book kept for this purpose. This book is to be kept open for inspection by proper persons, and a penalty is to be inflicted upon those who fraudulently receive aid. The resolution was adopted by the Medical Society.—Phila. Med. Jour.

X-Rays for Cancer.

Dr. J. E. Gilman, of Chicago, is said to have affected a permanent cure of cancer of the breast through the agency of X-rays. The X-ray was applied every other day for a period of three months. At the expiration of that time the patient was cured absolutely. The application is by means of the regular Roentgen glass tube, which is attached to the wires of the battery. The tube lights up with a greenish light, and the ray is directed through the body of the cancer. The patient feels no sensation whatever, except of slight heat or cold, as the case may be. The doctor claims that not only cancer, but any other ailment of a similar nature can be cured by this method of treatment.

In explaining the particular function of the X-ray, the doctor said: The molecule of the human body is a cell, and all the tissues are made up of an aggregation of cells. The life work of a cell is the taking up of its nutrition, the building up of its structure, the throwing off of the effete and worn out particles. When these cells carry on this routine energetically, rapidly, and efficiently, the person is in the condition of absolute health. If any one of these three elements is imperfectly performed there is a condition of disease.

There are two theories in relation to the formation of cancer. One is that a cancer is a germ, the other that there is some morbid principle which incites the growth of normal tissue in the wrong place. The germ is present, and it is the germ that excites the abnormal growth of tissue. If you can destroy that germ, then you have simply the abnormal growth of tissue to deal with.

And, the growth being out of place, nature comes to the aid in its destruction. If you can furnish a nutrition for the cells, can force them to take it, and can kill the germs, you have performed the task. The part the X-ray plays is, first, the destroying of the vitality of the germ; second, in stimulating the activity of glandular action and in cell transformation.

The X ray is a germicide. It is germicide in liberating oxygen in the tissues and forming ozone. It increases the vitality of the blood because it increases the red blood corpuscles by stimulation. It increases the elimination of the worn-out particles. In some cases the effect of its application is almost immediate.

Practical Druggist Course.

The enrolment for November is progressing most favorably and the indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to send in their matriculations soon. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, and have the long winter evenings to study and experiment.

Sample lectures and full particulars free. See announcement in another column.

An Acetylene Life Saver.

A successful trial has taken place at the Diana Baths, Vienna, of a new invention by Lieut. George Irsay de Irsay of the Hussars, for saving life at sea. A man completely dressed, the life-saving appliance hanging loosely from his body, threw himself into the water. After a few seconds he returned to the surface, and then for some hours was kept above water by the inflated bladder or bag constituting the essential part of the appliance.

The invention consists of a metal box and a bag, which is closely wrapped around the box. Within the apparatus a perforated case is placed containing a certain chemical preparation. The lock of the case consists of a rubber plate, which is kept upward before use by means of a substance soluble in water. The instant water penetrates into the apparatus acetylene gas is developed and the lock becomes closed automatically. The inflated bag serves as a sort of floating cushion, by means of which even voluntary attempts at diving are impossible.

Violet Leaves for Cancer.

A report circulated in London by friends and relatives of sufferers from cancer that violet leaves have proved to be a cure is responsible for the rushing up of prices at the flower market for violets to an unprecedented figure.

New X-Ray Apparatus.

Eugene W. Caldwell has recently perfected an apparatus designed to give stereoscopic vision by X rays. The principle upon which it operates depends upon the fact that vision persists for a brief interval and a succession of images falling upon the eye with great rapidity gives the impression of a continuous illumination. In the ordinary X-ray outfit, consisting of a tube giving out X-rays and a fluoroscope, all that is seen is the shadow cast by the object under examination upon the sensitive screen.

He uses an X-ray tube having two anti-cathodes and so driven by an alternating current that the two anti-cathodes give off X-rays alternately about sixty times a second. Each of these throws thirty shadows per second of the objects examined upon a screen and these shadows are, of course, slightly displaced from one another. By using a shutter turned by a motor driven by the same alternating current the vision of each eye is cut off from one of these sources so that each eye sees thirty times a second the shadows due to one of these anti cathodes.

The result of the blended impressions is the same as when two photographs taken from slightly different points of view are examined in the stereoscope, and the flat shadows suddenly leap out into space apparently standing clear of the fluoroscope screen and showing the objects examined in their true relations with one another. The instrument is expected to be of the greatest importance in surgical diagnosis.

Protection Against Blackmail.

Physicians have been so frequently victimized by blackmailing schemes of one kind and another, suits for alleged malpractice being the most common form of this blackmail, that a regularly incorporated company has been formed to defend all who shall pay a small fee annually to it. It is practically insurance against loss in this way. The suit, if brought, costs the defendant nothing more than his attendance at court and the company being powerful and resourceful can fight the thing to a finish.

It seems to be getting more and more common, particularly in cities, for blackmailing dodges to be tried on druggists. A stranger buys an ounce of some harmless drug or preparation or has some simple prescription compounded. Pretty soon in rushes another stranger wildly accusing the druggist of having made a mistake and dispensed some poison. A big bullabaloo is raised, an opportunity is offered to settle for a consideration of anywhere from $25 to $250, depending on the size and general "easiness" of the druggist and he, too often, pays rather than have the story get into the newspapers, even though he may recognize it as a holdup.

If druggists' associations are good for anything they ought to be good for protection against raids of this kind. Let the blackmailing gang once find that they are going up against a determined bunch of druggists with money in the treasury for the purpose of landing blackmailers behind the bars, and cases of alleged poisoning will become beautifully less.—West. Drug.

Rat-Killing Bacillus.

The rats at the city hospital of Cincinnati are now under a plague which promises to rid the institution of their presence. Recently one of the doctors employed in the new laboratory discovered tnat a disease which assumed epidemic tendencies had broken out among a collection of rats which were being held for experimental purposes. Further investigations were made to determine the cause of the trouble, and from the liver and spleen of the affected animals a bacillus was detached which proved on inoculation extremely fatal to both rats and mice. Nearly every rat in the establishment seems to have caught the disease, and they are dying off in large numbers. Those affected have a peculiar sniffle or cough, which may be heard before the disease has progressed sufficiently to make them take to the open air.ps.

Important Medical Meetings.

For December meetings, etc., see page 170 of the November number.

The Medical Society of the State of New York, at Albany, January 30, 31, February 1 1902. Dr. F. C. Curtis, secretary, 17 Washington ave., Albany, N. Y.

Stature Increased.

According to a despatch in The Sun, a Paris physician has elaborated an ingenious process for increasing the height of his patients by daily operating on the joints of the ankles and knees with an electric bulb. He says that the osseous matter at the sections of the joints will thereby be expanded and the growth of the bones stimulated. The bulb is also to be applied to the spine. The doctor says he can prove (?) by successes obtained on patients who have already been lengthened that he can add two-fifths of an inch a month during six months' operating! After six months the continual treatment is stopped temporarily and is resumed later if necessary. The patients should be young and supple, or else the effects of stretching their joints might be grave.ps.

Egotistic Nervous Invalids.

Do not talk about your feelings or your fatigue or your sleep; do not allow the word nerves to be uttered in your presence. To talk about yourself is a form of bad manners, to say the least; to be sorry for yourself will not make any one more sorry for you, and self-pity is a poor kind of an emotion. If once this kind of talk becomes a habit, an unconscious exaggeration soon creeps into it; the victim begins to make the most of the feelings and pains which have occurred and to look for new ones in order to get all the sympathy possible, and from this to imagining symptoms is a short and sadly easy step. To cultivate and encourage genuine emotions to overgrowth is bad enough, to sow and till a crop of false emotions is a moral crime.ps.

A Few Good Business Rules.

Buy to suit your customers' wants and the wants of your community, and not the manufacturer.

Give your customers the best value you can for their money.

Buy at right prices so as to enable you to make all the available profit.

Study prevailing tastes—be first to show what you think will increase business.

Keep posted on the different qualities and grades of what is offered

Be punctual in keeping business engagements.

Buy from those you know to be strictly just,

Do not trust to memory—keep a memorandum.

Never accept favors from drummers.

Keep posted on methods of up-to-date business houses.

Appreciate good service, and you will never fail to get the best there is in a man.—Bot. Gaz.

Graphiol, a Lubricant.

Bavarian railways oil locomotives with "graphiol," a mixture of thick oil, with a twentieth of its weight of powdered graphite, and report effective lubrication at one per cent. of the cost with oil alone.ps.

Recent Deaths.

Chas. W. Warrington, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank C. Worthington, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Albert C. Laing, Cambridge, Mass.
John F. Neill, Boston, Mass.
B. B. Owens, Winston, N. C.
Geo. N. Williams, Summit, N. J.
J. Edwin Ringgold, Baltimore, Md.
James F. Warfield, Ironton, Ohio.
Alexander Cochran, New York City.
Otto Heineman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
August A. Mouvius, New York City.
Joseph W. Shapira, Chicago, Ill.
Adam J. Gosman, Baltimore, Md.
Thomas Burns, New York City.
C. G. Harbottle, Toronto, Ont.
Istael Zinser, Washington, Ill.
George Nees, Aurora, Ind.
Murray Waltman, Dunkirk, Ind.
Dr. H. B. Davis, Lexington, Ky.
Mench Mercier, Carrollton, La.
Frank E. Collins, Millbury, Mass.
F. H. Chapman, Franklin Falls, N. H.
Ernest H. Goodsoe, Wolfeboro, N. H.
Albert L. Dalrymple, New York City.
E. C. Van Namee, Watertown, N. Y.
Charles H. Sherwood, Syracuse, N. Y.
L. H. Webster, Van Wert, Ohio.
Louis W. Sauer, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dr. C. L. Gross, Ben Argyl, Penn.
Frank L. Powell, Newport, R. I.
Henry Gebhard, Wisconsin.
Howard Bosworth, Denver, Col.
Dr. Wm. Ulrich, Waukesha, Wis.

John T. Thompson.

John T. Thompson, of the firm of John L. Thompson Sons & Co., of Troy, N. Y., died Oct. 17th. at San Francisco, Cal.

Grammicitis.

According to the Liepsic Medical Journal, a scientist has convinced himself that the use of bad grammar is not always an evidence of ignorance, but may result from a definite disease of the nerves which disease he calls "Grammicitis," and says it can be diagnosed and cured without any more difficulty than many other maladies of the same general character.

Effect of Boiling Milk.

Boiled milk requires much more digestive effort than does the unboiled material, as in the latter case the serum albumin and nucleated cells, it is said, are absorbed directly by osmosis without any chemical change. Milk may be pasteurized (warmed to 160° F.) without interfering with its digestibility by coagulation of the cell and serum albumin.—Atlantic Med. Weekly.

Lactic Acid for Baldness.

Dr. Balzer practices friction of the bald part daily with a 30 per cent. solution of lactic acid until the skin becomes inflamed. Then the treatment is suspended for a few days, and resumed when the inflammation has subsided. He reports that he has often observed a new growth of hair in the course of three or four weeks.—Med. Times.

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most published Formulas are at their best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

HOT-SODA SYRUPS.

The hot-soda season has set in, and with its advent, formulas for reliable syrup are greatly in demand. We here give a number that are of approved merit.

Coffee Syrup.

Coffee (freshly ground)	8 ozs.
Sugar	24 ozs.
French brandy (best)	1 oz.
Boiling water	16 ozs.

Moisten the coffee with a little hot water and brandy, pack firmly into a percolator, and pour on the boiling water; collect the first pint of percolate, and in it dissolve the sugar.

Chocolate Syrup.

Baker's vanilla chocolate	½ lb.
Baker's commer. chocolate	1 lb.
Cornstarch	6 ozs.
Hot water	2 gal.
Syrup	3 qts.

Dissolve the chocolate in the hot water, using great care not to scorch it; mix the cornstarch with some cold water, and add it to the chocolate after the latter is thoroughly dissolved and brought to a boiling heat, and boil well so that it may be sufficiently cooked to prevent any starchy taste; strain through a sieve to remove coarse particles.

Beef Tea.

Beef extract	5 ozs.
Hot water	1 pt.
Tincture black pepper	1 oz.

Mix the beef extract with the water and add the tincture. Of the mixture use about 2 ozs. to the cup.

Tincture of black pepper is made as follows:

Pepper (crushed)	3 ozs.
Alcohol	1 pt.

Steep and filter.

Beef and Celery.

Beef extract (Liebig's)	8 ozs.
Hot water	1 pt.
Fl. ext. celery	1 dr.
Caramel	1 dr.

Two teaspoonfuls of this is drawn with a sufficiency of hot water, add salt to suit the taste, and stir with a spoon.

The extract of celery mentioned in the above formula may be prepared as follows:

Celery seed	2 ozs.
Alcohol	a sufficiency.

Percolate slowly until 1 pt. of percolate is obtained.

Bouillon.

Beef extract	3 ozs.
Hot water	2 pts.
Cornstarch	1½ ozs.
Salt	2 ozs.

To draw, take about 1-oz. to a 6 oz mug, and flavor with an essence composed of tincture of summer savory 3 ozs., and tincture of capsicum 2 drs.

Mock-Turtle Bouillon.

Mock-turtle extract	2 ozs.
Sweet cream	½ oz.

Mock-Turtle Extract.

Beef extract	2 ozs.
Chicken extract	2 ozs.
Clam juice	8 ozs.
Hot water	3 pts.
Tincture pepper	1 oz.
Celery essence	3 ozs.
Orange-peel essence	1 dr.

Mock-Turtle Broth.

Beef extract	1 oz.
Armour's "Vigoral"	1 ox.
Barley, oatmeal or starch	½ oz.
Gelatin	2 drs.
Tinct. bitter orange peel	3 drs.
Tinct. capsicum	18 dps.
Lime juice	3 drs.
Worcestershire sauce	3 drs.
Salt	6 drs.
Hot water to make	1 pt.

Make a thin paste from the starch or other material; swell the gelatin in cold water; dissolve the beef extract in hot water with the salt; add to the hot mixture the starch paste and softened gelatin, and bring all to a boil. Strain through a wire strainer, add the flavoring, and the balance of the hot water.

1½ ozs. of this mixture are served in an 8-oz. mug with hot water.

Hot Oyster Juice.

Oyster juice	1 oz.
Cream	a tablespoonful.
Hot water	sufficient.

Add a small piece of butter, and serve with pepper, salt, and crackers.

Clam Broth.

Clam juice	1½ ozs.
Hot milk	2 ozs.

Fill the mug with hot soda, add a sprinkle of salt and white pepper, stir well, and serve.

Clam Juice.

Clam juice	1½ ozs.
Hot milk	2 ozs.
Hot water	4 ozs.

Add a pinch of salt, and a little white pepper for each cup.

Hot Clam Juice Cocktail.

Clam juice	1 oz
Lemon juice	1 dr.
Hot water	7 ozs.

Serve with salt, pepper, and a few soda crackers.

Hot Ginger Clam Broth.

Jamaica ginger, powd	1 dr.
Cream	1 oz.
Clam juice	1 oz.
Butter	1 dr.
Hot water to make	8 ozs.

Season with celery salt.

Hot Gingerade.

Fl. ext. ginger	10 drs.
Calcium phosphate, precip.	4 drs.
Sugar	20 ozs.
Water	20 ozs.

Triturate the fluid extract with the calcium phosphate, expose in a warm place until the alcohol has evaporated, triturate with the water, macerate for several hours, stirring occasionally, filter, and in the filtrate dissolve the sugar by agitation.

Serve 1½ ozs. in an 8-oz. mug with hot water. If desired 1 oz. of cream may be added.

Hot Ginger Ale.

Ginger ale extract	4 drs.
Citric acid (50% solution)	2 drs.
Syrup to make	1 pt.

Hot Ginger Wine.

Ginger wine	1 oz.
Sugar	4 drs.
Hot water	sufficient.

Hot Grape.

Grape juice	1 oz.
Lemon juice	1 oz.
Hot water	sufficient.

Hot Lemonade.

Spt. lemon, U. S. P.	2 ozs.
Soluble ext. orange peel, or comp. spt. orange, N. F.	½ oz.
Lime juice	1 oz.
Citric acid	½ oz.
Essence nutmeg	3 ozs.
Syrup, to make	½ gal.

This, largely diluted, draws well with carbonated water as "soda lemonade," and is a favorite.

Hot Orange Phosphate.

Orange syrup	1 oz.
Solution acid phosphates	1 oz.
Hot water	8 ozs.

Hot Currant.

Red currant syrup	1½ ozs
Hot water	7 ozs.
Solut. acid phosphate	1 dr.

Hot Cherry Phosphate.

Cherry juice	12 ozs.
Sugar	1½ lbs.
Water	6 ozs.

Serve 1½ ounces of the above syrup with 1 dram of acid phosphate solution in an 8 ounce mug with hot water.

Hot Malted Milk.

Malted milk	2 tablespoonfuls.
Hot water	sufficient.

Season with salt and pepper, or with celery salt, and serve with soda crackers.

Hot Egg Phosphate

Syrup lemon	1½ ozs.
One fresh egg.	
Acid phosphate solution	1 dr.

Serve the phosphate from an essence bottle.

Hot Egg Bouillon.

Liquid extract beef	6 drs.
Egg	1
Salt and pepper	to season.
Hot water	sufficient.

Stir the extract, egg, and seasoning together, add the water under constant stirring, strain, and serve. Or, shake together in a mixer and strain.

Hot Egg Chocolate.

Chocolate syrup	1 oz.
Egg	1
Cream	4 drs.
Hot water	sufficient.

Mix thoroughly in a shaker.

Hot Egg Lemonade.

Juice of half a lemon.	
Egg	1
Sugar	4 drs.
Hot water	sufficient.

Hot Egg Milk.

Sugar	2 teaspoonfuls.
Cream	1 oz.
Egg	1
Hot milk	8 ozs.

—Merck's Report.

Artificial Fruit Essences.

BANANA.

Butyric ether	10 parts.
Alcohol	100 parts.
Essence lemon peel (1:5)	1 part.
Ess. orange peel (1:5)	1 part.

PINEAPPLE.

1. Chloroform 1 part.
Aldehyde 1 part.
Butyric ether 5 parts.
Amylbutyric ether 10 parts.
Glycerin 3 parts.

2. Amyl acetate 1 part.
Amyl butyrate 10 parts.
Ethyl butyrate 5 parts.
Glycerin 3 parts.
Oil lemon 0.1 part.
Oil orange 0.2 part.
Alcohol 100 parts.

STRAWBERRY.

Nitrous ether	1 part.
Acetic ether	5 parts.
Formic ether	1 part.
Butyric ether	5 parts.
Methyl-salicylic ether	1 part.
Amyl-acetic ether	3 parts.
Amyl-butyric ether	2 parts.
Glycerin	2 parts.

PEACH.

Amylic alcohol	2 parts.
Aldehyde	2 parts.
Acetic ether	5 parts.
Butyric ether	5 parts.
Formic ether	5 parts.
Sebacic ether	1 part.
Valerianic ether	5 parts.
Glycerin	5 parts.
Oil peach kernels	5 parts.
Alcohol	100 parts.

APRICOTS.

1. Butyric ether 10 parts.
Amylic alcohol 1 part.
Cologne spirit 89 parts.

2. Chloroform 1 part.
Essential oil almonds 1 part.
Amylic alcohol 2 parts.
Butyric ether 10 parts.
Valerianic ether 5 parts.
Alcohol 100 parts.

APPLE.

Aldehyde	2 parts.
Chloroform	1 part.
Acetic ether	1 part.
Nitrous ether	1 part.
Oxalic acid	1 part.
Glycerin	4 parts.
Amyl valer., (apple oil)	10 parts.

Glycerin Cream.

Crem. d'amand	1 oz.
Ol. amygd. dulc	½ oz.
Glycerini	1½ ozs.
Aq. lavand	2 ozs.
Ol amygd. ess	10 m.
P. tragacanth	½ dr.
Aq. destill. ad	20 ozs.

Rub the crem. d'amand. in a mortar, adding the almond oil little by little, then the glycerin. Mix the tragacanth and essential oil with the lavender water, and add to the first mixture and make up gradually with water to one pint.—Chem. & Drug.

Rheumatism.

Methyl salicyl	25 parts.
Guaiacol	5 parts.
Ol. terebinth	5 parts.
Lanolin	15 parts.
Petrolati	25 parts.

Mix. ft. ungt.—Maurange.

Habitual Constipation.

Sulphuris loti	1 dr.
Potass. bitartrat	1 dr.
Pulv. sennæ fol	4 drs.
Syr. rhei	2 drs.
Syr. rhamni purshianæ	ad 3 ozs.

Mix. Sig.: Teaspoonful morning and evening.—Texas Clinic.

Intestinal Dyepepsia.

Pepsini pur	2 Gms.
Pancreatin. ext	2 Gms.
Pulv. carb. lig	4 Gms.
Bismuth subgal	4 Gms.

Mix. ft. chart. xii. Sig: One before meals.—W. A. Wells.

Hay Fever.

Zinci phosph	1/16 gr.
Quin. sulph	2 grs.
Ext. nucis vomicæ	1/8 gr.

Sig.: One such pill before each meal.—J. N. McKenzie.

Influenza in Children.

Sodii benzoat	1½ grs.
Salol	1½ grs.
Acetanilid	1½ grs.
Caffeinæ	¼ gr.

Mix. ft. chart. No. i. Sig.: Every 3 hours.—Sheffield.

Neuralgia.

Tincture aconite	1 dr.
Tincture colchicum seed	1 dr.
Tincture cimicifuga	1 dr.
Tincture belladonna	1 dr.

Six drops every hour until relieved.

Bleeding and Tender Gums.

Gelatin	30 gis.
Sodium chlorid	8 grs.
Carbolic acid	2 grs.
Beta-eucain hydrochlorate	8 grs.
Cocain hydrochlorate	2 grs.
Distilled water	3½ ozs.

Use as a mouth wash.

Tooth Powder for Children.

Magnesium carbonate	75 grs.
White chalk	225 grs.
Sodium salicylate	225 grs.
Oil peppermint	6 dps.

Mouth Wash for Children.

Boric acid	3 parts.
Distilled water	200 parts.
Tincture myrrh	2 parts.

Mix.—Dental Rev.

Non-Bitter Solution of Quinine.

Quinine sulphate	15 grs.
Dilute sulphuric acid	15 ms.
Satur. solut. saccharin	3 drs.
Spirit peppermint	2½ drs.
Water	5½ ozs.

Adult's Cough Mixture.

Spirits chloroform	½ dr.
Dilute phosphoric acid	1 oz.
Tincture senega	1 oz.
Wine ipecac	1 oz.
Cochineal solution	1 oz.
Tinct. camphor compound	2 ozs.
Syrup mulberries	3 ozs.
Syrup squills	8 ozs.
Glycerine	8 ozs.

Mix. After standing for a few days decant from the sediment into 4-ounce round-shouldered white-flint bottles. Label: One teaspoonful to be sipped slowly three or four times a day, or when the cough is very troublesome.

Veterinary Formulæ.

BARBED-WIRE LINIMENT.

Linseed oil, raw	16 ozs.
Potassium nitrate	1 oz.
Lead acetate	1 oz.
Sulphuric acid	1 oz.
Carbolic acid	½ oz.

Mix the oil with the potassium nitrate and lead acetate, and slowly add the sulphuric acid, stirring continually; when cold, pour off the dregs and add the carbolic acid. Apply with a feather twice a day. Do not wash the sore at all.

BARBED-WIRE LOTION.

Copper sulphate	1 oz.
Iron sulphate	1 oz.
Zinc sulphate	½ oz.
Alum	½ oz.
Water	16 ozs.

Apply twice a day with a sponge — Chem. & Drug.

Creme-De-Menthe Syrup.

Creme-de-menthe	1 pt.
Orange-syrup (made from the fresh fruit)	3 pts.

Mix thoroughly.

Pink Powders for Children.

Calomel	144 grs.
Carmine	2 grs.
Icing sugar	1 oz.

Mix the carmine intimately with the calomel, add the sugar in portions until the mixed powder is uniform in color through trituration. Finally sift.

Dose: Four grains for any child from 1 to 10 years. For children between 6 and 9 months the dose is 2 grains, and between 9 and 12 months 3 grains —Chem. & Drug.

Treatment of Dental Caries.

André and Demarion recommend the following disinfectant in dental caries:

Formaldehyd	10 drs.
Spirit geranium	5 drs.
Alcohol, 80%	10 drs.

This solution completely deodorizes dental caries after two or three applications. It is a powerful antiseptic and is very diffusible in aqueous liquid.—Jour. Pract.

Oil Paint for Labeling Shelf Bottles.

BLACK.

Lampblack (finest)	12
Oil turpentine	8
Damar resin	15
Hot linseed oil	50
Copaiba balsam	10
Castor oil	5

RED.

Cinnabar	30
Oil turpentine	10
Damar resin	15
Hot linseed oil	30
Copaiba balsam	10
Castor oil	5

Drug. Clr.

Palatable Effervescing Quinine.

Quinin sulphat	4 Gms.
Acid. citric	10 Gms.
Syr. simplicis	1 Gms.
Syr. aurantii cort	1 Gm.
Aq. destillat., q. s. ad	20 Gms.

Mix. Sig.: Add ten or more drops to 50 Gms. of water containing 30 cgms. of bicarbonate of sodium.—Therapist.

Tasteless Purging Powder.

Powdered cotton-seeds....40 grs.
Peroxide iron.....20 grs.
Powdered linseed.....1 dr. or less.

Mix. A powder such as above is equal to a 5 dram aloes ball.

Horse Powder.

Powd. fenugreek.....½ lb
Powd. anise.....4 ozs.
Powd. licorice.....½ lb.
Common salt.....½ lb.
Powd. linseed.....1 lb.

A 2-ounce packet in bran-mash or corn three times a week.

Sulphur Cream for Dandruff.

Dr. Geo. T. Jackson gives the following:

White wax.....3½ drs.
Ol. petrolati.....2½ ozs.
Rose water.....1 oz.
Sod. biborate.....15 grs.
Precipitated sulphur.....3½ drs.

This is an elegant, smooth, white preparation without sulphur odor. It keeps perfectly, does not separate, and is as perfect an ointment as can be. Used once or twice a week, it keeps the scalp comfortable, does not make the hair too greasy, and checks the dandruff.—Jour. Cut. Dis.

Jockey Club.

Rose extract.....40 ozs.
Cassie extract.....20 ozs.
Tuberose extract.....30 ozs.
Orris tincture.....40 ozs.
Musk essence.....2 ozs.
Civet essence.....4 ozs.
Rose spirit.....4 pts.
Bergamot oil.....1 oz.
Benzoic acid.....2 drs.
Alcohol (95 %).....1 pt.
Alcohol (60 o p.).....4 pts.

Dissolve the bergamot and acid in the 95 per cent. alcohol, and add the other ingredients.—Chem. & Drug.

For Tonsilitus.

Potass chloratis.....2 drs.
Tr. guaiaci ammon.....6 drs.
Tr. cinchonæ comp.....6 drs.
Mellis.....6 drs.
Acaciæ.....q. s.

M. Sig.: A teaspoonful used as a gargle in a little water three or four times a day. Swallow ½ dr. or 1 dr. three times a day; children require a smaller dose.—Med. Summary.

Vigier's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

Cod liver oil.....140 Gms.
Simple syrup.....60 Gms.
Orange flower water....40 Gms.
Fucus crispus.....5 Gms.
Distilled water.....95 Gms.
Essent. oil bitter almond 4 dps.

Put the oil, essence of almond, orange flower water and syrup into a flask. Boil the carrageen moss for 20 minutes in 320 Gms. of water, strain off and evaporate down to 160 Gms., and pour this residue, boiling hot, into the flask containing the other ingredients. Agitate strongly, from time to time, for 5 minutes, or until cold. This emulsion contains 33⅓% of cod liver oil. In place of syrup, glycerin may be used, and really tends to a better preservation of the product. If desired, 4 Gms. of calcium hypophosphate may be added. —Union Phar.

Disinfecting Powder.

Dissolve—
Naphthalin.....5 parts.
In—
Carbolic acid.....15 parts.
And add to a mixture of—
Gypsum.....75 parts.
Kieselguhr.....12 parts.
Red ochre.....1 part.

Corn Cures.

LIQUIDS.

1. Salicylic acid.....11 parts.
Ext. cannabis indica...2 parts.
Alcohol.....10 parts.
Flex. collodion, to make.100 parts.

Dissolve the extract in the alcohol and the salicylic acid in about 50 parts of the collodion contained in a tared bottle; then add the former solution to the latter, and add enough collodion to make 100 parts.

2. Ext. cannabis indica....1 part.
Salicylic acid.....10 parts.
Oil turpentine.....5 parts.
Collodion.....82 parts.
Dissolve and add:
Acetic acid.....2 parts.

3. Cocaine hyrochlorate.....2 grs.
Salicylic acid.....30 grs.
Alcohol.....120 m.
Ext. cannabis indica.....8 grs.
Collodion.....120 m.

4. Ext. cannabis indica....1 part.
Salicylic acid.....10 parts.
Larch turpentine.....10 parts.
Collodion.....77 parts.
Dissolve by agitation, and add:
Glacial acetic acid.....2 parts.

5. Salicylic acid.....1 part.
Lactic acid.....1 part.
Collodion.....8 parts.

SALVES.

1. Powd. lead acetate.
Powd. myrrh.....
Powd. camphor...
Litharge.....
} equal parts.
Sweet oil, sufficient.
Petrolatum, sufficient.

Mix the powders into a stiff paste with sweet oil, and add enough petrolatum to bring up to the consistence of an ointment.

2. Powdered verdigris....6 parts.
Savine ointment.....42 parts.
Ext. cannabis indica....1 part.

3. Salicylic acid.....1 part.
Lactic acid.....1 part.
Simple cerate.....8 parts.

4. Salicylic acid.....2 parts.
Balsam peru.....2 parts.
Resin.....2 parts.
Venice turpentine.....3 parts.
Petrolatum.....4 parts.
Beeswax.....24 parts.

—Merck's Report.

Verdigris Corn Plaster.

1. Beeswax.....4 ozs.
Venice turpentine.....1 oz.
Verdigris (fine powder).....3 drs.

Mix by a gentle heat and spread on cloth.

2. Galbanum plaster.....1 oz.
Pitch.....½ oz.
Lead plaster.....¼ oz.

Melt together and add:
Verdigris, fine powder.....1 dr.
Sal ammoniac fine powder..1 dr.

Protection for Bed-Sores.

Peru balsam.....1 part.
Gutta percha.....4 parts.
Chloroform.....30 parts.

Mix, dissolve and paint on the surface affected with a soft camel's hair pencil two or three times daily.—Nouv. Rem.

Some New Formulæ for Hair Oils

Burdock Root Oil.

Olive oil.....3500 parts
Paraffin, liquid.....500 parts.
Benzoin oil.....1000 parts.
Geranium oil.....10 parts.
Bergamot oil.....10 parts.
Orange oil.....20 parts.
Lemon oil.....25 parts.
Clove oil.....16 parts.
Citronella oil (Java)...25 parts.
Mix.

Burdock Root, Another.

Olive oil.....2500 parts.
Vaselin oil.
Lemon oil.....60 parts.
Bergamot oil.....25 parts.
Clove oil.....15 parts.
Mix.

Oil of Balsamic Vegetables.

Olive oil.....2000 parts.
Paraffin, liquid.....3000 parts.
Chlorophyll.....2 parts.
Oil thyme.....5 parts.
Neroli oil.....10 parts.
Bergamot oil.....35 parts.
Orange oil.....35 yarts.
Marjoram oil.....5 parts.

Dissolve the chlorophyll in the paraffin oil, slightly warmed, then mix. The mixture should be allowed to stand several days, then filtered.—Seifen. Zeit.

Eau de Cologne.

Oil A.

Bergamot oil.....8 ozs.
Lemon oil.....2 ozs.
Lemongrass oil.....1 oz.
Lavender oil.....4 ozs.
Clove oil.....2 drs.
Alcohol (95%).....14 ozs.
Mix.

Oil A.....2 ozs.
Alcohol (95%).....80 ozs.
Civet essence.....1½ ozs.
Water.....160 ozs.
Carbonate magnesia, light ½ oz.
Mix and filter.

II.

Bergamot oil.....4 ozs.
Asarum canadensis oil....¼ oz.
Clove oil.....¼ oz.
Lavender oil.....2 ozs.
Lemon oil.....2 ozs.
Rose geranium.....½ oz.
Rosemary oil.....1 oz.
Vetivert spirit.....3 ozs.
Sandalwood oil.....¼ oz.
Alcohol (95%).....30 pts.
Water.....20 pts.
Mix. —Chem. & Drug.

Parma Violet.

Ionone.....3 drs.
Tinct. benzoin.....2 drs.
Bitter almond oil.....10 m.
Neroli oil (petalc).....10 m.
Jasmine extract.....1 oz.
Orris tincture.....1 oz.
Alcohol (60 o.p.).....16 ozs.
Water.....4 ozs.
Mix. —Chem. & Drug.

Cough Mixture.

Potassium citrate .....1 dr.
Lemon juice .....2 drs.
Ipecac, syrup .....4 drs.
Simple syrup to make.....4 ozs.

A tablespoonful four to six times daily.—Wood.

Falling of Hair.

Cinchona (red) tinct. ..... 2 ozs.
Cantharides, tinct..... 1 dr.
Ignatia, tinct .....15 m.
Acid carbolic ..... 1 dr.
Cologne water ..... 3 ozs.
Cocoanut oil ..... 3 ozs.

Apply to scalp twice daily, morning and night.—Ext. du Form. de Vienne.

Chapped Lips.

Comp. tinct. benzoin.....2 drs.
Glycerin.....6 drs.
Chloretone .....10 to 20 grs.

Apply three or four times a day with a camel's-hair pencil.

Catheter Oil.

Phenol .....1 part.
Castor oil.....7 parts.
Almond oil.....8 parts.

M. —Ex. Pharm.

2. Cocaine ....25 grs.
Eucalyptus oil... .....10 m.
Castor oil.....½ oz.
Olive oil.....½ oz.

M. —St. Geo. Hosp.

Nasal Catarrh.

Boracic acid..... 1 dr.
Biborate sodium ..... 1 dr.
Chloride sodium .....30 grs.
Listerine ..... 2 ozs.
Water .... 6 ozs.

An excellent cleansing and disinfecting solution for use in the nasal cavities by means of spray, douche, or syringe.—Chem. & Drug.

Etching Fluid for Brass.

Nitric acid.....½ oz.
Water .....40 ozs.

Mix, and add

Potassium chlorate.....1½ ozs.

Dissolved in

Water .....25 ozs.

—Chem. & Drug.

Dental Enamel.

Borax, fine powder..... 4 parts.
Glass ..... 5 parts.
Silica ..... 8 parts.
Zinc oxide.....200 parts.
Satur. sol. calc. chloride, a sufficiency.

Mix the powders by sifting, and keep in a closed bottle. When required for use make into a stiff paste with the solution.

Treatment of Dysentery.

R. A. Mate has used the followidg formula successfully in South Africa after all other methods had failed:

Mag. sulph ..... 1 dr.
Ac. sulph. dil .....10 m.
Quinin sulph ..... 1 gr.
Hydrarg. perchlor .....$\frac{1}{32}$ gr.
Tinct. opii.....10 m.
Aq. menth.....ad ½ oz.

Sig.: Every three hours. Irrigations of boric acid (a dram to the pint) also give great relief.

Insomnia of Asthma.

Tinct. lobeliæ..... 4 drs.
Morphinæ sulphatis.....¼ gr.
Elix. simp. q. s. ad..... 2 ozs.

M. Sig.: One teaspoonful at night or during the attack, and repeat it in two hours if necessary.

Ammonii bromidi ..... 2 drs.
Aq. camph..... 1 oz.
Elix. simp. q. s. ad..... 2 ozs.

M. Sig.: One dessertspoonful at night in water to be repeated in two hours if required.—Jour. A. M. A.

Powder for Gastric Acidity.

Sodium bicarbonate.....2½ drs.
Calcined magnesia.....2 drs.
Sodium bromide .....2½ drs.
Bismuth carbonate.....1¼ drs.
Sugar of milk.....2½ drs.
Ol. fennel .....4 dps.

M. Sig.: From half a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful to be taken an hour or two after eating, and a special dose in case of pain.—N. M. Med. Jour.

Toothache.

Hydrochlorate cocaine ...1½ grs.
Menthol ..... 15 grs.
Carbolic acid (crys.)..... 15 grs.
Ol cloves..... ... 5 m.
Camphorated alcohol..... 2 drs.

M. Or:

Orthoform..... 15 grs.
Carbolic acid ..... 15 grs.
Camphor ..... 1 dr.
Chloral hydrate..... 1 dr.

M. Sig.: Pack cavity with cotton saturated with one of the above preparations.—Med. Rec.

Bronchitis.

Ol. terebinth.....5 m.
Mucilaginis .....1 dr.
Aquæ.....3 ozs.

Mix. Sig.: One ounce at dose.

When there is deficient secretion:

Ammon. chlor ..... 2 drs.
Potass. iodid.....12 grs.
Vini ipecac .....80 m.
Mist. glycyrrhizæ..... 4 ozs.

Mix. Sig.: One ounce at dose.—Med. Times.

Grippe in Children.

Tinct. aconiti ..... 5 to gtt.
Sodii benzoat .....1-3 grm.
Syr lactucarii.....5-10 grm.
Syr. aurant. flor..... 20 grm.
Mucil. acac ..... 120 grm.

M. Sig.: Dessertspoonful every two hours.—Perier.

Or:—

Antipyrin..... 1 grm.
Aq. laurocerasi ..... 2 grm.
Syr. tolu.....40 grm.
Aq. dest.....60 grm.

M. Sig.: In three or four doses during the day.—Comby, Med. Rec.

Emulsion of Castor Oil and Santonin.

Santonin .... 12 grs.
Castor oil.....1½ ozs.
Syrup tolu.....1½ ozs.
Mucilage acacia..... 3 ozs.

This rubbed well into an emulsion is most agreeable to the palate, and children will take it without trouble. It is best given in doses of a tablespoonful every four hours.—Med. Summary.

Toothache Tincture.

Tr. benzoini co .....4 drs.
Tr. opii.....2 drs.
Chloroform ....2 drs.
Creosot.....2 drs.

M. The cavity of the tooth is to be first cleansed and dried by means of absorbent cotton-wool. A small pledget of cotton-wool saturated with the above tincture is then inserted, and on the top of that a pledget saturated with the following:

TEMPORARY STOPPING.

Camphor .....2 drs.
Mastic.....5 drs.
Balsam of Peru.....2 drs
Sandarac .....2 ozs. 6 drs.
Ether .....5 ozs.
Alcohol (90%).....5 ozs.

Dissolve.

Miller's Mouth Antiseptic.

A mouth wash containing perchloride of mercury is the most active buccal antiseptic, but is not often admissible on account of its disagreeable taste and poisonous properties if not used with great care. The following mixture, although less active, is quite safe to use, and is a good antiseptic:

Saccharin .....40 grs.
Ac. benzoici .....50 grs.
Tr. krameriæ..... ½ oz.
Ol. menth. pip..... ... 8 m.
Ol. cinnam..... 8 m.
Alcohol absol. ad..... 4 ozs.

—Dental Brief.

Non-greasy Skin Paste.

Curd soap ..... 1 oz.
Glycerin.....½ oz.
Distilled water..... 4 ozs.

Melt together in a water bath, transfer to a mortar, and when nearly cold rub in:

Solution hamamelis..... 1 oz.
Oil lavender .....7½ m.
Oil rose geranium.....7½ m.

Prevention of Gastric Fermentation.

Dr. Ewald recommends the following:

Resorcin—resublimed.... 75 grs.
Bismuthi salicylatis.....2½ drs.
Pulv. rhei rad..... .....2½ drs.
Sodii sulphatis.....2½ drs.
Sacchari lactis..... 4 drs.

M. Sig.: One-half teaspoonful twice daily.—Jour. A. M. A.

Warts.

Hydrarg. bichlor.....5 grs.
Ac. salicyl.....1 dr.
Collodion, ad .....1 oz.

Paint over the warts once daily. After a few applications the warts peel off, leaving a small open sore, which heals quickly if dressed with a simple ointment.—Brit. Med. Jour.

Patent Leather Varnish.

Resin .... 1 oz.
Gum thus..... 1 oz.
Turpentine ..... 1 oz.
Sandarac ..... 2 ozs.
Shellac ..... 4 ozs.
Methylated spirit .....30 ozs.
Lampblack .....½ oz.

Dissolve the resins in the spirit and finally add the lampblack.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for that they cannot get complete information about; so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Basol.

This is the trade name for a new disinfectant intended as a succedaneum for liquor Cresoli saponatus.

Sapolan.

This is a new soap produced by saponifying a naphtha product with lanolin, or by combining the product with lanolin soaps.

Iodomuth.

This is a new preparation of bismuth containing 25 per cent. of iodine, and possessed of no unpleasant odor; it is clean, effective, practical, and moreover hæmostatic. Available chiefly as a dressing for wounds, discharging surfaces, etc., replacing aristol and iodoform.—Phila. Med. Jour.

Viscine.

Viscum album contains a substance styled viscine which is analogous to rubber and Richl found that it could be used with great advantage in plasters, mixed with powders designed for application to the skin. Viscine does not irritate the integument, and its color and odor do not hinder its use in plasters.—Wiener Klin. Rund.

Melon.

The concentrated extract of Melilotus cæruleus of the natural order Papilionaceæ, containing cumarin probably in combination with melilotic acid, and an essential oil. It occurs as a thick, greenish-black liquid with an aromatic odor. It may be applied to wounds in order to stimulate healing and the formation of scars.—Cent. Ther.

Eugoform.

Prof. Mass studied the effects of this new substitute for iodoform. This substance occurs as a fine, almost odorless, greyish-white powder, which is prepared by the action of formaldebyde upon guaiacol. It is of great value in the treatment of wounds in children. It is slightly anæsthetic, and especially valuable in scrofulous lesions, cold abscesses, etc. The price of eugoform is about the same as that of iodoform, but smaller quantities are used.—Deutsche Med. Woch.

Peronin.

According to Battistini this remedy does not possess any hypnotic action and in large doses causes paralysis of bulbo-cerebral origin. It is four times as active as codeine, and should be classed as a cardiac poison. It diminishes cough by lessening the sensitiveness of the bronchial mucosa. Among the untoward effects are headaches, nausea, sweats, etc. It produces profound sleep in paralytics during the period of excitation.—Rivista Critica di Clin. Medica.

Xinol.

This is a recent drug composed of acetate of zinc and naphtho-sulphonate of albumin. It is recommended in the treatment of gonorrhea.—Rev. Sci.

Migraine.

Chronic sick-headaches are readily relieved by blue flag (Iris versicolor) or the concentration, Irisin. This remedy is most effective when there is a sensation as if the roof of the mouth is covered with cold grease.—Peraud.

Toxicity of Selenium.

According to Prof. Modica metallic selenium is without effect on frogs and rabbits. Selenous and selenic acids, given in form of sodium salts, are very poisonous. Death is preceded by narcosis and paralysis of the brain and spinal cord. Given repeatedly in small doses their most characteristic action is the loss of flesh.—Pop. Sci. News.

Glycogenol.

This is the name given to a white, odorless, tasteless powder found in the animal organism and nearly allied to glycogen. It is soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol or ether; the aqueous solution is opalescent, but is cleared up by the additon of acetic acid. It is recommended in the treatment of tuberculosis and typhoid fever, in doses of 0.02 Gm., either hypodermically or per os.

Alsol.

This is a combination of aluminum with acetic and tartaric acids, and may be used in many infectious conditions in medicine and surgery. Hoenigschmeid used it as an antiseptic and astringent, non-toxic gargle, and prefers it to potassium chlorate. In glossitis (inflammation of the tongue) and in croup it may be used in a 1 per cent. solution as a wash, and the parts may be painted with a 5 per cent. solution.—Therap. Monat.

Heliosin.

This is a mixture of indefinite composition, consisting of various inorganic salts with keratin, and was proposed by Dr. Galande as a succedaneum for the mercurials in the treatment of syphilis. It has been used by Dr. Zakrepa in two syphilitic cases. The results were absolutely negative.—Ther. Monat.

Roborat.

This is an albuminous dietetic preparation made from corn. It is a whitish powder, free from smell, and almost tasteless. The percentage of albumin calculated from the amount of nitrogen is about 95 per cent.; substance soluble in ether, 2 per cent.; ash, 1.6th per cent.; starch and dextrin 1 per cent. When mixed with water it swells up, forming an homogeneous liquid mass without sediment, and can be used as food in that state.—Phar. Rund.

Salicylic-Acid Benzyl Ester.

On heating salicylic acid with benzyl chloride at a temperature below 170° C., there is obtained as a result salicylic-acid benzyl ester. This, at ordinary temperatures, forms a clear, odorless liquid, slightly soluble in water, but more readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. It is stated to be excellently adapted for external use.—Apoth. Zeit.

Hypnone.

This occurs as a colorless, oily liquid, with a bitter almond odor and strong taste. Introduced principally on the recommendation of Dujardin-Beaumetz; has done good service, but has so many untoward characteristics, and is often so unreliable that it is very little used. The dose is variously stated as from 1 to 8 minims; it has a caustic effect in the mouth, and must therefore be administered in capsules with oil.—Rev. Pract.

Thymotal; a New Vermifuge.

J. E. Pool, has been trying to prepare a compound of thymol which should possess all its therapeutic properties without its disagreeable by effects. He has succeeded in obtaining a carbonate of thymol which he names thymotal. Its preparation takes place by the influence of phosgen gas on thymol sodium, leaving after purification an insipid, white, crystalline substance, the smell of which only feebly resembles that of thymol. It is a neutral substance, with a fusing point of 49° C., and a boiling point of over 400° C.

An alcoholic solution of potassa decomposes it into thymol and carbonic acid; a similar reaction, says the author, takes place in the intestines. But a boiling aqueous solution of potassa does not break it up, and it is not in any way affected by acids or by the contents of the human stomach. Seven patients have so far been treated with thymotal, and all with excellent results. The physicians who used it report it to be superior to thymol for the following reasons: (1) It is without odor, and can therefore be taken by children who cannot swallow pills; (2) it is not dissolved in the stomach, as is thymol, and is not vomited, as is often the case with the latter drug; (3) it does not cause giddiness, as thymol does very shortly after it is taken; (4) the danger of thymol-poisoning is reduced, especially in those children whose bodies are weakened by ankylostoma; (5) the carbonate of thymol is broken up in the body by the influence of the bile and the mucus of the intestines, and thymol is formed exactly at the places where the ankylostoma is found in the body, i. e., the duodenum and the adjacent parts of the intestines; (6) because it cures more rapidly than does thymol.

The dose for adults is 30 grn.; for children, 15 grn., and for infants, 7½ grn., three or four times daily. This treatment must be continued for four days and a purgative taken on the fifth day.—Therap. Monats.

Examination Questions Oregon Board of Pharmacy.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Papaver Somniferum—(a) Habitat. (b) Natural Order. (c) What is obtained from it? (d) Official definition of product.

2. Sources and uses in pharmacy of Paraffine, (b) White Wax, (c), Sperma ceti, and (d) Latin names of same.

3. Common names of Fel Bovis, (b) Vitellus, (c) Ichthyocolla, (d) Oleum Morrhuae, (e) Cocus, (f) Moschus, (g) Sevum, (h) Adeps, and from what obtained.

4. Aloes—(a) Official varieties, (b) Medical properties, (c) Dose.

5. Gossypium Herbaceum—(a) Common name, (b) Part employed, (c) Medical properties, (d) Wherein does it differ from Gossypium Purificatum?

6. Give common name, habitat, and (c) medical properties of Eupatorium Perfoliatum and Eupatorium Purpureum, (d) Which, if either, is official?

7. Mention the official names and sources and distinguish between the fixed and volatile oils (a) Butter of Cacao, (b) Croton Oil, (c) Oil of Tar, (d) Oil of Bay, (e) Oil of Turpentine, (f) Castor Oil.

8. Name the Gum, Gum Resin, Oleo Resin, Resin, and one which is neither in following drugs: (a) Acacia, (b) Camphor, (c) Turpentine, (d) Myrrh, (e) Colophony.

9. Mention the sources and medical properties in each of the drugs in the last preceding question.

10. Name sources and manner of obtaining Oil of Lemon and Oil of Orange Peel, (b) And whether fixed or volatile.

PHARMACY.

1 What precautions would you take in compounding a prescription to insure accuracy and avoid mistakes?

2. Translate following terms used in prescription writing: "A. C.," "Q. S.," "Ter. in die," "Post Cibi," "Secundum Artum," "Cochleare parvum," "Dentur tales doses," "Fiat Collyrium."

3. Define specific gravity; (b) How is sp. gr. of a solid obtained? (c) Give sp. gr. of Alcohol, (d) Glycerine, (e) Sulphuric acid at 60° F. Why does temperature have to be considered?

4. How would you make four per cent solution Cocaine; (b) What is percentage strength of Dilute Alcohol, (c) Aqua Ammonia, (d) Dil. Hydrocyanic Acid, (e) Tr. Opii?

5. Describe several methods of making tinctures; (b) Mention five official tinctures; (c) What are the ingredients of the following compound tinctures: Tr. Gentian Co., Tr. Cinchona Co., Tr. Opii Camph., Tr. Catechu Co?

6. Give process for making Oleate Mercury 20 per cent; (b) Emulsion Cod Liver Oil 50 per cent.; (c) Blue Ointment 50 per cent.

7. What are the ingredients composing Citrine Ointment, (b) Spts Mindereri, (c) Infus. Digitalis, (d) Mist. Glycyrrhiza Co., (e) Syr. Squills Co., (f) Dover's Powder?

8. Mention five official syrups; (b) How are syrups best prepared and preserved; (c) what acid is present in Syr. Wild Cherry, and (d) How is it formed; (e) What are the ingredients composing Syr. Sarsaparilla Co?

9. How much Arsenic in a pint of Liq. Potassa Arsenitis? (b) What is the dose? (c) How would you prepare the antidote extemporaneously? (d) What is Donavan's Solution?

10. Mention the official preparations of Mercury containing Metallic Mercury, (b) the Mercurous Salts, (c) Mercuric Salts; (d) What is chemical difference between Yellow Oxide of Mercury and Red Oxide of Mercury?

CHEMISTRY.

1. Give symbol, atomic weight and source of Bismuth; (b) Name official preparations; (c) State how Citrate of Bismuth is prepared without giving proportions.

2. Give chemical formula, correct name and source of Black Oxide of Manganese.

3. What are the uses, composition, source and properties of Chlorinated Lime?

4. Define the terms Deodorizer, Disinfectant and Antiseptic, giving example of each.

5. Write chemical formula of Carbonate, Bromide, Iodide and Chlorate of Potassium.

6. Name five official Oxides.

7. Mercury—Give official name; (b) How found in nature? (c) Enumerate six leading official compounds and mention their general therapeutic effects.

8. What are the uses, source, composition and properties of Sulphate of Copper?

9. Antimony—Give symbol; (b) Enumerate four official preparations; (c) Describe and state therapeutic properties.

10. Give official name of water; (b) Its symbol and molecular weight; (c) Enumerate four official waters, and (d) State mode of preparation.

TOXICOLOGY.

1. What are poisons? (b) What are antidotes?

2. How do chemical antidotes differ from physiological antidotes?

3. Mention the official names, medical properties and doses of the following: (a) Goulard's Extract, (b) Elixir Pro., (c) Tartar Emetic, (d) Gregory's Powder, (e) Tully's Powder.

4. What is the source of Phosphorus, (b) Pilocarpine, (c) Saccharine, (d) With antidotes for the first two?

5. When overcome by Ammonia Gas, what antidotes would you administer? (b) Also mention antidotes for Alkalies.

6. Give medical properties, dose and antidote of Chloral Hydrate; (b) F. E. Ergot.

7. How many minims of Magendie's Solution necessary to represent ¼ grain Sulphate of Morphine?

8. Describe the symptoms of Lead poisoning, and (b) Give its antidote.

9. Give official names and state the poisonous constituents of Dover's Powder, (b) Butter of Antimony, (c) Glonoin.

10. By what symptoms are the effects of an overdose of Wolfsbane or its alkaloid recognized? (b) Also name the alkaloid with dose derived from Wolfsbane.

To Prevent Bumping.

Flask distillation of alcohol from solutions in analytical work is rendered annoying by reason of the bumping of the liquid. This can be relieved by the passage of air through the distilling liquid, employing slight modification of the method used in vacuum distillation. For ordinary flask distillation, the apparatus consists of an inverted flask, filled with water, and provided with an appropriate air vent. This flask is connected with the ingress tube of a bottle serving as air chamber, the exit tube of which is connected with a glass tube, passing through the cork of a distilling flask. The end of this tube, drawn to a capillary, dips beneath the surface of the distilling liquid.

As water drops from the inverted flask into the bottle the air in the latter is expelled and passes into the distilling flask, a steady stream of bubbles, and these stop bumping more effectively than talcum, pumice or platinum. It is needless to say that the air finally escapes through the condenser.—H. V. Arny.

Test for Milk Preservatives.

M. Wynter Blyth detects the presence of added preservatives in milk by the following simple process. To 10 c.c. of each sample of milk to be tested, and to 10 c.c. of sterilized milk known to be free from preservative, 2 c.c. of very strong solution of alkaline litmus is added. All the tubes are then to be examined, and if not of the same shade of blue as the control tube, semi-normal NaHO solution is added to them until the tint is identical. All are then plugged with cotton wool and heated in the water bath to 80° C. for ten minutes. After cooling, each tube, including the control tube, is inoculated with 0.5 c.c. of a mixture of sour milk in water (1 c.c. of milk in 200 c.c. of water). They are then allowed to stand at ordinary temperatures for twenty-four hours, If the control tube is not then white, or nearly so, the series should be allowed to stand longer. The tubes of milk containing added preservative will then be found to be blue or pink, while those which are pure will be white, like the control tube.—Analyst.

Ivy Poisoning.

Muriate of ammonia, in saturated solution, freely applied, results in almost immediate improvement. A saturated solution of sodium sulphite is also efficient; its free application quickly allays the itching and is very soothing. It is unnecessary to employ any internal medicament, unless there is a considerable increase in temperature, when occasional doses of aconite or veratrum may be administered. —Eclectic Med. Rev.

URINARY ANALYSIS.

BY HERMAN L. EMMERICH.

The importance of a knowledge of urinary analysis need not be pointed out. It is generally admitted that in every case of doubtful diagnosis, the urine should be examined. The object of these notes is not to write a scientific treatise on urinary analysis, but to give a few tried and reliable tests for such abnormal constituents as the doctor or patient may call for. They are meant to save time searching through manuals and making elaborate tests, and possibly to awaken interest in such work, which without doubt will be greatly appreciated by the busy practitioner.

Following is a sketch of an examination blank:

Dr. Canfield.

Examination of Urine.

For ——— at the request of Dr. ———. Quantity in 24 hours. Specific gravity. Color. Reaction. Odor. Quantity and character of the sediment.

Abnormal Constituents.

Albumen. Bile. Sugar.

Sediment.

Casts. Blood. Pus. Crystals.

Date———— Name————

Use fresh urine only! As a rule, the most favorable time to collect a specimen is about two hours after the heaviest meal or procure morning urine. If necessary to preserve it, if it cannot be examined at once, use salicylic acid (3 grs. to ½ pt.), carbolic acid or oil of peppermint.

Take the specific gravity with either a picnometer or urinometer. This is a good preliminary test. Normal urine has a specific gravity of from 1.015 to 1.025, and pathologically may vary from 1.002 to 1.040, and even more. The average is 1.020, in women 1.016. Normally the specific gravity is in inverse proportion to the amount passed in twenty four hours.

High specific gravity (1.030 and higher) indicates sugar (diabetes mellitus). Occasionally albumen.

Low specific gravity (1.002–1 012) indicates contracted kidney, amyloid kidney, diabetes insipidus, no albumen, and rarely sugar.

After noting amount, color, reaction, smell, specific gravity, filter. If not clear, clarify with purified talcum and filter until clear. Or add one-fourth bulk of liquor potassae, warm, and filter. Or warm with a few drops of magnesia mixture and filter. (Note: Neutralize urine clarified with liquor potassae with acetic acid.)

ALBUMEN TEST.

Pour the clear urine into a test tube, add a few drops of acetic acid, shake and boil. If a whitish turbidity appears, albumen may be present. Add 10 to 20 drops of nitric acid; if this does not dissolve the cloudiness, albumen is present. Confirm results with Heller's test. A small quantity of urine is poured into test tube and a small quantity of nitric acid is allowed to run down the side of tube below the urine without being mixed. At the juncture of the two fluids a trace of albumen will cause a cloudiness.

Note: A well-defined ring will also be caused by *urea and uric acid*, in which case it is higher up, or by cubebs, copaiba, turpentine (resinous drugs) in which case the cloudiness is at once redissolved by alcohol.

Picric acid test consists in slowly dropping urine into a test tube filled one-quarter with a highly colored solution of picric acid in water. In the presence of albumen a white cloud or sharply defined white turbidity is formed, and on warming the liquid the albumen collects in balls, which rise to the surface.

In making these tests, compare with clear urine, it will help detect cloudiness, and let stand some hours so as to allow to settle. If sediment dissolves upon heating, albumen is absent, if not, albumen is present.

SUGAR TESTS.

After the urine has been boiled and filtered to free from albumen, if necessary, use Fehling's test, U. S. Pharmacopeia, to test for sugar.

Confirmatory test: Fermentation test consists in subjecting the sugar in the urine to fermentation by adding a small quantity of baker's yeast to urine in a bottle and immersing this, neck down, in the same urine. If sugar is present, the evolution of CO_2 will be shown by the displacement of the urine. Einhorn's saccharometer may be used for the quantitative estimation of sugar. A very reliable but not delicate test, entailing about twenty hours wait. However, I believe it the best store method and accurate enough for all purposes.

BILE.

Gmelin's test: A few drops of fuming nitric acid are poured below the urine, just as in Heller's test for albumen. At the point of contact if bile be present a green ring is observed and below it in order a blue, violet and finally a yellow ring. The green ring is alone decisive.

UREA.

For detecting urea the most convenient method is the microscopical test. A drop of urine is put on a glass slide, a drop of nitric acid added and the whole gently heated over a lamp and allowed to cool. The hexagonal and quadrilateral plates of nitrate of urea both single and in strata will be found, they overlap each other like shingles on a roof.

SEDIMENTS.

To examine sediment allow to settle ten to twelve hours and draw off the liquid, or use a centrifugal, which is by far the most convenient although rather a costly method.

Sediments are divided into organized and unorganized matter. Organized matter includes mucus and pus cells, blood, casts, bacteria, etc.

Unorganized Matter: In acid urine. Amorphous: Urate of sodium and potash. Crystalline: Uric acid, oxalate lime. Amorphous: In alkaline urine. Calcium phosphate, calcium carbonate. Crystalline: Urate of ammonium, triple phosphate, calcium phosphate, magnesium phosphate.

To examine the sediment, recourse must be had to a good microscope and a good book relating to such work, with plates. A little careful study, application and experience will make proficient.

Casts: Tube casts form by far a most important pathological constituent of urinary sediment. They are so called because they are molds of the uriniferous tubules of the kidney. After forming they shrink and are carried out with the urine. According to their appearance and composition, they have received different names. Their presence points almost certainly to a diseased condition of the kidneys Examine with microscope.

Pus Cells are easily recognized under the microscope, a drop of acetic acid brings out the nuclei and the outline is given a glassy appearance. The urine containing pus is cloudy, grayish yellow, with a heavy sediment which on addition of solution of potassae becomes greenish and glassy, first stringy then thicker till it forms a lump. If KOH dissolves the sediment mucus is the constituent.

Blood Corpuscles can be easily recognized under the microscope either in the usual biconcave form, or the urine being concentrated and acid, with inverted edges and much shrunken.

Bacteria: Their presence may be shown by the same method used to examine the sputum in tuberculus, for instance the principle of rendering the bacilla visible by straining.

Gonococci: The method is simple. A little of the pus is pressed between cover glasses which are then drawn apart. The glasses are allowed to dry and are quickly passed through a Bunsen flame to coagulate albumen and fix pus A few drops of the ordinary methylene-blue or violet made by adding enough of a concentrated alcoholic solution of methylene-blue or violet to distilled water to give a decided color, are allowed to cover the specimen and washed off and mounted. The gonococci are seen in pairs of fours.—West. Drug.

Removal of Ear Wax.

Dr. Meierhof states that undiluted sulfuric ether, poured from a small bottle or a suitable pipette into the external auditory meatus, has given him such satisfaction in the removal of cerumenous plugs, that he prefers it to the commonly employed solvents. The ether acts in a few seconds, partly dissolving the cerumen from its attachment to the canal, so that the plug is promptly removed with the most gentle syringing. The author has seen no dizziness nor other ill effects result from this use of ether.—N. Y. Med. Jour.

TAKING AND INDEXING STOCK.

BY J. H. SANDFORD.

The taking of stock, always dreaded, and yet so important as this work is, is often neglected. The size of the task can in some measure be regulated by the way the job is done. The common method of having books and entering the names of articles and amounts as the work goes on may be the easiest way to start, but I have found that it is not the easiest way to finish, nor is the finish so satisfactory.

My plan is to get everything classified so far as possible, and get the writing up of the stock all done before the actual stock taking begins—that is, all the data except the actual amount of the stock is recorded on the sheets, and then the actual taking of the inventory involves the writing down of only the quantities on hand, the names, locations and prices of the articles having already been recorded or "written up," as I term it.

LOCATION OF THE STOCK.

First decide the location of all stock before beginning to write it up. After this is done allow no stock to be moved from its location until all the writing is done. Locations should be designated by divisions, sections, drawers and cupboards. If all the stock is in one room there will naturally be but one division, but if several rooms are used for stock each room should be given a division letter, as A, B, C, etc. In each division the subdivision, say three to six feet of running space, should be designated as sections 1, 2, 3, etc. These section numbers should be continuous from one room to another, thus avoiding duplicate section numbers, which would lead to confusion.

A fly-leaf should be attached to the front of the book of entry, and on it noted what ground each division covers; also a list of section numbers can be stamped by a small steel die at some point on the furniture where it shows little, but can be found readily. In the cellar or back room cut pieces of blackened tin, say 1½ x 3 inches, and paint the section numbers on with white paint; these can be tacked upon each section. When done once it is done for all time. When the section is noted it is an easy matter to locate any item in the shelf or drawer of that section. The inventory sheets are numbered consecutively. This is done to guard against possible loss of sheets. Each sheet being numbered makes it easy to know that all given out are returned either written up or blank.

The writing up of the stock may require several weeks. It is a good plan to leave either at the top or the bottom of each sheet a couple of blank lines for stock that might be out at the time of the writing up. A good plan to keep sheets in order while writing is to have a couple of perforations at the left hand margin; then the sheets can be held in place on a piece of stiff cardboard with a couple of small brass paper fasteners. The stiff pasteboard gives a good writing support and keeps the sheets even and clean.

When a division is all written up the sheets covering it should be kept exactly in the order in which they have been written. When the writing up of the stock is completed each division will be together and the sheets of each division will show the run of stock in regular order.

Cases away from the wall or in the center of the room should each have a separate section number.

WHEN STOCK TAKING DAY COMES

there is nothing left to do but for one to call and for another to enter the quantities of stock found opposite the name of the article which has already been written up. If the writing has been careful and systematic the work of actual stock taking will be rapid and easy As the sheets belonging to each room are together several sets of two can be working in several places at the same time.

Many lines of stock can be counted and stock tickets put on a few days before the final entry is made on the inventory sheet. The counting can be done by boys or help around the store that could not do more responsible work. If sales are made from counted stock these should be noted on the slip attached.

Another great advantage in having the stock written up before the actual taking is that all of it can be priced beforehand. This leaves nothing but the extension of prices and additions after stock taking day. The inventory thus made shows the exact location of every item. What is in each room is known as well as its value, which may be very valuable in case of fire and adjustment of insurance.

The sheets may all be bound in book form or held together with strong twine, and an index will show on what page a certain item can be found, and here again the exact location of each item is noted.

THE CARD-INDEX CATALOG OF STOCK.

From the above invoice book the entire stock can also be easily indexed by the card system. These cards may be classified and cased, or they can be copied into a price-book in strict alphabetical order.

Div ....Sec ....S....D....C....
Article.....
1 oz. 4 oz. 8 oz. 1 lb.
Cost .....Sell .....

Form used on Card Index. The card used is larger, being the standard library card index size.

A well arranged card index of the stock will do away with price-books and catalogs. We use the regulation library index card. The card index affords every advantage as to strict classification, as it can be extended, added to and divided to meet any and all emergencies. With proper printed forms on the cards they will record all needed data as to cost, selling, etc.—Amer. Drug.

Synthetic Perfumes.

Since the introduction of the synthetic perfumes, they have largely supplanted essential oils in the perfuming of soaps, and somewhat for the cheaper perfumes and other purposes. They are either employed alone or blended with essential oils, in which most of them are soluble.

The following are some of the more prominent:

AUBEPINE has the odor of hawthorn or May blossom—blends well with orange and lemon.

BERGAMIOL has about three times the strength of oil of bergamot.

BORNEOL.—Its odor is that of patchouly.

CINNAMIC ALDEHYDE.—Representing the odorous principles of oil of cinnamon and cassia.

CITRAL.—Odorous principle of lemon and lemon grass.

CITRONELLAL is a constituent of oil of rose, and imparts an agreeable rose-like odor.

COUMARIN.—This is the peculiar odor of tonka bean, new-mown hay and other organic substances. It is artificially produced and is identical in every respect with that obtained from tonka bean. One part of it is equal to 50 parts of the bean.

EUGENOL.—Principal constituent of oil of cloves and resembles it in odor.

GERANIOL.—This is the odorous principle of oil of rose; also a constituent of the oils of geranium, lemon grass, neroli, citronella and ylang ylang. It is stated to have about the strength in odor of that of otto of rose.

GERANYL ACETATE has the combined odors of bergamot, lavender and neroli.

HELIOTROPIN.—This has the characteristic odor of heliotrope. It blends well with orange, lemon, bergamot and rose, and is a favorite with the perfumer and soap-maker.

HYACINTH has the natural hyacinth odor

IONONE.—This is an exact violet odor, intensely powerful. An ounce or two of a 10 per cent. solution of this perfume is said to be sufficient for 100 pounds of finished soap.

JASMINE has the fragrant odor of this plant.

MUGUET.—Its odor is that of lily of the valley, very powerful and must be used sparingly.

MUSC BAUR.—An artificial musk; its use in the manufacture of soap is very advantageous, as its odor is greatly developed and strengthened by the alkalinity of the soap mixture. Five to 10 grains are said to be sufficient for 100 pounds of finished soap.

NEROLI.—The odor of orange flowers; this artificial substance is intensely powerful in its odor, so that 1 to 2 parts are said to be equal to 100 parts oil of neroli.

SAFROL.—Sassafras odor; made from Japanese camphor oil.

TERPINEOL or LILACINE.—A powerful lilac odor; 2 drachms are sufficient for 100 pounds of finished soap.

SUGGESTIONS ON FILTRATION.

BY JOSEPH F. HOSTELLEY.

In all the finer operations of filtration in which paper is the filtering medium used, it is essential to proper results that a perfect filtering paper be employed, a paper free from salts soluble in the ordinary solvents, iron (a common defect), greasy matter or alkaline earths. It is advisable to test the paper through which filtration is to be conducted. The suggestion to be so critical may seem to some as ultra elaborate, but if the contender takes a less superficial view of the matter, he will agree with the chemist when the latter advises putting the filter paper to a crucial test ere it be relied upon.

Distilled water passed through filtering paper should leave no residue on evaporation—the presence or absence of a residue determining whether or not the paper contains soluble salts. If a ten per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid passed through the paper be colored yellow, the presence of iron is proved. Dilute alkalies passed through the paper should not become milky when neutralized with acids; and the "degree" of milkiness decides the extent of greasy matter in the paper. Dilute acids passed through the paper and saturated with alkali carbonates must not show a milkiness; should the latter appear, alkaline earths are present.

Filter-paper kept in an upper drawer of the dispensing counter or laboratory worktable is always handy to reach in a moment, but there is a disadvantage in keeping it in such a compartment. To overtip a vessel containing a liquid, or to spill something over the work-table is not an infrequent occurrence, particularly where the available space is small and several operators are at work. The spilled fluid flows over the top of the table at such a time and seeks every crack and crevice through which it can descend. Should there be an aperture of any description in the table-top through which the fluid can reach the upper drawers, it is more than probable that the filtering paper will be ruined. Should the drawer happen to be partly open at the moment, there are many more chances for the ruin of the paper, as the latter imbibing moisture with avidity, a small volume of a fluid suffices to quickly impregnate most of the paper.

When filtering into a vessel of any description which must be rested a distance below the funnel, it is advisable to always lead the filtrate into the receiver by means of a funnel. This not only nicely delivers the filtrate into the vessel, but it also acts as a safeguard against the ingress of dust, insects or any object that might otherwise enter the container. It is well to protect the mouth of the receiving vessel in this way, even when the container be inclosed by a closet. If the filtrate receiver is set aside to wait the accumulation of sufficient filtrate for bottling, the small funnel is left in the neck of each and every receiver.

To obviate the possibility of foreign matter entering the container, a common marble is dropped into the funnel. If syrup has been filtering into the bottle, very often sufficient of the fluid, adheres to the funnel to effect a perfect seal with the marble. We think this better than to replace the funnel by a stopper or cover. Essentially the funnel must be washed after use, hence why replace it by an expedient that would also need cleansing, and which in many instances would not prove as efficient as the funnel? A funnel is not easily displaced from the neck of a bottle, especially in wide-mouthed containers. The marbles will cleanse themselves if cast into a vessel containing water.

Every filtering medium has a limit of efficiency beyond which it should not be trusted. For this reason if for no other, filters that are to operate for some time should have affixed to them a label bearing the date when started. Then there will be no danger of overtaxing the filtering medium. The fact that an old filter is delivering an apparently satisfactory product is no criterion of its efficiency as a perfect filter. A perfect filter is not one in which the fluid must percolate through an accumulation of organic matter. Decomposition in the latter begins in a comparatively brief time and just as soon as the deposit begins to decompose, the filter is useless. Clean or renew filters frequently.

Memory will sometimes play one false if filters are not explicitly labeled. This is particularly unfortunate when it disturbs a train of calculations. It is likely to occur when many operations are being conducted at the same time. An operator should not let haste or an undue dependence upon memory occasion neglect to label. Better to be over careful and label in what might be considered excess, than to trust too much to remembering important conditions of the processes. Paste the label to the funnel, not to its cover or to the receiving vessel; covers may become exchanged, and receivers may be renewed and fresh labels forgotten.

Sometimes after an operator has washed a filter, he will pour the liquid to be filtered into the filter without substituting an empty vessel for the one holding the washings, thinking to let the liquid force the wash-fluid out. In doing this one takes many chances of losing some of the product; the filter may break, or some portion of it become dislodged, so that the fluid within may run out quickly into the container beneath and mingle with the washings intended to be discarded. Particularly is there occasion for care when a heavy preparation is to be filtered, as then the filter-paper is more likely to be ruptured.

When charging a large filter, the writer frequently follows a method suggested some time since by a co-worker. An agate-ware skimming or straining ladle, having a long handle, is held within the filter close to the bed, and the fluid to be filtered is poured gently into this perforated cup. As the filter fills, the ladle is slowly lifted while the liquid to be filtered is poured into it. In this manner the fluid is delivered into the filter in a gentle way that does not disturb the filter bed.

Very often a folded filter will not fit a certain funnel. The strip that is cut away to make the filter and funnel justify should be preserved. These bands of paper when crumpled into a wad can be used to put the "finishing touches" on an ointment tile from which the greater quantity of the ointment has been removed with common paper waste or excelsior.—Merck's Report.

Test for Cane Sugar in Milk Sugar.

The test solution is composed of resorcin, 3 parts; hydrochloric acid, 1 part; alcohol, 100 parts.

Dissolve 0.1 Gm. of the suspected sugar of milk in a few drops of water contained in a porcelain dish; add to this solution five or six drops of the test solution, and evaporate slowly over an alcohol lamp. The outer edge of the solution is allowed to boil a little. The dish is then tipped to one side. On the surface, left moist by the receding liquid, continue heat gently. If a trace of cane sugar be present there the beautiful flashes of vermillion color will be visible over the heated surface. If there be an appreciable amount (5 to 10 per cent.) of cane sugar present, there will be formed a vermillion mirror, which can be more clearly seen upon carefully evaporating the entire solution. The evaporation must take place slowly, as the sugar will readily char if exposed to too much heat.

A brownish-red color, quickly charring and not spreading, must not be mistaken for cane sugar. This coloration is caused by the milk sugar, but should not be confused with the vermillion coloration of cane sugar.

Copper in Extracts of Drugs.

P. Carles has examined a number of samples of extracts of vegetable drugs for copper, and has in some cases found considerable quantities of this metal. Extractum valerianae was found to contain from .65 to .8 per cent., extractum secalis cornuti .5 to .6 per cent., and extractum aurant. amar. .4 to .45 per cent. copper. While small quantities of copper may not be directly poisonous, the presence of the metal in extracts is still very undesirable and may give rise to unpleasant symptoms. For preventing the contamination of extracts with this metal, the author recommends plating the inner surfaces of all copper apparatus with silver. A coating of tin is said to be of little or no benefit, this metal being rapidly attacked by vegetable compounds. Silver plated utensils have been found to be very durable in practice.—Rep. de Phar.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best effort will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

Give Formula for Liquid Phosphate of Iron and Calcium?

Calcium phosphate ...	125 parts.
Lactic acid	240 parts.
Lactate iron	70 parts
Distilled water.....	9,500 parts.

Dissolve the calcium phosphate in the lactic acid, and add a portion of the water. Dissolve the lactate of iron in the balance of the water, mix the solutions and filter. Twenty grammes of this solution corresponds to 25 cgm. of bicalcic phosphate, and about 15 cgm. of iron lactate. The solution is of a light yellowish color, has a styptic taste and a slight acid reaction. It should be kept in dark bottles, well corked. MARTIN NEUSS.

Please give Formula for a Good Laundry Blue?

Dissolve 217 parts of potassium ferrocyanide in 750 parts of distilled water and to the solution add sufficient water to make in all 1 000 parts. In another vessel dissolve 100 parts of ferric chloride in sufficient distilled water and bring the solution up to 1,000 parts as before. Make a cold saturated solution of sodium sulphate in distilled water, and of the solution add 2,000 parts to each of the two iron solutions (making 3 000 parts of each). Now add the chloride solution to the ferrocyanide little by little under constant stirring. After the last of the ferric chloride is added continue the stirring for some time. Filter off the liquid and wash the residue on the filter with distilled water until the wash water comes off a deep blue color. After washing, spread the mass out to dry, either at ordinary temperature or by artificial heat When dry, a lump of this substance breaks with a fine bronze colored fracture. It is completely and easily soluble in hot or cold water, and as a laundry bluing leaves nothing to be desired either in cost or quality.

For a liquid blue take 1 oz. of the Prussian blue to 1 quart of distilled water acidulated by ¼ oz. oxalic acid.

JOHN MORLEY.

How can I Remove Paint from Clothing?

Before paint becomes "dry" it can be removed from cloth by the liberal application of turpentine or benzine. If the spot is not large, it may be immersed in the liquid; otherwise a thick, folded absorbent cloth should be placed under the fabric which has been spotted and the liquid sponged on freely enough that it may soak through, carrying the greasy matter with it Some skill in manipulation is requisite to avoid simply spreading the stain and leaving a "ring" to show how far it has extended.

When benzine is used the operator must be careful to apply it only in the absence of light or fire on account of the extremely inflammable character of the vapor.

Varnish stains when fresh are treated in the same way, but the action of the solvent may possibly not be so complete on account of the gum-resins present

When either paint or varnish has dried, its removal becomes more difficult. In such case soaking in strong ammonia water may answer. An emulsion formed by shaking together 2 parts of ammonia water and 1 of spirit of turpentine has been recommended as useful for the purpose in view. P W. LENDOWER.

Please give Formula for making Household Ammonia on a Large Scale?

What is known as "Household Ammonia," the patent on which has expired, is a compound containing not more than 6 per cent. of oleic acid, and is stated in the patent to be made by adding to 100 lbs. aqua ammonia 18° B, 1 lb. oleic or any other fatty acid. The ammonia may be stronger, but if more than 6 per cent. of oleic acid be employed, the mixture becomes greasy, while as little as 1 per cent. will improve ammonia water for toilet and laundry purposes. You will receive further particulars by writing to the Department at Washington.

Another formula is as follows:

Soft soap	1½ ozs.
Pearlashes.....	1 oz.
Strong solution ammonia.	20 ozs.
Rain water, to make	100 ozs.

Dissolve soap and pearlashes in 80 ozs. water, then add the ammonia.

It would not pay you to make your own gas, and using the above formulas as a basis you can regulate the cost by the amount of ammonia used. We would suggest buying the strongest 28° B ammonia and diluting, to save freight charges.

JOHN MORLEY.

How can I put a Smooth Deep Black on Steel or Iron?

A writer in the Jour. des Goldschmiedekunst gives the following directions for putting a permanent deep and beautiful black surface on iron or steel laboratory ware, or other articles on which such a surface is desirable. The articles are first put into dilute sulphuric acid, or better, are rubbed over with butter of antimony. This produces a heavy rusting of the surface, which must be removed by brushing with the steel brush (or use of the recently introduced steel filaments).

This process must be repeated several times, more or less, according to the nature of the object, and then the article is covered with a coating of sulphuretted linseed oil (oil in which "flowers of sulphur" has been boiled), and it is then submitted to a heat nearly to the glow point. Let cool and finish by prolonged brushing with a steel brush. An article thus treated never rusts, and it is attacked with difficulty by any of the oxidizing agents. The color is an intense black of a beautiful appearance. P. W. LENDOWER.

Can you give me any Information in Regard to making Violin Varnish?

We give below a number of formulas:

1. Dissolve by heat 2 ozs. amber in oil turpentine 5 ozs., and drying linseed oil 5 ozs. Color with dragon's blood or extract alkanet root. Get the quality of boiled oil used in high grade varnishes.

2. Mastic	1 dr.
Sandarac	1 dr.
Lac	6½ drs.
Alcohol.....	5 ozs.

3. The formula for a varnish as used by German violin makers is said to be:

Sandarac	4 parts.
Shellac	2 parts.
Mastic.....	1 part.
Benzoin res.....	2 parts.
Venice turpentine.....	2 parts.
Alcohol.....	32 parts.

The solid ingredients are dissolved in the alcohol and the Venice turpentine then added, and finally the whole carefully filtered. Brushes to be kept scrupulously clean. For staining, campeachy wood is used mixed with about ¼ yellow dye wood and boiled for two hours in five times its weight of water in a copper or earthenware vessel. No iron should come in contact with it. The violins are colored with this solution when well cleaned, and afterwards varnished.

The formulas are only half the art, much depends on application treatment between coats, etc. It should be done by an expert. JOSEPH LINGLEY.

What is Cunningham's Formula for Extemporaneous Paregoric?

Pulverized opium	3 parts.
Gum camphor	2 parts.
Benzoic acid.....	3 parts.
Anise oil.....	3 parts.
Clarified honey..... ...	48 parts.
Hot water 384	parts.
Alcohol.....384	parts.

Dissolve the camphor and anise oil in the alcohol. Triturate the opium, in a mortar, with a portion of the hot water, for a few minutes, filter, and pass the remainder of the water through the filter, and over the dregs. Unite the camphor solution, and the filtrate, and finally add the benzoic acid and honey and dissolve. The passage of the whole through the filter containing the opium residue completes the operation, exhausting the opium of any active principle.

P. W. LENDOWER.

Please give Formula for Hat Bleacher?

1. Clean the hat well, and while still damp, expose to fumes of burning sulphur in covered barrel or closed room for several hours, being careful to have hat suspended high enough so it will not be scorched.

2. Oxalic acid..	12 parts.
Cream tartar.....	4 parts.

Apply to hat with damp cloth and when all spots are removed, wash off well and dry. Oxalic acid alone may be used.

When almost dry press with iron, not too hot. JOHN MORLEY.

Give Formula for Worcestershire Sauce.

The true formula of this preparation has never been published, as it is kept as a valuable trade secret by the proprietors. The following, however, has been recommended as an improvement. We would suggest that you experiment along these lines:

Allspice	2 parts.
Cloves	1 part.
Black pepper	1 part.
Ginger	1 part.
Cayenne pepper	1 part.
Mustard	16 parts.
Salt	16 parts.
Shallots	16 parts.
Brown sugar	64 parts.
Tamarinds	32 parts.
Curry powder	8 parts.
California sherry	120 parts.
Vinegar	to make 500 parts.

Powder the spices, etc., mix all the ingredients, and simmer together very gently for one hour, adding enough vinegar from time to time to make up the loss by evaporation. After removing from the fire add a little caramel to give the required color; let stand for a week, strain, and bottle off. Use a porcelain kettle; the less heat required to properly extract the drugs, the more delicate the flavor of the sauce.

MARTIN NEUSS.

Give Method of Restoring Tarnished Gold.

The following formula is said to give satisfaction:

Sodium bicarb	20 ozs.
Chlorinated lime	1 oz.
Common salt	1 oz.
Water	16 ozs.

This, when mixed, is applied with a soft brush, a small quantity only being necessary. Plain articles come up equal to new if a few drops are applied, and then rubbed off with tissue paper.

MARTIN NEUSS.

Kindly Publish Formula for Coating Electric Light Bulbs White?

1. Dab the glass over with thin white paint made from zinc white in place of white lead, which would darken on exposure to air.

2. Sandarac	18 parts.
Mastic	4 parts.
Ether	200 parts.
Benzol	80 to 100 parts.

This is said to produce a good imitation ground glass.

3. Another method is to put a piece of putty in muslin, twist the fabric tight and tie it into the shape of a pad; well clean the glass first and then pat it over. The putty will exude sufficiently through the muslin to render the stain opaque. Let it dry hard and then varnish with white copal varnish.

JOHN MORLEY.

Please give Formula for an All Round Cleaner for Gloves, Silks, Etc.

1. Castile soap, white	3 ozs.
Javelle water	2 ozs.
Water	2 ozs.
Water ammonia	1 dr.

Dissolve the soap by aid of heat in the water and when nearly cold add the javelle water and water of ammonia. The preparation should form a paste, to be rubbed on the soiled parts with a piece of flannel. This recipe is in use in many large cleaning establishments.

2. Chloroform	1 dr.
Alcohol	2 drs.
Ammonia water	10 drs.
Sodium carbonate	2 drs.
Castile soap	1 oz.
Water	4 pts.
3. Stronger ammonia	2 drs.
Glycerin	1 oz.
Ether	1 oz.
Castile soap	1 oz.
Water	2 pts.
4. Castile soap	1 dr.
Borax	1 oz.
Soap liniment	12 drs.
Alcohol	20 drs.
Ammonia water	4 ozs.
Boiling water	3 pts.

See also PRACTICAL DRUGGIST for May, 1900, pp. 267, October, 1901, pp. 148

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Please give Formula for Bitters containing Eucalyptus, Gentian, Etc.

1. Eucalyptol	256 m.
Tr. gentian comp	2 ozs., 6 drs.
Spts. ammon. arom	2 ozs., 6 drs.
Elix. simplex, q. s. ft	16 ozs.

Rub eucalyptol up with magnesia, mix with the other ingredients. Let stand for a few days and transfer to a covered filter.

2. Fld ext. eucalyptus	640 m.
Tr. gentian comp	2 ozs., 6 drs.
Spts. ammon. arom	2 ozs., 6 drs.
Magnesia, q. s.	
Elix. simplex, q. s. ft	16 ozs.

Mix and transfer to a covered filter.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Give Formula for Bottle-Capping Composition?

Gelatin	7 lbs.
Water	60 ozs.
Glycerin	10 ozs.

Soak the gelatin in the water, and when fully swelled, add the glycerin, and heat on a water-bath until a complete solution is effected. Add any suitable pigment or aniline dye in quantity to obtain the shade desired.

In using the preparation, it is melted, and the cork and portion of the bottle dipped into the liquid; it sets quickly.

P. W. LENDOWER.

Recent Patents.

686,985. Syringe. John H. Miller, Dayton, Wash.

687,004. Hot-water bag. Frank Crawford, assignor of one-half to W. A. Engsberg, Lakemills, Wis.

687,046. Stopper-holder for water-bags. Dennis B. Martin, assignor to Seamless Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn.

687,112. Uterine curette. Seth D. Bowker, deceased, Kansas City, Mo.; M. D. Wood, administrator.

687,243. Massage machine. Francis King, San Francisco, Cal.

687,367. Hypodermic syringe. Chester M. Barton, Hatfield, Mass.

687,376. Inhaler. John Harrison, New York, N. Y.

687,379. Apparatus for dyeing, etc. John C. Hamer, Radcliffe, England.

687,441. Vaginal syringe. Willis L. Short, Butler, Mo.

688,088. Dental or surgical chair. Gustav Holtz, Jamesburg, N. J., assignor to American Dental Manufacturing Company, of New Jersey.

688,163. Head bandage. Bettie P. Fields, Mason, Tenn.

688,581. Massage instrument. Otto Bihlmaier, Brunswick, Germany.

688,688. Syringe. Walter H. Pumphrey, New York, N. Y., assignor to Tullar Company, New Haven, Conn.

Registered Trade Marks.

37,321. Dyspepsia remedy. Sabbati E. Ullman, Jersey City, N. J. The word "Royal."

37,322. Medicinal ointment. Edmond J. Lonergan, Chicago, Ill. The word "Veona."

37,323. Salves. William Hausmann, Beloit, Wis. The word "Eggo."

37,368. Teething rings. William L. Strauss & Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Welesco."

37,369. Laxative effervescent salts. L. R. Milliken, St. Louis, Mo. The word "Lactosal."

37,371. Suppositories. Richard H. Eddy, Providence, R. I. The word "Holly-Berries."

37,375. Medicine. Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., London, Eng. The word "Phosferine."

37,376. Remedy for neurasthenia. Hubert Huxley Mason, London, England, and New York, N. Y. The word "Ner-Vigor."

37,377. Remedies for the head. Chas. H. Davis, Cleveland, Ohio. The word "Phormibed."

37,378. Medical compounds. Vaporia Medical Company, New York, N. Y. The word "Varoma."

37,380. Disinfecting, antiseptic and deodorizing preparations. Jessie Blakely, Oakmont, Pa. The word "Mentholdaby."

37,410. Scalp and hair lotion. Moorman Drug Co., Dayton, O. The word "Frigifome."

37,411. Medicinal preparation. E. J. Hart and Company, Limited, New Orleans, La. The word "Lac-Bismo."

37,412. Medicinal preparation. Harry E. Steinhilber, New York, N. Y. The word "Figets."

37,413. Medicine for animals. Lenox Veterinary Medicine Co., Lenox, Mass. The word "Acclimatine."

37,415. Sticky fly-paper. The O. & W. Thum Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. The word "Tanglefoot."

37,418. Glue and gelatin. Cudahy Bros. Company, Cudahy, Wis. The word "Sticko."

37,456. Remedy for diseases. German Medicine Co., Cincinnati, O. The word "Teutonia."

37,457. Composition for destroying insects. C. C. Sniteman Co., Neillsville, Wis. The word "Zeta."

SYRUP IRON, QUIN. & STRYCH. PHOS.

BY CHARLES H. LAWALL.

This preparation, which is of English origin, has been variously known as Easton's syrup, Aitken's syrup, and syrup of triple phosphates, and has always occasioned more or less discussion as to the method of producing a permanent preparation.

As it stands at present, the preparation is fairly permanent as far as precipitation goes, but is very prone to darken upon standing and the difficulty has been experienced of having sulphuretted odors evolved upon standing, in cases where the preparation has been made with the use of granulated sugar, which contained ultramarine. Another trouble has sometimes been experienced which is caused by impurities in the glycerin, such as the presence of compounds of fatty acids, which are liberated by the phosphoric acid, thereby causing a disagreeable odor.

A suggestion as to the avoiding of the coloration, due to caramelization, which has given satisfactory results in practice, is a very simple one and consists in making up a preparation of the iron phosphate, quinine, strychnine and glycerin. This is made up according to the U. S. P. directions for making the syrup, but instead of mixing with the syrup right away, it is held in readiness for extemporaneous preparation of the syrup.

Divided up in this manner it will be seen that this glycerite makes approximately 250 Cc. and by making it up in that quantity with glycerin, which is the amount necessary for 1,000 Cc. of syrup, it can be held in readiness and used at any time in the proportion of one part of this so-called glycerite to three parts of pure simple syrup, both by volume. If this suggestion is followed no trouble will be experienced of having the product caramelized while in stock and it can always be sent out in a practically colorless condition.

This so-called glycerole has been made and kept in the undiluted condition for three months without alteration, so it is a practical means of overcoming a hitherto unsurmountable difficulty.

An experiment was made using glucose syrup as a base instead of ordinary syrup, but the presence of calcium sulphite as a preservative in the glucose made it very objectionable from the liberation of SO_2 by the action of the phosphoric acid.

The best results were obtained by the use of a syrup made from rock candy—Am. Jour. Phar.

Pharmacopoeia of Prayers.

The latest fad in the aristocratic and financial circles of Berlin is said to be prayer healing, for which a pharmacopoeia of prayers for special forms of disease has been prepared. A lady doctor, whose fees are at the rate of two marks an hour, is the practitioner most in vogue.—Amer. Med.

Odorless Form of Viscose.

According to a French patent a special modification of viscose is free from the disadvantages which have hitherto rendered viscose unsuitable for certain uses. This result is accomplished by the simultaneous addition to the alkali-cellulose, which is employed in the preparation of viscose, of sodium sulfite and zinc oxid intimately mixed. The operation is conducted as follows: The alkali cellulose is prepared in the usual manner by means of a vertical mill stone, and when the action of the alkali is complete, sodium sulfite, finely pulverized, is added in the proportion of 25 to 30 per cent. in weight of the cellulose contained in the alkali cellulose, and zinc oxid in the proportion of 30 per cent. The stone is then made to revolve again till the mixture becomes homogeneous. After this incorporation the mixture is treated with carbon bisulfide in the usual way, and the resulting product dissolved in water in such a manner as to form a solution of 10 per cent of cellulose for example. The authors employ this product in all cases where it is advantageous to have an odorless and colorless solution of cellulose. A special use is to mix it with different white and colored pigments to form paint for priming and other purposes.—O. P. & D. Rep.

Properties of Adrenalin.

Prof. Reichert, experimenting with this drug, finds that it causes increase of respiration-rate by stimulation of the respiratory center. It causes an increase of the rate and force of the heart beats by direct action upon the heart, as both occur after isolation of the heart. Upon general metabolism and body temperature the effect is not very noticeable after doses of less than $\frac{1}{60}$ of a grain per 2¼ pounds weight, but in morphinized dogs ¼ this quantity is apparently as powerful as the full amount in a normal dog. Owing to the positive and prompt action of adrenalin upon the respiratory movements, heart, arterial pressure, general metabolism and body temperature, the opinion is justified that this substance will be of value in opium poisoning, in failure of the circulation, in prevention of collapse in anesthesia and allied conditions.—Med. Bull.

Purgatin.

The common vegetable cathartics depend for their activity upon the presence of oxymethylanthrachinons and particularly emodins. In their pure state, however, these substances are less active than the drugs from which they are derived. As the preparation of oxymethylanthrachinons from drugs would be expensive, Vieth had resort to certain synthetic compounds, which were tested upon cats. The one that was found most efficient was anthrapurpurin, the diacetate of which has been placed upon the market under the name of purgatin. It is active in doses of .5 gram (7½ grains).—Amer. Med.

The Cost of Doing Business.

It is surprising that many good business men deceive themselves in regard to the cost of doing business—that is, the total cost as compared with the total sales. If they are making a good profit such a mistake may do little harm, but if the profit is small the error may be disastrous. We occasionally hear of a retail business being done at about a cost of 10 per cent., but if the matter was investigated it would probably be found that several items of expense had been omitted and that the actual cost was nearer 25 per cent.

Interest on the capital should be charged at a fair rate, say 5 per cent. The salary of each partner should be figured as part of the expense. All clerk hire, commissions, rents, taxes, insurance, heating, lighting, advertising, traveling, postage and office expense, breakage, and repairs, freight and cartage, as well as all material used in the store, such as paper, twine, etc., should be included; in fact, the expense of doing business covers every cent paid out except the invoice cost of the goods, and no concern can live unless they add to the invoice cost enough profit to cover all expense of every description. If the invoice cost of an article is $1 and it is sold for $1.25, it is easy to say we are making 25 per cent, but if the cost of doing business is 25 per cent. of the sales, we are selling at a loss of about 6 per cent., instead of a profit of 25 per cent. It should be remembered that 33⅓ per cent. should be added to the cost to cover the expense of 25 per cent. on the sales. It often happens that a line of goods must be sold at an advance of 5 per cent. or 10 per cent over invoice cost, but if $100 are sold at 5 or 10 per cent. advance another $100 must be sold at 40 to 45 per cent. over invoice cost to keep the sales on a paying basis. Jobbers sometimes make a failure by selling goods on a margin of 2½ to 10 per cent., when their expenses average 10 per cent. on the total sales.

After inventory is taken it is a good plan to look the thing squarely in the face and ascertain the total cost of doing the year's business. If the result is unsatisfactory it may lead to greater care in the future.

A business which only pays expenses cannot be called profitable; especially as bad debts are not figured in the regular expenses, and no allowance is made for goods unsalable.—Metal Worker.

Practical Druggist Course.

The enrolment for December is progressing most favorably and the indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to send in their matriculations soon. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, and have the long winter evenings to study and experiment.

Sample lectures and full particulars free. See announcement in another column.

Window Displays of Patent Medicines.

There seems to be at present quite a fad among retail druggists in the way of window displays of patent medicines. There are several manufacturers, of some of the most popularly known proprietaries, who offer quite large money prizes for the best window exhibits of their particular products. The druggists tumble all over themselves in their eagerness to win these prizes, and many go to an expense entirely disproportionate to the largest prize they could possibly hope to win, in making a display of these proprietary specialties. Of course all this is a good thing for the proprietor, but is it good for the druggist?

This is a question which will stand a vast deal of argument. The druggist helps the other man's business by this sort of advertising, and probably makes a few dollars himself, but the demand thus created for this particular medicine is but temporary and largely artificial. The same amount of time, labor and expenditure to advertise his own business and his own preparations might bring the druggist far more satisfatory returns. It is a matter worth thinking over, at any rate. —Era.

Employers Responsibility to Juniors.

While the abandonment of the apprenticeship system has relieved the druggist of the immediate sense of responsibility for the progress of the young men under his care, he is still morally bound to see that they so dispose of their time as to gain some knowledge of the vocation which they had elected to follow. Furthermore, an intelligent degree of interest shown by the employer in the intellectual progress of his younger employees not only wins for the employer a better kind of service, but is a duty which he owes to his calling. Granting the existence of such a duty, and we feel that all broad-minded pharmacists must admit the obligation, it becomes highly important that the youths who are taken into the drug store as beginners should possess those natural qualities of mind which will give some assurance that the efforts of the pharmacist to encourage and direct the youth in his pharmaceutical studies will meet with due appreciation and bring about adequate returns.

Therefore, in selecting the junior employees from among the annual outpouring of grammar and high school graduates, the druggist should exercise the greatest possible care both as to the moral and intellectual and even as to the social qualities of the applicant, bearing in mind that he must be brought into intimate personal contact with the youth, and in a large measure his own comfort, as well as the welfare of his business, must depend upon the character of his help. It is not only for his own sake, however, that the druggist should exercise care in the selection of beginners in pharmacy, but as well for the sake of the future of his calling, which will some day depend upon the men whom he has first initiated into the art and mystery of the apothecary as drug store boys. The boy who is bright, well informed for his age, industrious and reliable will not only make the best employee, but will develop into the best kind of pharmacist.—Amer. Drug.

Origin of Absinthe.

Temperance people in Europe were recently much surprised at the discovery that the deadly absinthe was originally an extremely harmless medical remedy. It was a French physicion who first used it. His name was Ordinaire, and be was living as a refugee at Couvet, in Switzerland, at the close of the eighteenth century. Like many other country doctors at that time, he was also a druggist, and his favorite remedy was a certain elixir of absinthe, of which he alone had the secret. At his death he bequeathed the formula to his housekeeper, Mlle. Grandpierre, and she sold it to the daughters of Lieutenant Henriod. They cultivated in their little garden the herbs necessary for concocting it, and after they had distilled a certain quantity of the liquid they sold it on commission to itinerant pedlers, who quickly disposed of it in the adjacent towns and villages. Finally, during the first decade of the nineteenth century, a wealthy distiller purchased the formula, and very soon afterward he placed on the market the modern absinthe, which differs greatly from the old medical remedy, since the latter contained no alcohol and very little absinthe.

Hypnotism and Hairs.

A good deal of fun has been poked at the hypnotists, but here is one good one to their credit: An elderly woman applying to the writer for treatment, he noted her affected with "wild hairs," trichiasis. She informed him that she had applied years before to a hypnotist, who told her he could not remove the hairs but would prevent them annoying her. From that day she had not experienced the slightest discomfort from the hairs, nor had the eye been irritated or inflamed.—Record.

Chloroform for Tapeworm.

A. J. Weldon gives his experiences in the treatment of tapeworm with chloroform One teaspoonful was given in a little water followed in fifteen minutes by two tablespoonfuls of castor oil. The worm was obtained entire in the case reported.—one which had previously resisted treatment. A criticism upon this method is the advice to give chloroform in water, in which it is insoluble. The two fluids do not mix. A better method is to administer the drug in emulsion. The only objection to this is the bulk of the dose. Posssibly chloroform mixed with sweet almond oil and given in capsules coated with tincture of benzoin so as to pass undissolved into the intestine would be effective in a smaller dose.—So. Pract.

Registered Labels.

8,795. "Erb's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil." Luding G. B. Erb, New York, N. Y.

8,796. "Puritan cough syrup." L. G. Hughes, Minneapolis, Minn.

8,797 "Anti-diphtheria specific." F. W. Robinson, McLeansboro, Ill.

8,798. "Cowan's catarrhal cream." M. E. Cowan, Tecumseh, Neb.

8,799. "Phospho-pepsin." Michael E. Cowan, Tecumseh, Neb.

8,800. "Cascarilla bitters." D. Y. K. Deering, Union, Ore.

8,801. "Taggart's cold breakers laxative." G. C. Taggart, Philadelphia, Pa.

8,807. "Pollack's cream of violets." Ascas Remedy Co., Cleveland, O.

8,808. "Dyno dandruff stop" Kennedy & Kennedy, Johnstown, N. Y.

8,809. "Germitol, the universal antiseptic." The Germitol Chemical Co , St. Paul, Minn.

8,825. "Eye ease." Stephen L. McKee, Asheville, N. C.

8,826. "Rhinitis balsam." Thornton S. Booth, Watervliet, N. Y.

8,827. "Dr. Gossom's kidney and bladder cure." Dr. Gossom's Medicine Co., Chicago, Ill.

8,828, "Mills' Co-no stomach powder." Ernest Chapman Mills, Oswayo, Pa

8,839. "Heliobas." R. M. Ball, St. Joseph, Mo.

8,840. "Imperial violet cream." Chas. E. Shean, Providence, R. I.

8,841. "Acton." Acton A. Le Fevre, Lancaster, Pa.

8,843. "Scott's iodoform emulsion." The Dawson Pharmacal Co., Dawson Springs, Ky.

8,844. "McKee's vaccine." George W. Spencer, Clay Center, Kan.

Registered Designs.

35,313. Massaging device. Paul E. Wirt, Bloomsburg, Pa.

35,417. Vaccination shield. Joseph A. Steinmetz, Philadelphia, Pa.

Registered Prints.

421. "Good news for everybody." Saginaw Medicine Co., Saginaw, Mich.

422. "How do you feel?" The Atlas Specific Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

423. "Phospho-pepsin." Michael E. Cowan, Tecumseh, Neb.

428. "Dakota." Minnie Tharaldson, Grand Forks, N. D.

429. "Hot Springs tablet." Andrew V. Stephenson, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

430. "O, such a headache." Sloan Pitzer, St Louis, Mo.

432. "Baitlett's comfort water." William B. Mason, Boston, Mass.

Boards of Pharmacy Meetings.

Applicants should write the secretaries in advance for blanks, regulations, dates, etc. A full list of the secretaries is given in another column, and will be repeated from time to time. Mention PRACTICAL DRUGGIST when writing.

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & Co. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.35, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
108 Fulton St., New York

Telephone, 2277 John.
Cable Address, "Pracdrug," New York.

PHILADELPHIA

Office, 145 North Sixth St.

[All Business and Editorial communications, except purely local matters, should for the present be sent to 108 Fulton st., New York].

The Pharmacists' Manufacturing Co.

This company, which has been recently incorporated with a capital of $20,000, purports to be a mutual co-operative and protective association, as every shareholder is on exactly the same footing, no one being allowed to take less nor more than four shares of stock. It is proposed, apparently, to carry a general stock of drugs, as well as to manufacture a full line of pharmaceutical preparations. Sales are to be on a strictly cash basis..

The stock is to be divided into shares, the par value of which shall be $25. Each subscriber must take four shares of stock.

The following are named as incorporators: Otto Boeddiker, 954 Sixth ave.; William H. Porr, 1734 Amsterdam ave.; N. V. Cody, Eighty-fourth st. and Park ave.; J. Maxwell Pringle, Jr., 977 Eighth ave.; F. O. Collins, 131 Third ave.; Reeder Bros., 460 Fourth ave.; Daggett & Ramsdell, 17 West Thirty-fourth st.; R. W. Sayer, 2308 Third ave.; B. F. Dauscha, 1294 Madison ave.; Schaaf Bros., 3409 Third ave.; E. J. Emelin, 821 Seventh ave.; Henry Schierer, 366 Ninth ave,; R. Eschmann, 755 Ninth ave.; Herman Schmidt, 931 Third ave.; Louis G. Gies, Eighty-ninth st. and Park ave.; Geo. E. Schweinfurth, 866 Sixth ave.; S. F. Haddad, 89 Broad st.; Reuben R. Smith, 901 Seventh ave.; Kellogg & Co., 1031 Sixth ave.; C. & R. Timmermann, 600 Park ave.; Geo. Kleinau, 897 Park ave.; Ward & Lindeman, 2 Columbus ave.; J. Leon Lascoff, 122 Lexington ave.; C. H. White, 511 Madison ave.; Fred. Wichelns, 192 Greenwich st.

Investigating Antitoxin and Vaccine.

At a recent meeting of the New York County Medical Society the following resolution was referred to the appropriate committee, and will come up for consideration and action at its next meeting.

Resolved, That, in view of the injury inflicted on the cause of medical science and the evil results calculated to result therefrom by the deaths that have recently occurred in St. Louis from the use of impure antitoxin and in Camden and elsewhere from tetanus following vaccination, a committee, to be nominated by the President, be appointed to inquire into and report upon the entire subject of the manufacture, testing, keeping, sale, and distribution of antitoxin serum and vaccine virus both by Boards of Health and private manufacturers; the desirability or otherwise of Boards of Health engaging in commercial competition with regular manufacturers; the alleged unsatisfactory condition of the stables where the antitoxin horses of the New York Board of Health are kept; the technique followed and the aseptic precautions taken in vaccination cases in which tetanus subsequently developed; the connection that presumably existed between the sore arms caused by vaccination and the invasion of the system by the tetanic germs; and the steps that should be taken to guard against the possibility of a repetition of such deplorable disasters.

This covers the whole ground. The report of such a committee as that provided for in the resolution will do more to establish public confidence in the vigilance of the profession in this important matter than anything which could be done. To permit the existing distrust to spread and the opponents of vaccination and inoculation to maintain their mischievous propaganda of error unreproved of the truth is to invite the calamity of sweeping epidemics of loathsome and largely fatal diseases.

Carbonating Soda Water Unlawful.

Last February, the Bureau of Combustibles of the Fire Department of New York decided that the method of charging soda tanks in stores was likely to cause an explosion and that it therefore came under the law regulating the manufacture of gun powder and other explosives in premises used for residential purposes. The proprietor of a small cigar store was arrested, taken before the Court of Special Sessions, convicted of violating the law and fined $25, which he paid. Others, however, saw in this fining a dangerous precedent and appealed the case to the Appelate Division of the Supreme Court which has recently affirmed the decision.

Pharmacists and confectioners are much agitated over the decision and are holding meetings with a view to having this section of the law, which is evidently being pushed in the interests of the large soda water manufacturers, repealed.

A New Tin Can and Box Company.

It is reported that a company is being organized to compete with the combination known as the American Can Co., manufacturers of tin cans, boxes, etc., for druggists' and manufacturers' use. Druggists claim they are now obliged to pay 50 per cent. more for talcum, ointment and similar tin boxes than they did before the combination was effected.—Era.

Competition in Paper Straws.

Mr. William Thomas, late manager for M. C. Stone of Washington, for a number of years, and who practically built up the Paper Straws business, has left the old house, taken out some new patents for improvements and started up business in Washington, D. C., as the American Paper Straw Mfg. Co. He is making an improved and very superior paper straw on practically the old lines and at much lower prices.

Paper straws have largely replaced the natural article and become an established institution for the best soda fountains, hotels, club and family use, etc., and have been largely prescribed by physicians on account of their many sanitary advantages.

This new and improved brand is known as the AMERICAN STRAWS, and their many advantages have secured the prompt and hearty approval of the trade, wherever they have been introduced. American Straws can be ordered through your jobber, and if you wish to examine them, samples and prices will be furnished free by mentioning this publication.

A New Swedish Pharmacopœia.

The London Pharmaceutical Journal announces the appearance of the eighth edition of the Swedish Pharmacopœia (Svenska Farmakopén). The names at the heads of miongraphs and those of all ingredients in formulas are given in Latin, with quantities stated in parts; the remainder of the text is in Swedish. At the end of the work appear various appendixes, including lists of the reagents mentioned in the text, the maximum doses of potent remedies, atomic weights (O = 16), etc., etc. There are two indexes, giving the vernacular and Latin names, respectively, of the different official remedies.

Better and Cheaper Plasters.

The plaster season has opened and careful druggists are sending their orders to Ross, Flower & Co., Chicago, a new, pushing, enterprising and independent house, that is not working with the combination. Instead of paying $1.00 a dozen, as heretofore, they get an article just as good at 50 cents. This new house have a a full line of belladonna plasters, capsicum, etc., of every kind, and will put your name on gross lots of one kind, if desired. Special plasters on canton flannel and everything else in this line usually called for. Write for price lists and particulars, mentioning PRACTICAL DRUGGIST. A sample plaster will be sent free.

Drug Merchants of America.

This new co-operative organization has recently been incorporated under the laws of West Virginia. Their objects are to conduct a general, financial, mercantile and commercial business affecting the interests of the manufacturing and retail drug trade, to maintain an office as an exchange for unsalable goods and to effect a general purchasing system of manufactured and crude drugs, for the benefit of the individual stockholders of the company. In other words, it is a corporation formed for the purpose of buying all kinds of drugs, medicines or proprietary preparations at the lowest prices obtainable from the manufacturers, the stockholders to get the benefit of all such prices.

The capital stock of the corporation is $10,000, divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of $5 each. Only one certificate of stock in the corporation is issued to one individual, firm or corporation in any incorporated village, town or city, and no individual, firm or corporation can become the owner of more than one. Assessments may be levied by the board of directors upon each share of stock, but such assessments are not to exceed $10 per annum.

The incorporators are Henry C. Hall, Waltham, Mass.; Fred. H. Hubbard, Newton, Mass.; Wm. C. Bolton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Judson B. Todd, Ithaca, N. Y.; Thomas Stoddart, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. C. Brady, Fall River, Mass.; George C. Lyon, Providence, R. I.; Henry J. Steiner, Norwich, Conn., and Louis K. Liggett, Boston, Mass. The present officers are: George C. Lyon, of Hall & Lyon Co., Providence, R. I., president and general manager; Thomas Stoddart, of Stoddart Bros., Buffalo, N. Y., vice-president, and J. Edward Howard, No. 108 Fulton st., New York, secretary and treasurer. The directors are: George C. Lyon, Thomas Stoddart, William C. Bolton, of Bolton Drug Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; James De Moville, of the De Moville Drug Co., Nashville, Tenn.; James C. Brady, Fall River, Mass.; B. May, of the May Drug Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; E. G. Isaacs, of T. P. Taylor & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Henry J. Huder, Indianapolis, Ind., and O. C. Reed, Toledo, Ohio.

The office of the secretary, J. Edward Howard, is at No. 108 Fulton st., New York. He says that the corporation at present represents between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 worth of business every year, and that from present indications this amount may be considerably increased.

They do not anticipate any trouble in securing goods from the manufacturers, as every manufacturer would probably consider the corporation strong enough to make it an object for them to get the trade, and makers of sundries, etc., would also solicit the corporation's business.

Mr. Howard says the stockholders will be able to save money on all goods purchased through the corporation, the majority of proprietary preparations being obtained at the manufacturers' net price, and in some cases at a lower figure. "This can be done," said Mr. Howard, "by combining the orders of stockholders on one article and purchasing a thousand gross or more of any one manufacturer's product. All stockholders are on a par. In the sundry line, the stockholder, in addition to the money saved in purchases will be able to get an exclusive line of goods that his competitors cannot handle and on which his profits will be greatly enhanced. Take, for example, a soap, which can be purchased in 5,000-gross lots under any name designated by the corporation. All goods are purchased for cash, and each stockholder sees samples of goods before remitting his purchase money to the secretary."

An Old Landmark Gone.

With the tearing down of the building at Twelfth and Chestnut streets to make way for a modern "sky-scraper," one of Philadelphia's old landmarks has passed away. At this corner, just before the Civil War, was the finest drug store of its time in Philadelphia, and here Samuel Simes made both money and fame. Under Simes' management, this drug store became noted for its handsome fixtures and elegant appointment, although these would now be looked upon with scorn by the up to-date druggist, and to it came the cream of fashionable Philadelphia's trade. Hubbell, who afterwards made a success with a store of his own, was head clerk then, and many other prominent druggists gained experience there.

An Assistant's Costly Lesson.

An assistant in a drug store in Wisconsin recently learned a lesson which he is not likely to forget in some time.

The proprietor closed his store for the night leaving in it the assistant who was not yet qualified, and who had consequently been forbidden to dispense prescriptions. Soon after, a party of young people came by in carriages and a physician who was one of the party, applied at the store for five grains of antipyrin for a lady with them who was suffering from headache. Although the assistant had no right to attempt dispensing, the matter looked so simple he concluded to undertake it. What he did was to weigh out five grains of atropine and give it to the physician who administered it to the lady. It was of course not long before its deadly action was manifest; other medical aid was called and happily the treatment instituted proved successful, although the patient's escape was narrow.

It seems surprising that such an error could occur, especially since the bottle containing the atropine was taken out of a poison closet. The very slight similarity of names proved sufficient, however, to set the uninformed young man astray.—Wis. Drug. Ex.

Gilpin, Langdon & Co. Incorporated.

The firm of Gilpin, Langdon & Co., for many years engaged in the wholesale drug business and as drug millers, was incorporated as a stock company at Trenton, N. J., Dec. 12th, with a capital stock of $250,000. H. B. Gilpin and Charles F. Husted, of Baltimore, and Kenneth McLaren, of New Jersey, are the directors, and at a meeting to be held shortly, Mr. Gilpin will be elected president and Mr. Husted vice-president. The capital is divided into shares of a par value of $100, but none of them are to be offered for sale, the entire amount being subscribed and the shares being quoted at $150. The company will continue business hitherto conducted by the firm at 300 and 302 West Lombard street, the building occupied some months ago and which was formerly owned by the Charles A. Vogeler Company. The structure was erected especially for the Vogeler Company, and very few changes served to adapt it admirably to the uses of the new occupants.

Gilpin, Langdon & Co. have been in business 56 years, although the firm name has during that time undergone several changes. It was formerly at the corner of Light and Lombard streets. Years ago the first senior partner having been the late Mr. Canby, it became Canby, Gilpin & Co. About 20 years ago a big fire gutted the place and not long afterward Mr. Canby retired and Mr. Langdon was taken into partnership. During the early part of this year Mr. Langdon retired, and since then the partners have been Harry Gilpin, a son of the first member of that name and Mr. Husted. Somewhat more than a year ago the establishment at the corner of Light and Lombard streets, which had been rebuilt, was destroyed by fire a second time, only the drug mill, which occupied a structure on Light street, being saved. The firm took up temporary quarters on Light near German street, and last Summer purchased the Vogeler building, where the wholesale and the milling departments are housed together under one roof, and where ample facilities exist, together with perfect equipment for quickly filling orders.

Red Albumen.

The newspapers have recently been publishing letters setting forth the value of "Red Albumen" to make hens lay in winter, and saying it can be bought at any drug store. As a result there has been a great demand and wholesale houses have been receiving many orders daily for some time. This is another scheme of an Ohio concern who came into prominence by putting out some years ago "black pepsin," "per algretta," "hypersamphire" and other questionable specialties.

Readers of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST would do well to inform their customers that a product of this name may or may not consist of albumen and that it is unknown to chemistry.

Ricksecker Burned Out.

The perfumery establishment of the Theodore Ricksecker Co., at 22 Reade st., New York, was destroyed by fire on Dec. 22nd.

The Tetanus Scare.

The tetanus scare has not been followed by such dire results as were at first anticipated. Popular prejudice against vaccination and the use of serums has not interfered seriously with the work of the health authorities of the country. Either the people have more common sense than the doctors seemed to think or the published explanations of the recent disasters have been unusually effective. In the meantime, another investigation into the recent wholesale "murder by negligence" in St. Louis is under way, and it now looks as though condemnation, if not punishment, would be brought to the doors of those responsible for this slaughter of the innocents. It appears that the bottling and labeling of the antitoxin was entrusted to the negro janitor of the Board of Health laboratory, that records were kept in a very slipshod way, and that tests, if not entirely neglected, were conducted in a very hap-hazard and unscientific manner. It is quite possible that the city of St. Louis will be compelled to answer heavy damage suits brought by the parents of the little victims. The killing of fourteen innocent little children is of course entirely deplorable and can scarcely serve any good purpose, yet it has taught a wholesome lesson and has been the means of causing a searching criticism of all municipal laboratories. Truly, a fearful price to pay for a lesson which should have been entirely unnecessary.—Era.

Danger in Henna?

An actress recently sued a druggist in New York for $2,000 damages. She asked for henna, which she used for coloring her hair an auburn tint, and claimed an error was made and the wrong article given; as a result her hair was turned a vivid green. Several hair dressers testified for the detense and said that the action of henna was very uncertain. They had seen a number of cases in which it had the same effect when not properly applied. They said the natural oil in the hair modified the properties of henna so that it changed the hair to a green color, and that it should not be applied later than ten hours after the hair had been washed.

The jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

[A similar suit was reported in PRACTICAL DRUGGIST for February, 1901.—ED.]

Electric Light as an Anaesthetic.

A celebrated Russian surgeon uses the violet electric light as an anaesthetic for surface operations, such as the sewing of wounds. He says that the rays have also a healing influence on wounds, burns, sores, and skin diseases.—Med. Woch.

The Southern Drug Club.

Several Southern wholesale druggists met in Birmingbam, Ala., recently for the purpose of organizing an association somewhat on the lines of the old Southern Wholesale Association, the reason for reorganization being that the territory of the old association was too large for the satisfactory handling of local questions. Mr. H. H. Sinnage, of Memphis, was elected secretary, and many have since advised him of their intention to become members.

Official Food Preparations.

An anonymous correspondent of American Medicine tells in that journal of the results of an examination of a flour advertised to be free from starch. It contained enough, however, to yield 25 per cent. of sugar by treatment with acid or diastase.

The correspondent remarks that "even if the practitioner realizes how very nearly impossible it is to obtain a diet absolutely free from starch and sugar, or doubting the desirability of such a diet, he certainly does not like to be deceived into adding a considerable quantity of glucose to that which he is intentionally permitting in other articles of food."

It is a source of regret, the correspondent concludes, that "the pharmacopœial committees have not been willing to take into consideration the great number of concentrated food preparations so generally and usefully employed, setting up an appropriate standard of the various nutritive constituents, and furnishing simple and practical tests by which it may be determined how far any given article varied therefrom. It is greatly to be desired that some volunteers, some enthusiastic and disinterested young chemists should furnish a comprehensive but not necessarily minutely accurate statement which should cover large numbers of this widely used and rapidly growing class."

This suggestion is certainly worthy of consideration. When a patient is in such condition that especial care as to the nature of his diet is required, it is manifestly necessary that the physician should have the same assurance that his prescriptions in that regard will be as accurately filled as though they were for medicine.—Drug. Cir.

Novel Remedy for Neuralgia.

Naegeli announces he has frequently caused almost immediate cessation of cephalalgia and facial neuralgia, as well as forms of long continued odontalgia, by simply elevating the hyoid, or what amounts to the same, the larynx, holding it well upward for sixty or seventy seconds. This frequently requires to be repeated several times, but quite as frequently one single attempt will prove successful. We have had several opportunities to test the truth of this, and in every instance in which the plan was followed, relief was almost instantaneous. The fact deserves to be more widely known.—Public Health Jour.

Recent Deaths.

John Knotwell, Forbestown, Cal.
J. B. Collins, Frankfort, Mich.
Edward Steinkampf, Louisville, Ky.
Dr. Louis Pacetti, Baltimore, Md.
Dr. John P. Bishop, Charleston, W. Va.
James Condie, New York, N. Y.
Dr. Levi Haseltine, Bristol, Vt.
W. B. Terbell, Newark, N. J.
Edw. W. Carroll, Boston, Mass.
Alex. Wright, McEwen, Tenn.
Frederick Marx, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dr. Edw. B. Zier, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. C. Prader, Monticello, Ia.
R. N. Winston, Franklinton, N. C.
Rives Walker, Bristol, Pa.
Wm. Howell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Thomas H Bauchle, New York, N. Y.
Major Aaron Sager, Cortland, N. Y.
Wm. R. Monroe, Fresno, Cal.
Clark R. Godfrey, Colorado Spgs, Col.
Geo. Mueller, Granite City, Mo.
Dr. W. S. Millener, Spencerport, N. Y.
Alonzo W. Russell, N. Bloomfield, Ohio.
Albert P. Meguire, Nashville, Tenn.
W. H. Board, Beaver, Texas.

Edward Kemp.

Edward Kemp, senior member of the firm of Lanman & Kemp died at his home in New York city last Tuesday evening of heart disease, aged 71 years.

Mr. Kemp came to this country from Ireland with his parents, when scarcely more than an infant. He attended the public schools of this city, and early entered the employ of Hussey & Murray, then located at Old slip. Later he went with W. H. Halsey, at Burling slip, who was engaged in the East India trade, in which he became proficient, and was regarded as most expert in that class of merchandise. In 1853 he entered the firm of Murray & Lanman, which then became Lanman & Kemp. His brother George became associated with him in 1870. He continued actively identified with the firm until his illness, having charge of the financial department of the business.

He was president of the College of Pharmacy from 1897 to 1900, and during that time added greatly to its efficiency by liberal contributions to its laboratory and other departments. At the breaking out of the Civil War Mr. Kemp went with the Seventh Regiment to Washington, and to his death preserved many souvenirs of that eventful time. He ever retained a strong attachment for his regiment, and he, with General Emmons Clark, was instrumental in building the Seventh Regiment Armory. At the time of the erection of the Statue of Liberty there was a hitch in the work, due to lack of funds, when he came to the relief of the committee.

Practical Druggist Course.

No books or any extra expense of any kind are required in this very popular course. It is the easiest, cheapest and best. Sample lectures free. See Prospectus in another column.

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most published Formulas are at their best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

NOTES ON FORMULAS.

BY HENRY P. HYNSON.

Beef, Wine and Iron.

Extract beef	280.0 Gms.
Tr. ferri citro-chlor	280.0 Cc.
Hot water	480.0 Cc.
Alcohol	1000 0 Cc.
Syrup	1000.0 Cc.
Comp. spirits orange	8.0 Cc.
Port wine, detannated, enough to make	8000.0 Cc.

Rub up the beef extract with the hot water; add the alcohol and allow to stand three or four days; then recover the alcohol by distillation. Add to the residue 6000 Cc. of the wine, to which the compound spirits of orange have previously been added Finally, add the tincture of iron citro-chloride, the syrup, and enough wine to make 8000 Cc.

Compound Syrup Hypophosphites.

Calcium hypophos	17.5 Gms.
Potass. hypophos	17.5 Gms.
Sodium hypophos	17.5 Gms.
Iron hypophosphite	2.55 Gms.
Mangan. hypophos.	2.25 Gms.
Quinine hypophos	2.25 Gms.
Strychnine	0.275 Gms.
Acid hypophosphorous dilute	2.00 Cc.
Sodium citrate	3.75 Gms.
Sugar	800.00 Gms.
Water, q. s. make	1,000.00 Cc.

Rub the hypophosphites of iron and of manganese with the sodium citrate: add 60 Cc. of water, and warm the mixture until a clear greenish solution is obtained. Dissolve the strychnine, then the hypophosphites of quinine, calcium, sodium and potassium, in 400 Cc. of water, to which the hypophosphorous acid has been added. Mix the two solutions and filter. Dissolve the sugar in the filtrate and add sufficient water to make 1,000 Cc.

Comp. Syr. Hypophos., N. F., Modified.

In the formula for the above named syrup, ferrous hypophosphite is substituted for the ferric salt and strychnine for the tincture of nux vomica. A clear light colored syrup will be the result.

Calcium hypophos	35.0 Gms.
Potass. hypophos	17.5 Gms.
Sodium hypophos	17.5 Gms.
Mangan. hypophos.	2.25 Gms.
Ferrous hypophos.	4 50 Gms.
Quinine hypophos.	1.125 Gms.
Strychnine	0.275 Gms.
Ac. hypophosphorus	2.00 Cc.
Sugar	800.00 Cc.
Water, distil. make	1,000.00 Cc.

Prepare the ferrous hypophosphite by dissolving 6.72 Gm. of ferrous sulphate (crystals) in 15 Cc. of water and 4.10 Gm. of calcium hypophosphite in 25 Cc of water. Mix the two solutions and when reaction is completed filter and wash the filtrate containing the ferrous hypophosphite in solution. Dissolve the calcium, potassium, sodium and manganese in 400 Cc. of water, to which has been added the hypophosphorous acid; then add the solution of ferrous hypophosphite and sugar. Agitate until latter is dissolved, then strain and add enough water to make 1000 Cc.

Elixir Cinchona.

Quinine sulphate	1.75 Gms.
Cinchonine sulphate	1.75 Gms.
Alcohol	280.00 Cc.
Oil anise	0.10 Cc.
Tr. card. co detan.	90.00 Cc.
Tr. cudbear	38.00 Cc.
Simple syrup	300.00 Cc
Water, q. s. make	1,000.00 Cc.

Dissolve the alkaloidal salts in the alcohol by the aid of heat. Mix the alkaloidal solution with the compound tincture of cardamom, to which the oil has been added, then with the tincture of cudbear, simple syrup and, finally, enough water to make 1000 Cc. Filter.

Liquor Antisepticus.

Acid benzoic	8.25 Gms.
Sodium borate	8.25 Gms.
Acid boric	16.50 Gms.
Thymol	2.50 Gms.
Alcohol	180.00 Cc.
Eucalyptol	1.50 Cc
Spearmint oil	0.25 Cc.
Precip. calc phosph.	10 00 Gms.
Menthol	0 75 Gms.
Wintergreen oil	1.50 Cc.
Caramel.	
Water, q. s. make	1000.00 Cc.

Dissolve the benzoic acid, thymol, eucalyptol, wintergreen oil, spearmint oil and menthol, in the alcohol and mix with the precipitated calcium phosphate. Dissolve the sodium borate in 400 Cc. of water. Mix together the alcohol mixture and aqueous solution and enough water to make 1000 Cc. and filter. Color with caramel, a light yellowish brown.—N. F. Com. A. P. A.

Egg Shampoo Powder.

Borax, powdered	8 ozs.
Curd soap, powdered	8 ozs.
Albumen, powdered	½ oz.
Bergamot oil	½ dr.

Mix, and put up in ½ oz. packets each for a pint of warm water.—Chem. & Drug.

Rice's Glue Burn Mixture.

Gelatin	15 ozs
Glycerin	2 ozs.
Carbolic acid	2 drs.
Water	32 ozs.

Soak the glue in the water until it is soft; then heat it on a water bath until it melts, add the glycerin, and continue heating until a firm, glossy skin begins to form on the surface of the mixture, in the intervals of stirring. Now add the carbolic acid and mix intimately.

This mixture may be kept ready prepared, and is best preserved in well-closed glass or porcelain jars. When wanted for use it is heated on a water bath until just melted, and applied with a soft, flat brush over the burned part, where it will form a strong, flexible skin. It is said that this preparation is remarkably efficacious as an application to burns, being superior to carron oil or any of the preparations ordinarily used.

Whooping-Cough Powder.

Ammon. brom	24 grs.
Ext. belladonna (B. P. 1885)	1 gr.
Sacch. lactis	24 grs.

Rub the extract with the sacch. lactis, mix with the ammon. brom., and divide into twelve powders. The dose is one powder for a child of 2 years three times a day. The powders do not keep well, but are fairly stable if wrapped in waxed paper first.—Chem. & Drug.

Flea Exterminators.

1. Naphthalin, fine powder 4 ozs.
   Starch, powder 12 ozs.

If desired this mixture may be colored gray by the addition of 10 grains of lampblack.

2. Clove oil 4 drs.
   Cologne water 5 ozs.
   Alcohol 7 ozs.

Mix and filter.

Household Ammonia.

Saponis flav	20 grs.
Aq. lavand	1 dr.
Liq. ammon. fort	6 ozs.
Aq. destill. ad	1 pt.

Misce secundem artem.

Menthol Snuff.

Menthol	½ to 1 dr.
Ammon chloridi	1 dr.
Pulv. ac. borici	2 drs.
Pulv. camphoræ	10 grs.
Pulv. lycopodii	10 grs.

White Hard Spirit Varnish.

Mastic	18 ozs.
Sandarac	4½ lbs.
Resin	1½ lbs.
Spirit	2 gal.

Dissolve and strain.—Chem. & Drug.

Asthma,

Decoct. polygalæ	3 ozs.
Tr. lobeliæ	6¼ drs.
Tr. opii camph	6¼ drs.
Potass. iodid	2 drs.

M. Sig.: Two tablespoonfuls daily.—Le Progres Med.

Some Flavored Wines.

Lemon Wine.—The fine-cut peel of 4 to 5 lemons is treated with sherry, 1,000 Gms.; cognac, 300 Gms.; and filtered after 24 hours. To the filtrate add orange flower water, 50 Gms.

Pineapple Wine.—A pineapple of about 500 Gms. and one quarter of a vanilla pod are cut up and macerated with port wine, 1,300 Gms.; cognac, 200 Gms.; allowed to stand two days, filtered without strong pressure.

Orange Wine.—Two blood oranges are stuck with cloves, and the whole fruit is then covered with burgundy, 1,000 Gms.; cognac, 300 Gms.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 200 Gms, and filtered after standing for four days.—West. Drug.

To Kill Earth Worms in Flower Beds.

A harmless and comparatively cheap preparation is a weak decoction of colocynth or bitter apple. Aply to the roots of the plants.

Wine of Cod Liver Oil.

Gaduol now finds much favor for the preparation of "Wine of Cod-liver Oil." This is an improved formula:

1. Gaduol.....64 grs,
   Alcohol..... 4 drs.
   Syrup ..... 2 ozs.
   Fullers's earth ..... 4 drs.
   Port wine.....to make 1 pt.

Mix the gaduol with the alcohol, and add the fuller's earth; triturate well, and add the syrup and wine. Let stand for 4 days, shaking occasionally; then filter, passing sufficient wine through the filter to preserve the volume.

2. Gaduol.....32 grs.
   Alcohol..... 1 oz.
   Port wine.....13 ozs.
   Simple elixir, red, to make 16 ozs.
   Magnesium carbonate.....¼ oz.

Dissolve the gaduol in the alcohol, and add to the magnesium carbonate in a mortar; triturate well, then gradually stir in the wine. Let stand for 4 days, agitating occasionally, then filter, and add enough simple elixir to make 16 ozs.

This formula is said to yield an elegant preparation, though possibly not so agreeable as the one in which fluid extract of wild cherry and liquid malt are used.

Tasteless Cod-Liver Oil.

Fl ext wild cherry ..... 2 ozs.
Fl. ext. Licorice .... 3 ozs.
Glycerin ..... 1 oz.
Syrup ..... 1 oz.
Liq. ext. malt (not syrupy). 6 ozs.
Syr. hypophosph. (U.S.P). 3 ozs.
Gaduol .....64 grs.
Fuller's earth..... 4 drs.
Caramel.....as desired.

Mix the gaduol with the glycerin, and triturate with the fuller's earth; add the fluid extracts, syrup and malt; shake well, and let stand for four days, occasionally shaking; filter, add the syrup of the hypophosphites to the filtrate; and mix well.

All of the above mixtures correspond, respectively, to 25 per cent., 12½ per cent., and 25 per cent. solutions of cod-liver oil.

Emulsion Cod-Liver Oil.

1. Cod-liver oil .....16 ozs.
   Acacia, powd..... 4 ozs.
   Glycerin..... 3 ozs.
   Alcohol..... ..... 2 ozs.
   Wintergreen oil.....sufficient.
   Bitter almond oil.....sufficient.
   Water.....to make 32 ozs.

Place the acacia in a dry mortar of sufficient capacity, and slowly add the cod-liver oil to make a smooth mixture, then add all at once 8 ozs. of water and stir briskly until a perfect emulsion is formed, which may be known when the mass crackles upon trituration. Then add the glycerin and sufficient water to make 30 ozs., finally adding the alcohol, in which the flavoring oils have previously been dissolved.

The alcohol will also tend largely to prevent the unsightly thick deposit that so often forms in the necks of the bottles of cod-liver oil emulsions, when kept in stock. Hypophosphites may be added by dissolving them in the water previous to making the emulsion. Iron may be added in the form of dialyzed iron.

Other ingredients, such as guaiacol, pepsin, quinine, creosote, pancreatin, etc., may also be incorporated in suitable quantities.

2. Cod liver oil ....100 parts.
   Bitter almond oil.....sufficient.
   Wintergreen oil.....sufficient.
   Powdered sugar ..... 38 parts.
   Powdered acacia ..... 1 part.
   Powdered tragacanth .. 1 part.
   Distilled water ..... 57 parts.
   Calcium hypophospbite. 2 parts.
   Sodium hypophosphite . 1 part.

Dissolve the volatile oils in the cod liver oil, and the salts in the water. Mix the sugar and the gums in a mortar, add the mixture of oils and proceed to make an emulsion in the usual way.

3. Cod liver oil .....400 parts.
   Milk.....400 parts.
   Glycerin.....400 parts.
   Powdered acacia..... 9 parts.
   Pancreatin ..... 10 parts.
   Sodium hypophosphite . 12 parts.
   Calcium hypophosphite. 12 parts.
   Spirit lemon .... 1 part.

Dissolve the acacia and the pancreatin in the milk, and the hypophosphites in the glycerin. Mix the solutions, and add the oil little by little to the mixture, with constant agitation. Finally add the spirit of lemon.

Creosoted Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

Cod liver oil ..... 32 ozs.
Creosote (beechwood).....6¼ drs.
Powdered acacia..... 8 ozs.
Glycerin..... 4 ozs.
Syrup orange peel ..... 2 ozs.
Calcium hypophosphite...555 grs
Sodium hypophosbite ....555 grs.
Wintergreen oil ..... 2 drs.
Sassafras oil..... 2 drs.
Cinnamon oil ..... 2 drs.
Distilled water ...to make 4 pts.

Cod Liver Oil and Eucalyptus.

Powdered acacia ....*....12 drs.
Cod liver oil ..... 4 ozs.
Eucalyptus oil ..... 4 drs.
Elixir saccharin..... 2 drs.
Cassia oil..... ..... 4 dps.
Distilled water ...to make 16 ozs.

Malted Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

1. Cod liver oil .... 8 ozs.
   Extract malt..... 8 ozs.
   Yolk two eggs.
   Powdered tragacanth .....16 grs.
   Warm water..... .. 1 dr.
   Essence lemon.....10 m.
   Essence bitter almond ....10 m.

Weigh the extract of malt in a half-pint graduate and add the warm water to thin it, stirring quickly. Beat up the two yolks in a mortar with the powdered tragacanth and add the oil and extract alternately, and lastly the essences.

2. Powdered acacia.....2 ozs.
   Cod liver oil .....8 ozs.
   Extract malt.....8 ozs.

Mix the malt extract with the acacia, let the mixture stand for four hours, and then gradually stir in the cod liver oil. A few drops of saccharin elixir may be added.

This makes a thick, 50 per cent. emulsion. A thinner emulsion may be made by dissolving the gum in 2 ozs. of water, adding 1 oz. malt extract, and stirring in 1 oz. of cod liver oil slowly.—Merck's Report.

Cold Creams.

WOOL-FAT CREAM.

1. Lanum ....12 parts.
   Almond oil, expressed... 9 parts.
   Solution borax (1:25) ....90 parts.
   Rose oil .....sufficient.
   Benzoic acid ..... 1 part.

2. A formula in use in one of our city hospitals is as follows:

   Benzoinated lard, Lanum, Lime water } ...equal parts.
   Perfume as desired.

3. Another cold cream which, it is claimed, is very good, has the following composition:

   Borax ..... 2 parts.
   Liquid neutral soap .... 1 part.
   Lanum .....120 parts.
   Rose water ..... 80 parts.
   Perfume as desired.

4 Lanum .....2 ozs.
  Petrolatum .....6 ozs.
  Glycerin .....6 ozs.

Rub the adeps lanæ and petroleum in a mortar, then add the glycerin gradually, and perfume to suit.

This is easily made and, besides, keeps perfectly. As an emollient it is unsurpassed.

ROSE CREAMS

1. White wax.....135 parts.
   Spermaceti ..... 75 parts.
   White petrolatum.....540 parts.

Melt together and strain into a previously warm wide-mouthed bottle. Then add the following solution, hot:

   Borax ..... 12 parts.
   Rose water .....180 parts
   Geranium oil..... 1 part.

The entire mixture is now thoroughly and vigorously shaken, and then poured out into the container, which is to be preserved in a cool place.

2. Spermaceti ..... 1 oz.
   White wax..... 1 oz.
   Expressed almond oil..... 6 ozs.
   Water..... 2 ozs.
   Borax .....30 grs
   Rose oil ..... 10 dps.

The spermaceti and the wax are melted together with the oil, preferably on a steam-bath, avoiding excessive heat, and then poured into a cold mortar. The water, in which the borax has previously been dissolved, is now poured in a steady stream into the center of the oily solution, and the mixture then diligently stirred with a pestle until a homogeneous mass results. The oil of rose is added when the ointment is entirely cold.

The quantity of wax and of spermaceti should be slightly increased in summer and diminished in winter.

3. Spermaceti ..... 2 ozs.
   White wax..... 1 oz.
   Expressed oil almond ..... 4 ozs.
   Glycerin..... 2 ozs.
   Albolene ..... 6 ozs.
   Boric acid ..... 2 drs.
   Rose oil .....15 dps.

Melt together, at a low heat, all except the oils, stirring well; when nearly cold add the oils.

As inexpensive perfumes for cold creams may be used, oils of rosemary, lavender, rose geranium, bergamot or neroli, or mixtures of two or more of them in suitable proportions.

Cream Bismuth.

1. Hydrated bism. oxid., moist. 1 oz.
   Water ..... 4 ozs.
   Triturate until smooth

The hydrated oxide of bismuth should be recently prepared. It may be obtained by mixing 6 ozs. of bismuth subnitrate with 4 ozs of water, adding 9 ozs. by weight of nitric acid, and heating until solution is effected. This solution is then poured into one gallon of water, to which 1 oz. by weight of nitric acid has been added. The strained solution is next poured into a mixture of 12 ozs. of 10 per cent. ammonia water and 2 gals. of water. The precipitate is then washed several times with water, collected and drained.

2. Hydrated bismuth oxide... 1 oz.
   Glycerin ..... 1 oz.
   Sugar ..... 2½ drs.
   Fresh milk (50°-60° C.) .... 5 drs.
   Yolks of two fresh eggs.

Face Creams.

GLYCERIN CREAM.

   Spermaceti ..... 6 ozs.
   White wax ..... 2 ozs.
   Castor oil ..... 5 ozs.
   Cottonseed oil ..... 11 ozs.
   Borax powder ..... 1 dr.
   Glycerin ..... 6 ozs.

ALMOND CREAM.

   Spermaceti ..... 2 ozs
   White wax ..... 2 ozs.
   Castor oil ..... 4 ozs.
   Cottonseed oil ..... 10 ozs.
   Borax powder ..... 1 dr.
   Bitter almond water ..... 7 ozs.
   Essential oil almond ..... 5 dps.
   Bergamot oil ..... 20 dps.
   Rose geranium oil ..... 10 dps.

—Merck's Report.

Jelly of Roses.

1. Thin French gelatine ..... 4 drs.
   Water ..... 5 ozs.
   Glycerine borax ..... 10 ozs.
   Triple rose water ..... 6 ozs.

Soak the gelatine in the water over night and then heat on a water bath until dissolved. Add the glycerine and the rose water, previously mixed with a dram of albumen (white of egg). Heat until the albumen coagulates, and filter while hot through a cotton bag.

2. Gelatine ..... 1 oz.
   Water ..... 21 ozs.
   Glycerine ..... 12 ozs.
   Otto rose ..... 10 m.
   Thymol ..... 2 grs
   Rectified spirit ..... 1 dr.

Prepare as above.

Jelly of Violets.

   Glycerine ..... 1 oz.
   Corn starch ..... 1 dr.
   Water ..... 1½ drs.
   Extract violet, triple, q. s.

Mix the starch, glycerine and water, bring to the boiling point; when cold add the perfume and color, if desired, with solution of red aniline or cochineal.

Compound Syrup of Eucalyptus.

1. Fl. ext. eucalyptus ..... 2 ozs.
   Fl. ext. horehound ..... 1 oz.
   Fl. ext. elecampane ..... 4 drs.
   Fl. ext. licorice ..... 1 oz.
   Fl ext. comfrey ..... 4 drs.
   Ammonium chloride ..... 4 drs.
   Magnesium carbonate ..... 2 drs.
   Spirit curacao ..... 2 drs.
   Sugar ..... 10 ozs.
   Water ..... to make 16 ozs.

Triturate the fluid extracts with the magnesium carbonate and 4 ozs. of water, and let stand for 2 hours. Then transfer to a wetted filter, and when the liquid ceases to drop, wash the contents of the filter with water to obtain 8 ozs. of filtrate, in which then dissolve the sugar, and make up the volume with water to measure 1 pint.

2. Fl. extract eucalyptus ..... 2 ozs.
   Fl. extract wild cherry .... 1 oz.
   Fl. extract gentian ..... 4 drs.
   Fl. extract licorice ..... 1 oz.
   Fl. extract dandelion ..... 4 drs.
   Fl. extract yerba santa ... 1 oz.
   Purified talcum ..... 2 drs.
   Sugar ..... 10 ozs.
   Water ..... to make 16 ozs.

Proceed as above.

Lavender Waters.

1. Lavender oil ..... 4 ozs.
   Cologne spirit ..... 6 pts.

2. Lavender oil ..... 4 ozs.
   Magnesium carbonate ..... 1 oz.
   Rose water ..... 1 pt.
   Cologne spirit ..... 6 pts.

Triturate the oil with the magnesium carbonate, gradually adding the alcohol and water previously mixed, and filter.

3. Lavender oil ..... 10 drs.
   Bergamot oil ..... 90 m.
   Neroli oil ..... 4 dps.
   Sandalwood oil ..... 7 dps.
   Rose geranium oil ..... 6 dps.
   Tincture musk ..... 8 dps.
   Alcohol ..... 30 ozs.
   Water ..... 30 ozs.

Marking Ink Requiring no Heat.

   Aniline ..... 13 ozs.
   Potassium chlorate ..... 6½ drs.
   Distilled water ..... 4 ozs.

Heat on a water bath (80° to 90° C.) until the chlorate is dissolved; then add

   Hydrochloric acid, B. P. ... 4 ozs.

Continue to heat until the action ceases, then add

   Pure copper chloride ..... 1 oz.
   Distilled water ..... 3 ozs.

previously dissolved; and lastly add

   Hydrochloric acid, B. P. ... 5 ozs.

heating on a water bath until the solution becomes of a bright reddish-violet color. Set aside for a few days in a closed flask, and decant the clear portion.

Add to it sufficient powdered acacia to make the ink of a syrup-consistence, as it otherwise spreads in writing.

Erysipelas, Ringworm, Etc.

   Salicylic acid ..... 2 drs.
   Glycerin ..... 1 oz.

M. Sig.: Apply twice a day.—Jour Med. and Surg.

Blood Purifier.

1. Fl. ext. sarsaparilla ..... 1 oz.
   Fl. ext. stillingia. .. .. 1 oz.
   Fl. ext. yellow dock ..... 1 oz.
   Podophyllin ..... 3 grs.
   Water ..... 4 ozs.
   Simple elixir ..... 4 ozs.
   Alcohol ..... 2 ozs.
   Glycerine ..... 2 ozs.
   Iodide potassium ..... 90 grs.

Mix Dose: From one teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful three times a day.

2. Burdock root ..... 8 ozs.
   Stillingia ..... 8 ozs.
   Sarsaparilla ..... 8 ozs.
   Senna leaves ..... 4 ozs.
   Sassafras bark ..... 2 ozs.
   Iodide potassium ..... 1 oz.
   Wintergreen oil ..... 20 m.
   Sugar ..... 1 lb.
   Alcohol ..... 3½ pts.
   Water, sufficient to make a gallon.

Grind the drugs to a coarse powder, and having mixed a pint of the alcohol with a pint of water, macerate them for 24 hours with the liquid; then pack in a percolator, mix the remaining 2½ pints of alcohol with an equal measure of water and pour upon the drugs; set in a warm place for twenty-four hours, then percolate slowly, adding water to the drugs after the liquid has all disappeared from the surface, and continuing the percolation until 7½ pints have passed. Dissolve the oil of wintergreen in half an ounce of alcohol and add to the solution, with the sugar and iodide of potassium to the percolate; dissolve and filter.

The dose is a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful. This may be put up as a blood purifying bitters, blood cleanser, or by any other similar title.

3 Buckthorn bark ..... 5 lbs.
   Sodio-potassium tartrate .. 2 lbs.
   Potassium bicarbonate ... 2 ozs.
   Sugar ..... 6 lbs.
   Alcohol ..... 6 pts.
   Spirit lemon ..... 3 ozs
   Tincture ginger ..... 3 ozs.
   Oil anise ..... 1 dr.
   Water, enough.

With sufficient water make 3 gallons of decoction from the buckthorn bark, which may be deprived of bitterness by the addition of calcined magnesia, and dissolve in it the sodio-potassium tartrate, potassium bicarbonate and sugar. After allowing to stand for some time, clarify it by straining through flannel. Then mix the remaining ingredients and incorporate with the decoction.

Whitewash.

   Paris white ..... 560 parts.
   Zinc white ..... 160 parts.
   Plaster Paris ..... 160 parts.
   White dextrin ..... 39 parts.
   Gum acacia ..... 16 parts.
   Borax ..... 9½ parts.
   Alum ..... 9½ parts.

Put up in pound packets, and direct a pint of boiling water to be added to the contents of a packet, the mixture afterwards to be thinned with cold water to a suitable consistency. Tinting is managed by adding a proportion of various ochres, until the right shade desired is obtained. —Chem. & Drug.

Saponin Emulsions

According to Schazki saponin is preferable to gums, alkali, yolk of egg, or other substances used for pharmaceutical emulsions. Following are some formulæ recommended:

Castor Oil Emulsion.

Castor oil	30 Gms
Saponin	15 cg.
Water	150 Gms.

Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

Cod liver oil	100 Gms.
Saponin	20 cg.
Water	100 Gms.
Peppermint oil	2 dps.

Copaiba Emulsion.

Balsam copaiba	5 Gms.
Saponin	12 cg.
Water	95 Gms.

Creosote Emulsion.

Creosote	1.25 Gm.
Oil sweet almonds	10 Gms.
Saponin	6 cg.
Water	100 Gms.

Iodoform Emulsion.

Iodoform	2 Gms.
Oil sweet almonds	8 Gms.
Saponin	18 cg.
Water	100 Gms.

Chloroform Emulsion.

Chloroform	50 cg.
Oil sweet almonds	15 Gms.
Saponin	12 cg.
Water	100 Gms.

Camphor Emulsion.

Camphor	80 cg.
Oil sweet almonds	15 Gms.
Saponin	12 cg.
Water	100 Gms.

Santonin Emulsion.

Santonin	q. v.
Castor oil	15 cg.
Saponin	12 cg.
Water	100 Gms.

Employed thus, in this proportion, saponin is absolutely harmless.—Phar. Jour.

Cod Liver Oil Preparations.

1. Cod liver oil ..... 100 Gms.
   Saccharin ..... 0.4 Gms.
   Acetic ether ..... 2.0 Gms.
   Peppermint oil ..... 5. m.

2. Cod liver oil ..... 240 Gms.
   Distilled water ..... 135 Gms.
   Sodium carbonate ..... 0.6 Gm.
   Eucalyptus oil ..... 0.75 Gm.
   Syrup to produce ..... 450 Gms.

   To make an emulsion.

3. Cod liver oil ..... 240 Gms.
   Peptone ..... 160 Gms
   Sugar ..... 60 Gms.
   Wintergreen oil ..... 25 m.
   Water to produce ..... 450 Gms.

   To make an emulsion.

4. Cod liver oil ..... 150 Gms.
   Calcium hypophosphite .. 3 Gm.
   Sodium hypophosphite .. 1.5 Gm.
   Glycerin ..... 25 Gms.
   Distilled water ..... 25 Gms.
   Mucilage acacia ..... 145.5 Gms.

   To make an emulsion.

5. Cod liver oil ..... 200 Gms.
   Glycerin ..... 30 Gms.
   Tincture quillaia ..... 6 Gms.
   Cherry laurel water ... 4 Gms.

   To make an emulsion.

6. Cod liver oil ..... 60 Gms.
   Glycerin ..... 30 Gms.
   Glycyrrhizin ..... 3.5 Gm.
   Dist. water to produce ... 120 Gms.

7. Cod liver oil ..... 20 Gms.
   Distilled water ..... 60 Gms.
   Glycerin ..... 10 Gms.
   Gum acacia ..... 20 Gms.
   Dextrin ..... 10 Gms.
   Calcium hypophosphite ... 1 Gm.
   Sodium hypophosphite . 0.5 Gm.
   Bitter almond oil ..... ¼ drop
   Lemon oil ..... 1 drop.

   To make an emulsion.

8. Cod liver oil ..... 100 Gms.
   Bitter almond water .... 15 Gms.

Shake thoroughly together, allow to separate, and decant the oil.—Bull. gen. de Ther.

Cooling Cream.

Quince seed	1 oz.
Boric acid	16 grs.
Starch	1 oz.
Glycerin	16 ozs.
Carbolic acid	40 dps.
Alcohol	12 ozs.
Lavender oil	40 dps.
Rose oil	10 dps.
Extract white rose	1 oz.
Water, enough to make	64 ozs.

Dissolve the boric acid in a quart of water and in this macerate the quince seed for three hours, then strain. Heat together the starch and the glycerin until the starch granules are all broken, and mix with this the carbolic acid. Dissolve the oils and the extract of rose in the alcohol, and add to the quince-seed mucilage; then mix all together, strain, and add water enough to make the product weigh sixty four ounces.

Pelletierin Tannate in Tapeworm.

The following combination containing pelletierin tannate has been used with almost uniform success in treatment of tapeworm, but it disturbs the stomachs of some patients:

Oleores. aspidii	16 Gms.
Olei terebinthinæ	8 Gms.
Pelleticrin tannatis	4 Gms.
Spts. chloroformi	4 Gms.

M. Sig.: Shake well. One teaspoonful in the morning on an empty stomach followed in about two hours by a saline cathartic.—Med. Record.

New Remedy for Hemorrhoids.

Ext. echinaceæ angust	1 oz.
Ext. hamamelidis virg	2 ozs.
Aquæ destillatæ	1 oz.

Mix. Sig.: Inject two fluidrachms after each stool.

The slight burning sensation experienced after the use of the mixture soon passes away, and the peculiar cooling effect of the echinacea is felt by the patient.—Lancet Clinic.

Liquid Blister.

Euphorbium	4 ozs.
Sulphur	8 ozs.
Cantharides	10 ozs.
Acetic acid	1 gal

Mix. Digest for 14 days, then strain.—Brit. & Colon. Drug.

Stains for Wood.

Rich Purple.

Boil 2 ounces of fresh logwood powder in two pints of rain-water until the bulk has lost about 8 ounces by evaporation; then add, a little at a time, sufficient sulphate of indigo to give the shade required.

Yellow.

Make a solution of aniline yellow in alcohol of the requisite depth, and apply with a soft brush. By first applying a weak mahogany stain and then following it with an aniline yellow, a fine orange is secured.

Mahogany.

First rub the surface of the wood with a solution of nitrous acid, and then apply with a soft brush, the following:

Dragon's blood	1 oz.
Sodium carbonate	6 drs.
Alcohol	20 ozs.

The foregoing should be filtered before use.

Blue.

Place the following ingredients in a clean glass jar:

Sulphuric acid	4 ozs.
Indigo, powdered	1 oz.

and stand the jar in an earthenware pan lest they boil over. When the effervescence has ceased, add sufficient of the mixture to clean rain-water as will give the requisite shade on a trial slip of wood. Then apply to the work, using a clean bristle brush. The color is much improved by keeping before use.

Green.

In order to secure diversity of shades, make two solutions, as follows, and mix in any proportion preferred remembering that the indigo darkens the tint. The most generally used combination will be six parts of A to one part of B.

A.	Verdigris	4 ozs.
	Vinegar	40 ozs.
B.	Indigo	4 drs.
	Vinegar	20 ozs.

Both A and B will be better if boiled for ten minutes during solution.—Era.

Black Harness Polish.

Mutton suet	2 ozs.
Yellow wax	6 ozs.

Melt and add while warm

Spirit turpentine	8 ozs.

Add the mixture to the following previously reduced to powder and mixed:

Sugar candy	6 ozs.
Lampblack	2½ ozs.
Prussian blue	½ oz.
Soft soap	2 ozs.

Mix well.

Mother's Friend.

Tr. rhei	2 drs.
Ol. anthem	2 m.
Magnes. carb	1 dr.
Sodii bicarb	1 dr.
Syrupi	1 oz.
Glycerini	1 oz.
Aq. anisi ad	4 ozs.

One teaspoonful for a dose.—Chem. & Drug.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for that they cannot get complete information about, so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Dioscorsin.

This is the name of a new expectorant and antispasmodic.

Iodogenol.

This is the trade name for an iodine combination with peptonized egg albumen.

Vioform.

This is a new succedaneum for iodoform. Chemically it is an iodochlorated oxyquinoline.

Ozonaline.

This is the trade name for an "air-cleaning" preparation, the base of which is oil of turpentine

Jamrosin.

Under this name Dr Bocquillon-Limosin, of Paris, describes a fluid extract prepared from an East-Indian Myrthaceæ, which the author claims to have used with marked success in diabetes in doses of 6 drops thrice daily.—Pharm. Ztg.

Preparing Oxygen.

G. F. Jaubert, of Paris, has patented a mixture of 200 parts of chlorinated lime with 78 parts of sodium dioxide strongly compressed into the form of pastilles or cartridges. When one of these pastilles is placed in water, oxygen is evolved, the evolved gas being applicable generally. The patent claims include the use of alkali or alkaline-earth peroxides in combination with alkali or alkaline-earth hypochlorites.—Jour, Soc. Chem. Ind.

Beta-Eucaine Acetate.

Dr. Paul Cohn reports having tested the newly introduced beta-eucaine acetate upon 80 pathologically affected eyes, and upon 20 normal eyes. A 2 per cent. aqueous solution was found to be best adapted for use, since stronger solutions, while effective more rapidly, caused undesirable symptoms of conjunctional congestion. The beta eucaine acetate is stated to be far more soluble than the hydrochlorate, affording even a 33 per cent. solution. From the results obtained the author concludes that the anesthetic power of the acetate is equal to that of beta-eucaine hydrochlorate and of cocaine.

It is stated, however, that as yet it is only a matter of theoretical consideration whether the hyperemia caused by the beta-eucaine acetate may have a favorable effect on various corneal or conjunctival disease processes. The remedy is not affected by sterilization, and is stated to be non toxic. The hyperemia occasioned by it renders the preparation unsuitable for use in cases in which hyperemia or irritation already exists in the tissues of the anterior portion of the bulb, but otherwise it is eligible for use.—Med. Woch.

Dermozon.

This is the trade name of a toilet cream, the base of which is lanolin.

Fluorepidermine.

This is a synonym for antitussine. It appears in commerce as a pomade containing 5% of difluor-diphenyl, the remainder being lanolin and vasclin. It is stated by Heim to have remarkable powers in stilling the crisis of whooping cough. —Berlin. Klin. Woch

Tannalin.

This is the name given to a substance derived from the fir and spruce trees. It is a yellowish liquid of an agreeable resinous odor, which is used as a stimulating application to the skin, and as an addition to the bath, similar to the well known "Fichtennadel" extract.—Apoth. Zeit.

Sanatolin.

This is the trade name of a new disinfectant and deodorizer, produced by mixing pure carbolic acid with concentrated sulphuric acid, with the addition of ferrous sulphate, the whole diluted with water. It is a dark brown, strongly acid liquid, with a strong smell of coal tar and sulphurous acid.—Rev. Pract.

Odorless Ichthyol.

This is made by diluting in a vacuum pan 150 kilogrammes of ichthyol with 300 litres of water, and boiling under 100 Cc pressure, at about 50° C. A stream of superheated steam is then passed into the fluid through a perforated spiral tube, and the bubbles that form on the surface are blown away by a stream of superheated steam from above.—Pharm. Post.

Gomenol in Whooping Cough.

Leroux and Pasteau used with success solutions of gomenol oil in whooping cough. This substance is a terpinol derived from Melaleuca viridiflora. From five to ten Cc. of a 5 per cent. solution are injected. The effect of the drug is at first sedative. Vomiting ceases at the third or fourth injection. The injections must be continued for five or six days after the cough disappears.—Nouv. Rem.

Thansha.

David Hooper has examined the extract of the bark of Terminalia oliveri, which extract is known as "thansha." As received at the Economic Laboratory of the Indian Museum it was a somewhat soft extract, of a deep red color and astringent taste. It was almost entirely soluble in water and 75 per cent. was dissolved by alcohol. The solutions were acid in reaction. This specimen contained over 50 per cent. of tannin. When pure and properly prepared the products of the "than" tree should therefore rank with the widely known myrobolans. The absence of red and brown coloring-matters in "thansha" is stated to be of the greatest advantage in using this substance for the tanning of higher grades of leather —Drug Circ.

Plantose.

This is the trade name for the oilcake of rape-seed (i. e., the residue after pressing out the oil).

A New Carbohydrate.

J. Parkin reports having isolated from the tubers of Lilium candidum, a carbohydrate, heretofore unknown, and which yields mannose on hydrolysis, but no glucose. The author further states his belief that this carbohydrate is widely diffused in the vegetable kingdom.—Apoth. Ztg.

Purginic Acid.

According to Hoehnel, when convolvulin is treated with bases, an ether-soluble acid is formed, in addition to convolvulic acid, which he named purginic acid. On hydrolysis this was stated to give a non-crystalline hexose and two acids, decylinic acid, and oxylaurinic acid. N. Kromer finds this so-called purginic acid to be a mixture of a methyl-oxybutric acid, with the anhydride of the same acid.—Arch. der Pharm.

Ichthyol in Erysipelas.

Dr. Eschle has employed ichthyol in the treatment of erysipelas with great success. The affected region and the adjacent area of the healthy skin are covered with a thick layer of ichthyol. Speedy relief follows, and especially the tension decreases perceptibly. It is seldom necessary to repeat the application on the third day. Usually the disease comes to a standstill, and desquamation follows inside of a week. No failures were recorded —Heilkunde.

A New Carmine-Red Color.

Prof. Molisch has discovered in the stem and leaves of the Schenckia blumenaviaria a new chromogen, yielding a carmine-red color. The leaves of this plant are naturally of a deep, dark green, but when they drop off or are cut or pulled off, take on a bright-red color, which commences at the cut or break and extends to the entire surface. Twigs of the plant, when treated with chloroform vapor, in a few hours become red in all parts. The roots behave in a similar manner. The reddening is intensified when the stems or roots are subsequently treated with alcohol for the purpose of extraction.

The color-producing chromogen of the leaves may be extracted with 20 per cent. alcohol; the extract after several days is converted into a carmine-red, or a strongly orange red, fluorescing dye. The green leaves thrown into boiling water yield no coloring matter, which shows that either the chromogen or the ferment that produces the change is decomposed by heat. The change in the coloring matter progresses in the total absence of oxygen. The substance has been shown not to be rubian (ruberythrinic acid), and to have no relationship either to alizarin or purpin. —Rev. Sci.

Examination Questions of the Georgia Board of Pharmacy.

PHARMACY.

1. What is pharmacy?

2. Give the subdivisions of apothecaries or troy weight. (b) How many grains in one dram avoirdupois? (c) How many grains in one dram troy? (d) How many minims in 3½ fluid drams?

3. How many grains in 1 gram? (b) How many in 1 decigram? How many C.c. in 1½ fluid ounces?

4. What quantity of each ingredient should be used in making 1 ounce of ointment, to contain 5 per cent. of extract of belladonna, 2 per cent. of cocaine, and 10 per cent of carbolic acid?

5. You have a solution containing 14½ grains of atropine to the ounce; what is the per cent. of atropine in the solution?

6. A 300 minim mixture contains 3 grains of arsenious acid; the dose is 6 minims; what quantity of arsenic is being prescribed to the dose?

7 How many methods of making syrups are recognized by the U. S. P.? By what methods are the following syrups made: (b) Syrapus; (c) Syrupus acidi citrici; (d) Syrupus pruni virginianæ; (e) Syrupus tolutanus?

8. Define the difference between percolation and maceration. (b) Name a preparation made by each process. (c) What is a menstruum? (d) What is a percolate?

9. What percentage of iodine is contained in liquor iodi compositus? (b) What salt is used in the solution, and why?

10. What is a fluid extract: why are they desirable, and what proportion of the drug should they represent?

11. What is Basham's mixture, and how prepared? What is its finished appearance?

12. Give the official Latin names of the following: Sal rochelle, Seidlitz powder, Epsom salt, cream of tartar, spirit of mindererus, Goulard's extract.

13. Which of the following liquids have a higher specific gravity than water: Alcohol, hydrochloric acid, glycerin, ether, chloroform, castor oil?

14. By what processes are official waters made?

15. What is an excipient? Name three, and adaptability of use of each?

CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY.

1. What are synthetic organic chemicals? Mention two.

2. What is a chemical antidote? Give an illustration of the action of such an antidote.

3. How can a ferrous salt be converted into a ferric salt?

4. How can a ferric salt be converted into a ferrous salt?

5. What dangerous impurity is liable to be present in bismuth salts? How would you test for it?

6. What is meant by a normal volumetric solution?

7. Give a reliable test for the presence of a chloride in solution.

8. Give a reliable test for the presence of a salt of calcium in solution.

9. Give a reliable test for the presence of an ammonium salt in solution.

10. Mention four organic acids.

11. What are the symptoms of morphine poisoning?

12. What are the symptoms of strychnine poisoning?

13. Give a good chemical test for strychnine.

14 What is the molecular weight of ammonium sulphate $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ (N = 14, H = 1, S = 32, O = 16)?

15. Mention two carbohydrates.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. (a) What is phenylic alcohol? (c) From what is it obtained? (c) Does it unite with water? (d) Medical properties? (e) Dose? (f) Antidote?

2. From what is stearic acid obtained? What is its sole use in the U. S. P.?

3 State the medical properties of chromic acid, and why should you not dispense it with glycerin?

4 (a) What is glycerin? (b) How prepared? (c) Name some preparation it enters into. (d) State in which of these it is soluble: Ether, chloroform, water, alcohol, fixed and volatile oils. (e) What are its medical properties?

5 (a) From what is salicin obtained? (b) What acid has it been recommended as a substitute for and into which it is converted after being taken into the system?

6. (a) Resorcinol—from what obtained? (b) Medical properties and dose.

7. (a) What is kino? (b) Its natural order? (c) Principal constituent? (d) Effect of sulphuric and nitric acid and the alkalies on its solutions? (e) Effect of age on its tincture? (f) State medical properties.

8. State sources official preparations and properties of each of the following: cantharides, musk, inspissated galls, pepsin and pancreatin.

9. (a) From what is berberine obtained? (b) What other alkaloid is obtained from the same plant and what is the difference in their color?

10. (a) Pyroxylin—how is it manufactured? (b) What important preparation is manufactured from it?

11. (a) Name the alkali metals and the alkaline earths. (b) How do the carbonates of the latter differ physically from those of the alkalies?

12. Give the common or Latin name of samples. [These were the following: Potassium iodide, potassium chlorate, potassium ferrocyanide, sodium salicylate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium borate, cardamom seed, cantharides, purified aloes, anise, wild cherry, squill, ergot, gentian, uva ursi, arnica flowers, physostigma, rhubarb, myrrh, cascara sagrada, black haw, hyoscyamus, valerian, belladonna leaves, eucalyptus, ipecac, gelsemium, golden seal, cotton root, jalap, poke root, grindelia, digitalis, nux vomica, buchu, cinchona, cubebs, Indian hemp, senega, senna, veratrum viride, aconite, cimicifuga, columbo, catechu, stillingia, opium, coca, acacia, strophanthus.]

DISPENSING.

N. B.—The examination questions in this department are submitted in two sections, (a) Practical work accompanied by written notes; (b) Comment, wholly written.

Section A.

1. ℞ Camphor pulv.....grs. iiss.
   Menthol.....grs. iss.
   Liq albolene.....q. s. oz. j.
   M Sig.: Spray nose and throat t. i. d.

2. Make 4 ounces of palatable acacia emulsion of cod liver oil (25 per cent. Write in full your formula.

3. ℞ Jalap.....grs. xxx.
   Potassium bitartrate.....grs. lxv.
   M. Ft. chts. No. x.

4. ℞ Mitte suppositoriæ opii pro recto, aa. grs. ij., No. ij.

5. ℞ Aloes purf.....grs. xx.
   Myrrh.....grs. x.
   Pulv. arom .....grs. v.
   M. Ft. pil No. x.

Section B.

N. B.—Write in full how you would prepare the following recipes, giving in full any incompatibilities or chemical reactions resulting from the admixture, and state in each case the character of the finished product.

6. ℞ Tinct. ferri chlor.....dr. j.
   Quininæ sulphas.....grs. xx.
   Acid sulphuric dil.....q. s.
   Aquæ.....q. s. fl. ozs. ij.
   M. Ft. solutionis.

7. ℞ Iodi.....grs. iss.
   Potassii iodi.....grs. iiss.
   Syrup aurantii.....fl. oz. j.
   Aquæ.....q. s. fl. ozs. iij.
   M. Ft solutionis.

8. ℞ Tr. ferri chlorid.....drs. ij.
   Tr. gentianæ co.q s. fl. ozs. iv.
   M. Sig.: Dr. ii. t. i. d.

9. ℞ Bismuthi subnit.....fl. dr. ss.
   Mist. cretæ.....fl. ozs. iss.
   Tr. opii.....fl. drs. iv.
   M. Ft. Solutionis.

10. ℞ Hydrarg. chlor. mitis.grs. xvj.
    Glycerini.....fl. dr. ss.
    Liquoris calcis.....ozs. iss.
    M.

(To be Continued.)

Treatment of Warts.

Dr. Courbiu has removed warts in many cases as follows: The skin of the part is carefully disinfected, the base of the wart is transfixed by two needles (previously rendered aseptic) at right angles to each other. A piece of aseptic silk is then tied tightly round the base of the wart below the needles; the tightening of the ligature constricts the wart, forming a pedicle, and an antiseptic powder is dusted on. At the end of eight days the dressing is removed, when the wart, needles, and silk come away, leaving a small simple wound which soon heals.—Gaz. Lebel. d. Bord.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED

FROM THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

OLEATES, OFFICIAL, UNOFFICIAL.

BY W. A. H. NAYLOR.

The oleates, with the exception of zinc and mercury, are not largely prescribed, and consequently the majority of pharmacists have only a limited acquaintance with them. For the most part the published literature on the subject, although far from meagre, is not of a kind likely to be needed behind the dispensing counter. Useful references are to be found in the "Extra Pharmacopeia," while formulas accompanied by practical hints and chemical notes suitably find a place in "Pharmaceutical Formulas." My twofold reason for submitting the following notes is, because I think they supply the answer to questions which have been addressed to me, and they also give working formulæ for the oleates from material found in every pharmacy, and without the trouble of having first of all to prepare a soda soap direct from oleic acid. The results recorded have been obtained by taking the quantities in the subjoined formulæ. Pharmacists working on the small scale may therefore expect to get like products —both in respect of physical characters and yield. The soap used was a genuine olive soap of high quality, and contained 15 per cent. of water.

Aluminum Oleate.

It is generally recommended to be made from aluminum acetate, but pharmacists may find it more convenient to use alum. 1 ounce pure potassium alum is dissolved in 6 fluid ounces of boiling water, and poured, with stirring, into a solution consisting of 2 ounces of soap dissolved in half a pint of boiling water. The precipitate, which is clotty, is washed with boiling water by decantation, until free from sulfates, and dried over a water-bath. The oleate is of a yellowish-gray color, opaque, adhesive, and weighs about 2½ ounces. On ignition it yields 6 per cent. of oxid, equivalent to 3.2 per cent. of aluminum. If it is desired to obtain the oleate in an anhydrous condition, exposure to a temperature of 120° C. is necessary. For making the ointment it is sufficient to take the oleate as dried on a water-bath.

Bismuth Oleate.

The method commonly adopted for making this oleate is by dissolving freshly precipitated bismuth oxid in oleic acid, heat being used to assist combination. When so made, the product always contains a remnant of the fatty acid. Dr. L Wolff has suggested that it be prepared by precipitating a solution of crystallized bismuth nitrate in glycerin, with an aqueous solution of castile soap. A process that can be conveniently worked, and that yields a satisfactory product, is the following: 1 ounce of bismuth subnitrate is dissolved by the aid of heat in 5½ fluid drams of nitric acid, diluted with its own volume of distilled water. It is then further diluted with three times its volume of distilled water, and poured while hot, with stirring, into a hot solution consisting of 3 ounces of soap in 24 ounces of water. The precipitate is washed with hot water by decantation, and dried over a water-bath. The yield of the dried oleate, which is of a light citron color, is about 3 ounces. On ignition it yields bismuth oxid 22 per cent., equivalent to 20 per cent. of metallic bismuth.

Copper Oleate.

This is of greater practical importance than either alum or bismuth oleate, and can be easily made by the precipitation method: 1 ounce of pure crystallized copper sulfate is dissolved in 5 fluid ounces of water and poured, with stirring, into a solution consisting of 2¾ ounces of soap in one pint of water, and the mixture heated to boiling. The resulting precipitate, which at first is flocculent, gradually aggregates, and, if the heat be maintained, it separates out in a short time in the form of a plaster. When completely washed, kneaded, and dried over the water-bath, it is of a dark green color, somewhat opaque, toughly brittle, and weighs 2½ ounces. It yields on ignition 11.6 per cent. of oxid, equivalent to 9 3 per cent. of metallic copper.

Ferrous Oleate.

This oleate partakes of the instability which characterizes many ferrous salts. The water used, whether as a solvent or for washing purposes, should be freed from dissolved oxygen by prolonged boiling; precipitation should be effected in a vessel that can be stoppered, and of a size not larger than suffices to contain both the precipitate and liquid. Moreover, the whole process should be carried out with all possible speed. To expedite the later stages of the processes, the precipitated oleate, when sufficiently washed, should be thrown on calico, squeezed, and then subjected to strong pressure The pressed cake in its unbroken state should be dried at a temperature not exceeding 50° C. For the production of the oleate the proportion of pure crystallized ferrous sulfate and hard soap are 1 ounce of the former, dissolved in 5 fluid ounces of water, and 2 ounces of the latter, dissolved in 16 fluid ounces of water. In spite of these precautions the oleate will be found to have undergone considerable oxidation.

Ferric Oleate.

Unlike the ferrous oleate, this can be easily and quickly prepared through the interaction of ferric acetate and soap, Suitable proportions are 4 fluid ounces of solution of acetate of iron (B. P. 1898) and 2½ ounces of soap, dissolved in 16 fluid ounces of boiling water. The precipitate, previously washed with hot water, when dried on a water-bath, is of a deep red color, and weighs a little over 2 ounces. On ignition, it yields 8 per cent. Fe_2O_3, equivalent to 5.6 per cent. of metallic iron. It is readily soluble in the fixed oils. Advantage may be taken of this fact when it is required to administer cod liver oil in association with iron.

Lead Oleate

The following process is that of the National Formulary: 3 ounces of lead acetate are dissolved in 160 fluid ounces of water, and the solution cleared by the addition of a few drops of acetic acid; 5 ounces of soap are dissolved in 80 fluid ounces of water, and into it is poured, with constant stirring, the lead solution. The mixture is heated to boiling point, the precipitate washed with hot water by decantation, and occluded water removed by pressure. When dried over a water-bath the oleate is of a dirty-gray color, strongly adhesive, and weighs about 5½ ounces. On ignition it yields 25 per cent. of lead oxid, as against the "about 28 per cent." of the National Formulary. Lead plaster taken from stock gave an amount of lead corresponding to 28 per cent. of oxid.

Mercuric Oleate.

This and zinc oleate had the distinction of receiving official recognition for the first time in the British Pharmacopeia, 1885. Both were directed to be prepared by combining their respective oxids with oleic acid. Now they are ordered to be made by the precipitation method. In respect to the mercuric, I must frankly confess that I do not know what advantage the present official process secures to the product, nor am I aware that an authoritative statement has been made assigning a reason for the change. The old process was informative on a point important to pharmacists and physicians about which the process of the 1898 pharmacopeia is silent. The strength of the oleate expressed as oxid could be seen at a glance. It cannot be denied that for the pharmacopeia to have appended to the description of the process of making a statement of strength would have been a great convenience, since no data are supplied from which it can be calculated. There are a few points connected with the pharmacopeia process to which attention may be usefully directed.

In the first place, what is to be understood by "powdered soap?" May it not mean either that the soap has been sufficiently dried to admit of its reduction to the pulverulent condition, or *completely* dried at 110° C. before it is reduced to powder? An olive oil soap of good quality, in the form of powder, usually retains about 3 or 4 per cent. of water, and probably such a soap would be held to meet

the pharmacopeia requirements. The National Formulary directs the soap to be used in the preparation of the oleates of lead and zinc to be dry.

Is the oleic acid in the B. P. formula necessary? and in what way does it affect the product? On making two samples of the oleate, and taking the official quantities—except that in one case the oleic acid was omitted—I find that the weights and consistence of the respective products are nearly the same, and that the color of the one in which the oleic acid was used is both lighter and brighter.

Is a water-bath temperature the most suitable for drying the oleate? In my judgment it would be preferable to conduct the operation in a dark room or cupboard, having a temperature of about 49–55° C. A higher temperature greatly favors reduction.

What is to be understood by drying? To what extent is it to be dried? Undoubtedly the direction is not meant to be interpreted as meaning until the weight is constant. The indication is that consistence is rather to be taken as the guide. For instance, in taking a sample of well-washed oleate from which occluded water had been removed, and placing it on the water-bath, it was found that after two hours it had lost only about 3 per cent. It was further noted that the oleate had separated into two layers, the upper being of a transparent umber color, while the lower had a grayish, granular, opaque appearance. As a matter of interest, portions from the two layers were separately examined. The upper layer contained the equivalent of 17 per cent., and the lower 34 per cent. of metallic mercury. If the two layers were uniformly mixed the product could scarcely be supposed to fairly represent the article intended by those who are responsible for the process. By direct estimation it will be found that this pharmacopeia oleate, as used by pharmacists, will contain not less than 6 per cent. of water.

It may not be generally known that in the official formula the mercuric chlorid is in excess, and the actual yield of dry product is little more than four-fifths of the theoretical yield. On testing the supernatant liquid after the precipitated oleate has subsided, evidence of mercuric chlorid is afforded. A larger yield of oleate, closely approximating to the theoretical quantity, may be obtained by increasing the soap to slight excess.

What is the mercury strength of the oleate, and how can it best be estimated? Distillation with lime in a combustion tube, as recommended for ammoniated mercury, is rather troublesome when applied to this oleate, as the mercury, as it distils over, is accompanied by fatty matter, and before it can be weighed it must be washed with ether.

The following process, which is Bennet's, with a modification, is cleanly, easy of manipulation, and gives good results:

About 2 Gm. of the oleate is weighed into a small tared beaker and stirred with 10 Cc. of ether until completely disintegrated; 25 Cc. of alcohol and 5 Cc. hypophosphorous acid (30 per cent.) are then added. The whole is then placed and retained on a water bath until the reduced mercury completely subsides, leaving the fatty matter in solution. The liquid is poured off and the precipitate washed by decantation successively with alcohol and ether. Finally, the beaker and mercury are dried at 100° C. and weighed.

Mercuric oleate carefully prepared, and using the pharmacopeia quantities, weighs 2¼ ounces, and will yield about 23 per cent. of metallic mercury, equivalent to 24.35 per cent. of mercuric oxid.

Zinc Oleate.

It is worthy of note that the description of the pharmacopeia process for making the oleate is unaccompanied by any reference to the yield of product expected or intended. If the official quantities be taken, the dried oleate will weigh about 3⅛ ounces, and will yield, on ignition, 11 59 per cent. of zinc oxid, the equivalent of 9 3 per cent. of metallic zinc. Theoretically, normal zinc oleate contains the equivalent of 12 90 per cent of zinc oxid.

Assuming the percentage of zinc oxid found to be an average one, zinc oleate ointment would contain the equivalent of about 5¾ per cent. of zinc oxid, as against 5 per cent. in the corresponding ointment of the 1885 pharmacopeia. Here, as in the case of the mercuric oleate, the quantity of soap in the formulary is insufficient to decompose the whole of the zinc sulfate. Doubtless the insufficiency is intentional.

The oleate made by precipitation possesses at least one marked advantage over that prepared by direct combination of zinc oxid and oleic acid, in that when dry it can readily be reduced to powder.

Read before the London Chemists' Assist's Ass'n.

DIGESTIVE FERMENTS IN SURGERY.

BY M. I. WILBERT.

The animal digestive ferments have been so improved during the past twenty years through the scientific study of their physiological as well as chemical properties, and by many improvements in methods of manufacture, that the proteolytic power of pepsin, for instance, has been raised from 1 : 20 to 1 : 3000; and, according to the statements of some manufacturers, a pepsin having the power of digesting 15,000 times its weight of coagulated egg albumin is not only possible, but is actually an article of trade at the present time. This improvement in the quality of these ferments would appear to open many interesting possibilities for their use, that as yet are not fully developed.

If we take under consideration the factors that are necessary for the digestion of albuminous proteids by the peptonizing enzyme we find that all the necessary conditions can readily be secured in a wound, ulcer or abscess of the living human body, and there need be little wonder, therefore, that the manufacturers of animal digestive ferments appear to have recognized the possible advantages to both patient and surgeon, that are to be obtained from the use of a peptonizing enzyme, as a physiological solvent for cleaning out abscesses, indolent ulcers and necrotic areas. And several more or less efficient preparations, put up especially for external application, are on the market at the present time.

It will readily appeal to all that a solvent that will attack and destroy necrotic tissues, without injuring the surrounding healthy cells, offers distinct advantages over corrosive or poisonous antiseptics or caustic washes that at best only tear away or remove the superficial layers of dead cells, or if they do work down into the deeper tissues, poison and destroy many of the healthy living cells, and in this way accomplish more harm than good.

For the same reasons such a physiological solvent would appear to offer many advantages over the use of the curette, for, while it is practically impossible to remove all the debris from a wound by mechanical means, without injuring and scraping away much of the healthy tissue, we can, by means of digestive ferment, remove all foreign or dead material, without injuring the vitality of the surrounding living cell; but, what is of more importance, the object may be attained without causing any appreciable amount of pain or discomfort.

A pepsin solution that has some resemblance to at least one of the commercial preparations, has been in use in the outpatient department of the German Hospital, Philadelphia, for some time, and appears to be giving good satisfaction.

Mixed with two or three times its volume of water, and applied as a wet dressing, it has given excellent results by removing the broken down granulations and other septic materials from old chronic ulcers and abscesses, leaving a healthy granulating surface that may be treated as a clean wound in the regular way.

Following up our practice of giving a descriptive title or name to preparations having distinctive characteristics, we have christened this particular solution "*Physol.*"

The formula used by us is as follows:

Pepsin (U.S.P.)	50 Gms.
Menthol	0.5 Gms.
Eucalytol	0.5 Gms.
Wintergreen oil	0.5 Gms.
Alcohol	10 Gms.
Glycerin	50 Gms.
Dilute hydrochlor. acid.	20 Gms.
Talcum	50 Gms.
Distilled water, make	1000 Gms.

The resulting solution is a clear, light yellow and pleasantly aromatic solution that appears to keep, without any appreciable change in its peptonizing properties.—Amer. Jour. Phar.

SPRING REMEDIES.

BY B. S. COOBAN.

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Sarsaparilla seems to be the type for this class of preparations, so that our mixture must be either a compound syrup or extract of this drug. It must be a combination of good alteratives and a laxative, pleasing alike to the eye and palate. It should be laxative enough to move the bowels gently: that shows results, and results are what the people want and what they most need, at this season.

Below is a formula made from fluid extracts:

Fl. ext. sarsaparilla	8 ozs.
Fl. ext. stillingia comp	16 ozs.
Fl. ext. senna	6 ozs.
Alcohol	16 ozs.
Simple syrup	32 ozs.
Potassium iodide	1 oz.
Water, enough to make	1 gal.

Mix. Let stand two or three days. Shake well and filter.

Put up in 12-oz. green, panel bottles, and label each and place it in a carton.

Cost.

1 dozen bottles and corks	$ 50
1 dozen cartons	27
1 dozen labels	10
Comp. extract sarsaparilla	3.00
	$3.87

This makes the total cost about 32 cents per bottle.

A Cheaper Formula.

Another formula that is a little cheaper can be made from the crude drugs, costing about $1.85 per gallon:

Stillingia	8 ozs.
Sarsaparilla	8 ozs.
Burdock	3 ozs.
Blue flag	1½ ozs.
Podophyllum	1½ ozs.
Senna	1½ ozs.
Prickly ash bark	360 grs.
Potassium iodide	480 grs.
Dilute alcohol, sufficient.	

Mix the crude drugs; reduce them to a coarse powder; and extract them with dilute alcohol so as to obtain one gallon of percolate. In this dissolve the potassium iodide.

A Liver Pill.

It is advisable to have on your list of spring specialties a good liver pill, and we know of none better than the U. S. P. Compound Cathartic Pills These can be bought of the manufacturer in small bottles ready for sale as cheap as one can put them up, or even cheaper. In some localities the chocolate-coated tablet of the U. S. P. formula might take better than a pill and prove a novelty—something different from the ordinary and a pleasing change. We find that a change pays with our trade.

A Good Tonic.

A good, all-around tonic is a good seller at this season—something that will tone up the system, brace up the nerves, increase the appetite—in short, a general invigorator. For this purpose we put up an Elixir of Cinchona Alkaloids with Pyrophosphate of Iron and Strychnine in six-ounce bottles, at fifty cents, and pint bottles at one dollar. This is a most excellent tonic and sells all through the year, but of course sells best during the spring.

Quinine sulphate	72 grs.
Quinidine sulphate	80 grs.
Cinchonine sulphate	12 grs.
Strychnine sulphate	8 grs.
Pyrophosphate iron	2 ozs.
Water	4 ozs.
Simple elixir, enough make	1 gal.

Dissolve the alkaloids in a portion of the elixir; dissolve the iron and strychnine in the water; then mix both solutions and add enough elixir to make one gallon.

Six-ounce bottles cost $1.10 a dozen; 16-ounce bottles cost $2.85 a dozen.—Bull. Phar.

DISPENSING NOTES.

BY JOHN H. HAYDON, JR.

The Prescription.

In dispensing, if it is not possible to have each ingredient checked as it is weighed or measured, for the sake of safety the weighing of the more powerful drugs should be done by one man and verified by another. It is always possible if two are in attendance to call back a prescription from memory. This is a safeguard, as the memorizing of a prescription requires close attention to its component parts.

If a checking system is used, a check label should be put on the finished prescription, showing who compounded it and who verified it and the date. This will show the customer what is being done to dispense all prescriptions accurately.

Dispensing Oils in Capsules.

In dispensing prescriptions calling for mixtures containing creosote, guaiacol, balsam copaiba or the oils in capsules, it is not necessary to make a mass. Use sufficient powdered licorice to absorb the oily mixture and make it fairly dry; ascertain the total weight and determine what each capsule must weigh; then place the capsule on a pill tile and fill the capsules by forcing the mass into them as though it were a dry powder.

Mixtures of Scale Salts of Iron.

There are two rules that govern mixtures containing scale salts of iron: First, alkaloids into iron. In making combinations of the alkaloids or their salts and the scale salts of iron, select an ingredient in which each is soluble and dissolve them separately, diluting as much as possible, and pour the alkaloidal solution into the iron. If necessary use a small amount of water to dissolve the iron.

Second, tinctures into iron. To make a fair shake mixture of a prescription calling for the scale salts of iron and tinctures, dissolve the iron in a small amount of water, diluting with any ingredient that is compatible with it, and pour the tinctures into this in divided portions.

A mixture is sometimes prescribed of the scale salts of iron and syrup of hypophosphites. To make a fair shake mixture of this, dissolve the iron in a small amount of water and pour it gradually into the syrup of hypophosphites.

A Rule Governing Size of Small Pills

A rule should be established for the prescription department to govern the size of very small pills. With such a rule in operation different clerks would turn out uniform work. A half grain is best, and if the ingredients of a prescription will not make this size pill, add sufficient powdered licorice or starch according to the color.

A Wrinkle in Dispensing Emulsions.

When prescriptions call for an oil to be emulsified and afterward diluted with other ingredients, the regular amount of gum arabic must be increased accordingly. The proportion of one dram of fine powdered gum arabic to four fluid drams of oil and sufficient water to make one fluid ounce has always proved satisfactory, but for each additional fluid ounce of ingredients in the prescription add one drachm more of gum arabic. The resulting mixture ought to hold together if properly made. The thing to be avoided in making any emulsion is using the oily graduate to measure the other ingredients. A clean one should always be taken.

Incorporating Chloroform with Syrup.

In making compound syrup of white pine, N. F., some difficulty is often experienced in mixing the chloroform with the syrup; it sometimes separates even after prolonged shaking. This can be overcome by mixing the chloroform with the dry sugar and agitating it well, then when the percolate is added and the sugar dissolved by shaking, the resulting syrup will also contain the chloroform.

In making this syrup and similar preparations in which the menstruum is largely aqueous, it is often advantageous after the right amount of percolate has been obtained, to pass water through the drugs and collect enough to make the menstruum for the next lot. Mix this with the proper proportion of alcohol and preserve until the preparation is made again. By this method the drugs are completely exhausted.

An Old Idea Revived.

If syrup of tolu is desired of a yellow color, substitute magnesium carbonate for precipitated calcium phosphate in the official formula, but use only half the weight. The magnesium carbonate dissolves a coloring principle, which may not have any medicinal virtue, but gives more color to the finished syrup.

In percolating gummy or resinous tinctures, the use of a little clean, washed excelsior will prevent the closing of the outlet of the percolator. First put in a filter paper, followed by a small amount of excelsior, and cover this with absorbent cotton, previously moistened with the menstruum, and then pack in the drugs.—Amer. Drug.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best efforts will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

Will you Kindly Publish formulas for Renovating Compound to be Used on the Inside of Passenger Cars for Cleaning and Polishing?

Some of the many formulas for furniture oils and furniture creams should answer your purpose. The creams are the best cleansing agents and do not require much rubbing, but oils give the best polish. Perhaps one of the following will answer:

1. Best primrose soap.....2½ ozs.
   Carbonate potash..... 2 ozs.
   Water..... 40 ozs.
   Dissolve by heat and add
   White wax .....20 ozs.

   Stir constantly until well mixed, then remove from the fire, and add slowly, constantly stirring
   Oil turpentine .....80 ozs.

2. Japan wax..... 4 ozs.
   Oil turpentine .....12 ozs.

   Shave the wax and dissolve it in the turpentine, then add
   Linseed oil ..... 80 ozs.
   Spirit ..... 12 ozs.
   Sol. potash ..... 6 ozs.
   Water, to make.....160 ozs.

3. Linseed oil .....40 ozs.
   Vinegar ..... 6 ozs.
   Spirit turpentine ..... 3 ozs.
   Hydrochloric acid..... 1 oz.
   Spirit ..... 2 ozs.

   Mix in above order.

Consult the files of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST for other formulas. JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Please give formula of Powder to Dissolve in Water for Cleansing Exterior of Cars?

Washing powders are generally used for this purpose. We give several formulas. You will find others in PRACTICAL DRUGGIST for September, 1901, page 132.

1. Carbonate soda .....¾ lb
   Borax .....¼ lb.

2. Carbonate soda .....90 parts.
   Hyposulphite soda .....10 parts.
   Borax ..... 2 parts.

3. Soap .....1 lb.
   Borax .....1 lb.
   Carbonate soda .....1 lb.
   Eucalyptus oil .....1 dr.

4 Soap .....6 lbs.
   Carbonate soda .....2 lbs.
   Pearl ash .....1 lb.
   Sulphate soda.....1 lb.

Have all ingredients in powder form. Use effloresced carbonate soda. Put up in packages of suitable size, about 1 lb. for 25 to 50 gallons water. After using these powders, the surface should be rinsed off with clean water.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Please give Formulas for Harmless Hair Dyes?

You will find formulas in PRACTICAL DRUGGIST for February, 1901, page 30, and July, 1901, page 109. These are harmless and representative of this class of preparations. JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Please give Formula for Rheumatism Remedy?

We give several formulas to choose from.

1. Sodium salicylate..... ...120 grs.
   Potassium iodide.....120 grs.
   Potassium acetate .....120 grs.
   Fl. ext. cascara sagrada.. 4 drs.
   Glycerin..... 4 drs.
   Cinnamon water..... 4 drs.
   Peppermint water, make. 3 ozs.

   Sig.: Teaspoonful every 3 hours.

2. Potassium iodide.....240 grs.
   Potassium bromide .....240 grs.
   Wine colchicum seed..... 1 oz.
   Syr. orange or sarsae. ... 2 ozs.
   Water..... 5 ozs.

   Sig.: Teaspoonful 3, 4, or 5 times a day.

3. Salicylic acid .....150 grs.
   Potassium citrate.....300 grs.
   Glycerin..... 2 ozs.
   Simple elixir..... 4 ozs.

4 Potass. acetate.....2 drs.
   Sodium iodide .....2 drs.
   Magendie's solution.....1 dr.
   Vinum colchici sem.....2 drs.
   Syr. lemon.....1 dr.
   Aq. cinnamon ... .3 ozs.

   Sig.: One teaspoonful four times a day.

In chronic rheumatism also direct the free use of lithia water. JOHN MORLEY.

Can you give a Formula for a Good, Strong Sheep Dip to put up in Pint and Quart Bottles, to Retail at 15 and 25 Cents?

We should think crude carbolic acid would answer your purpose. Try the following:

   Soap ..... 1 lb.
   Crude carbolic acid .....16 ozs.
   Water ....50 gal.

Put the acid up in bottles with a label, with these directions: Dissolve one pound of soap in a gallon or more of boiling water; add contents of bottle, stirring thoroughly. Then add to tank containing 50 gallons of water. Keep the mixture well thinned and do not let it get into the mouth, nostrils or eyes of the sheep. Hold each sheep in the bath not less than half a minute.

In the above packages, if you used arsenic or calcium sulphuret, you would not have enough in solution to be of any practical value. Besides it is better not to use such a dangerous poison as arsenic when it can be avoided. JOHN MORLEY.

Please Publish formulas for Catarrh Cream?

   Vaseline..... 1 oz.
   Thymol .... 3 grs.
   Carb bismuth .....15 grs.
   Wintergreen oil..... 2 m.

2. Boric ac.....120 grs.
   Menthol .... 10 grs.
   Thymol ..... 24 grs.
   Eucalyptol..... .... 16 dps.
   Bismuth subcarbonate....120 grs.
   Cold cream .....360 grs.
   Petrolatum .....300 grs.

   Dissolve the menthol and thymol in the petrolatum, previously melted, allow the solution to solidify, add the other ingredients, and mix.

3. Menthol..... 5 grs.
   Soda bicarb..... .30 grs.
   Soda chor .....15 grs.
   Zinc oxid.....10 grs.
   Petrolatum ..... 1 oz.

   Melt the petrolatum, dissolve in it the menthol, and add this to the other ingredients, which should have been reduced to a very fine powder, and stir until cold.

4. Menthol..... 5 grs.
   Salol .....15 grs.
   Vaseline..... 6 drs.
   Lanolin .... 6 drs.
   Ol. lavander, q. s. JOHN MORLEY.

Please give Formulas for Odorless Disinfectants?

A number of formulas have been given in various issues of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST. Perhaps one of these will answer:

1. Ferric chloride..... 4 parts.
   Zinc chloride ..... 5 parts.
   Aluminum chloride..... 5 parts.
   Calcium chloride..... 4 parts.
   Manganese chloride .... 3 parts.
   Water ....69 parts.

   If desired, 10 grs. of thymol and 2 drs. of oil of rosemary, previously dissolved in about 12 drs. of alcohol, may be added to each gallon.

2. Alum..... 10 parts.
   Sodium carbonate..... 10 parts.
   Ammonium chloride ... 2 parts.
   Sodium chloride..... 2 parts.
   Zinc chloride ..... 1 part.
   Hydrochloric acid, q. s.
   Water.....100 parts.

   Dissolve the alum in about 50 parts of boiling water, and add the sodium carbonate. The resulting precipitate of aluminum hydrate dissolve with the aid of just sufficient hydrochloric acid, and add the other ingredients previously dissolved in the remainder of the water.

3. Mercuric chloride ..... 1 parts.
   Cupric sulphate..... 10 parts.
   Zinc sulphate ..... 50 parts.
   Sodium chloride ..... 65 parts.
   Water, to make.....1000 parts.

P. H. QUINLEY.

Give a Method for Cleaning Rusty Instruments?

Fill a suitable vessel with a saturated solution of stannous chloride (chloride tin) in distilled water. Immerse the rusty instruments and let them remain over night. Rub dry with chamois after rinsing in running water, and they will be of a bright silvery whiteness.

THOS. WILLETTS.

How is Thompson's Emulsion of Linseed Oil Prepared?

   Irish moss.....2½ drs.
   Water..... 1 pt.

   Boil and strain, then add
   Linseed oil ..... 5 ozs.
   Glycerin .....1 oz. 5 drs.
   Simple syrup ..... 3 ozs.
   Wintergreen oil... .....40 m.
   Cinnamon oil .....40 m
   Diluted hydrocyanic acid ..40 m.

Make an emulsion after the usual method. P. H. QUINLEY.

Please Correct this Formula for Dyeing Hair. Sage Leaves, Black Tea, Arnica Flowers?

We suggest that you make a decoction of one ounce of each to a pint of water, add 10 per cent. of alcohol and filter. To be applied after washing head to free from grease.

This combination was formerly very popular as a hair dye, but is now little used, the modern methods being much more satisfactory. Consult files of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST for formulas.

JOHN MORLEY.

To Repolish Tortoise Shell, Etc.

If the articles are not deeply scratched, rub with a woolen cloth charged with the best quality of German putz-pomade, cut with a few drops of olive oil. After polishing wash with castile soap and gloss off with chamois, or a soft, clean, old silk handkerchief. If scratched, but not very deeply, smooth down with rouge cloth and proceed as above. If very deeply scratched it may be necessary to scrape down with a steel scraper (a sharp knife blade will answer) or broken glass, then rub with flour of emery until all scraper marks vanish, and finish as above described. All carved or molded parts should be scrubbed with an old, stiff toothbrush charged with putz-pomade, then with a softer brush charged with Spanish whiting and ammonia, and finally with soap and water, and finished with chamois. Little pieces of soft white pine, cork, alder pith, etc., may be used for getting into the carvings, but usually this will not be necessary.—West. Drug.

Varnish Made from Celluloid Films.

With a nail-brush and some warm water thoroughly clean away all traces of the gelatin coating or image-bearing film, so that you have nothing left but the clean celluloid. Lay this aside to dry thoroughly. Then cut up into small bits, place in a bottle and add methylated spirit, shaking the bottle occasionally. Adjust the proportions of celluloid and solvent (spirit) so as to get a fairly thick creamy solution. Apply this to the label and you have a water proof varnish. Either a small brush or the end of a feather can be used for applying this varnish. This will not only keep the labels clean and legible, but will make them hold tight to the bottles.—Montreal Phar. Jour

Filtration of Thick Liquids.

W. G. Stratton recommends chamois leather as an excellent filtering medium for thick liquids. The chamois should be well rinsed in cold water, and, after being wrung, it should be affixed to the top of the funnel so as not to hang down very deeply Small clothes-line pegs are useful for this purpose. Immediately after use, the chamois should be well washed and carefully dried. The same piece may thus be kept serviceable for a large number of filtrations.—Chem. & Drug.

Copper Mirror on Glass.

According to a recent German patent, a copper mirror on glass may be obtained by bringing the cleaned glass surface in contact with an alkaline solution of copper chloride containing some zinc chloride, and to which some organic reducing agent, such as sugar and glycerin, together with formaldehyde, have been added. The process may be rendered more certain in results by adding to the copper-chloride solution some ammonium nitrate and Rochelle salt, or platinum or gold chloride.—Chem. Zeit.

Recent Patents.

688,864. Inhaler. Solomon M. Kemp, Baltimore, Md.

688,881. Syringe-nozzle. Russell Parker, Brooklyn, N. Y.

689,355. Atomizer. Anton C. Eggers, Brooklyn, N. Y.

689,818. Syringe. Addison W. Hitt, San Francisco, Cal.

689,972. Syringe. Alcinous B. Jamison, New York, N. Y.

689,987. Nursing-nipple. David Pick, Salzburg, Austria-Hungary.

690,094. Hernial truss. Karl Beyer, Cologne, Germany.

690,337. Disinfecting apparatus. Isaiah W. Willits, Bloomsburg, Pa.

690,624. Hernial truss. Lucius A. Smith, Topeka, Kans.

690,719 Sterilizer for surgeons' use. Charles E. Norton, Lewiston, Me.

690,848. Toilet cream. John C. Fleming, Summit, N. J.

Registered Trade Marks.

37,475. Remedy for diseases. William C. Alpers, New York, N. Y. The word "Potassacol."

37,476. Remedy for diseases William C. Alpers, New York, N. Y. The word "Morphacol."

37,477. Antiseptic ointment and powder. Aseptinol Mfg. Company, Baltimore, Md. The word "Aseptinol."

37,499. Soaps and perfumery. Colgate & Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Dactylis."

37,500. Catarrh remedies. Walter K. Peck, New York, N, Y. The word "Kroywen."

37,501. Internal remedies for coughs, etc. Radcliffe Brothers, Hamilton, Ohio. The word "Sherrynol."

37,503. Liniment. Austin Roberts, North Collins, N. Y. The word "Gem."

37,572. Teething rings. William L. Strauss & Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Buya."

37,573. Chemicals. Chemische Fabrik Dr. Adolf Heinemann, Eberswalde, Germany. The word "Gallogen."

37,574. Chemical preparations. The Dunbar Co., Boston, Mass. The words "Driftwood Blaze."

37,578. Remedy for colds, coughs, and grippe. William C. Simpson, Vienna, Ill. The word "Kil Kol."

37,579. Remedy for rheumatism. Valentiner & Schwarz, Leipzig-Plagwitz, Germany. The word "Fluorrheumin."

37,581. Medicine. Romoc Co., Boston, Mass. The word "Romoc."

37,583. Tonic. Thomas A. Miller, Toledo, O. The word "Oxogen."

37,586 Salve. Edward I. Rice, Syracuse, N. Y. The words "Dolly Dutton."

37,612. Remedy for wounds and burns. Valentiner & Schwarz, Leipsic Plagwitz, Germany, The word "Neodermin."

37,613. Remedy for diseases. Benigno Romero, Las Vegas, N. M. The words "La Sanadora."

37,614. Remedy for diseases. Max Lichtenstein, Jerome, Ariz. The word "Hustler."

37,615. Medicinal preparation. The Dominion Drug Co., Limited, Hamilton, Canada. The word "Dominion."

Registered Prints.

437. "Hill's cascara quinine bromide." The Gray Lithograph Company, New York, N. Y.

440. "Delmac liver regulator." Delmac Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Registered Designs.

35,468. Druggist's label-case. Alexander S. Baird, New York, N. Y.

Registered Labels.

8,849. "Lin-menthis Greene" Edwin R. Greene, Providence, R. I.

8,850. "Tupelo." George E. Thompson, Boston, Mass.

8,851. "Mermaid genuine pain expeller." Mermaid Genuine Pain Expeller Co., Chicago, Ill.

8,852. "Nature's remedies." Warner Medical Co., Boston, Mass.

8,853. "Rheumaticura." The Rheumaticura Co., Lewisburg, Pa.

8,854. "C. E. Mull's perfect manhood remedy." Charles E. Mull, Kansas City, Mo.

8,855. "Beckwith's wonderful toothache cure." Townsend Beckwith, Big Flats, N. Y.

8,865. "Steinbrecher's celebrated specific." Louis Steinbrecher, Chicago, Ill.

8,866. "Preventina." Scott & Bowne, New York, N. Y.

8,867. "Thomas' oxy-mul." Thomas Axtell, Denver, Col.

8,868. "Higgins' eczema cure." William J. Higgins, Brooklyn, N. Y.

8,869. "Sirop de Goudron D'Huile de Foi de Morue et Licorice." Bilodeau Freres, Rochester, N. Y.

8,870. "Thistledown." Joseph Harrie Hogan, Chicago, Ill.

8,871. "Hillier's fragrant English violets." Isaac V. S. Hillier, Cranford, N. J.

8,880. "Rescue." Charles L. Robb, Bellefoutaine, O.

8,881. "Velvet skin complexion cream." The C. W. Waterman Co., Fleming, Kan.

8,889. "De Grath's liniment." A. B. De Grath, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Department is open to our Readers for short items of interest to the Trade.

Official Food Preparations.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

The article in the January number of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST on official food preparations is most timely. It is a subject of great interest to physicians, who experience much difficulty in finding food preparations uniformly reliable for infants and invalids. There is no question in my mind but that the trouble is caused from adulteration either by cheaper materials or preservatives which retard assimilation in a system already weakened.

Physicians have not the time or the means to examine into the purity of the various foods offered, and so must depend on the word of the manufacturer. Druggists have done much good in raising the standard of pharmaceutical preparations; if they would also take up the subject of foods, formulate some simple tests and prepare a uniform line of infant and invalid foods, the purity of which could be depended on, they would do a good work. They would still further increase the obligation of physicians for what they have done for the advancement of therapeutics. There is no reason why the Committees of Revision of the Pharmacopœia and National Formulary should not take up this very important matter and include these in their pages. MEDICUS.

The Proper Storage of Vaccine, Etc.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

Is it not possible that some of the trouble with antitoxin and vaccine is caused from improper storage? In many places no precautions are taken; and they are all kept in drawers, often alongside of a radiator, or in cases exposed to the light. It is well known that they should be kept in a cool, dark place, as near a uniform and proper temperature as possible. Who can tell what changes take place even when the package has been prepared under the most aseptic conditions and properly sealed when not so kept?

There is no excuse for such carelessness, but some people do not think, even when they know better. It might be a great convenience if soda fountain makers would build a small compartment near the ice-box for the storage of virus, antitoxin, tuberculin and culture media. Many fountains have a compartment for the storage of magnesia, etc., and it has been suggested that vaccine, etc., be put in glass stoppered jars and stored there; if all conditions were right, it would be, of course, preferable to store them in a place entirely separate. But wherever kept, they should always be cool and at a uniform temperature, and advantage should be taken of the return privilege, so that the supply is always fresh.

MARKET STREET.

Sunflower-Seed Oil

Consul Ravndal reports from Beirut that olive oil has many uses, but more substitutes and few salads are compounded without the aid of one of them. Cotton seed oil is a favorite substitute, but, according to an Egyptian newspaper, this is soon to find a sturdy rival in the form of the seed of the sunflower. Experiments made by German chemists have convinced them, it seems, of the availability of this cheap raw material, and it may shortly become a valuable article of commerce. It is said to be convertible to many uses, and, besides having possibilities as a lamp oil, may be used for dyeing purposes, and in soap making.—Sci. Am.

To Remove Grease Spots from Books.

Grease spots, no matter how old, may be removed from books by applying a hot solution of potassium hydrate of varying strength from 3% to 5%, according to the age of the stain. To do this saturate a piece of thick bibulous paper with the solution and apply it to the back of the leaf. Place 2 or 3 leaves of bibulous paper on the front, turn the whole over on a narrow board, and with a hot iron go over the stain. If the first application does not remove the stain, repeat the operation. As the grease is removed dip another sheet of bibulous paper in water acidulated with 4% or 5% of hydrochloric acid, apply it to the back of the leaf in the same manner as before and iron until the paper is dry. This restores the faded printing and makes the paper bright and fresh. With fresh stains, bibulous paper saturated with carbon disulphide, benzin, benzol, ether, chloroform, or even rectified oil of turpentine, will answer. Wax yields to the same treatment, provided all surplus wax be first scraped off the surface.—N. Drug.

Asepsis of Hands.

A piece of pumice stone, boiled and kept in an antiseptic, is most effective to render the surgeon's hands aseptic, and "give him a new skin." It is far superior to the nail brush. Tests on dogs and rabbits whose intestines and peritoneum were handled after the hands had been rubbed with pumice stone in soapy water demonstrated the absence of pathogenic germs.

Practical Druggist Course.

The enrolment for December is progressing most favorably and the indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to send in their matriculations soon. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, and have the long winter evenings to study and experiment.

Sample lectures and full particulars free. See announcement in another column.

ADVERTISING METHODS.

We all know that different territory requires different methods of publicity, and no one not on the ground can map out a suitable advertising course. Every business man has to work out his own advertising salvation, but the help of experienced men makes it easier. We invite our readers to send samples of their labels, circulars, booklets and newspaper ads. for criticism and review, and to write us regarding anything in which we can be of assistance. Your hearty co-operation will make our services more useful to all interested. Address all correspondence to the Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST.

Prepare for Spring Trade.

It is time to prepare a campaign to secure your share of trade in spring remedies and house-cleaning specialties. The demand for these will commence in some localities in another month. There is always a good demand for blood remedies, toilet preparations and cleansing fluids in the spring, and there is no reason why you should not push your own in place of helping some one else to accumulate a fortune.

If you haven't a line of your own preparations, but purpose putting one up, it is time to commence, as it takes time to secure bottles and labels and prepare advertising matter. Don't use the regular packages and labels, but have original designs of labels made and adopt a distinctive package. This will become known to all your customers, and everyone seeing a package will recognize it as from your store. It will be a constant advertisement. Individuality is what distinguishes a man from his fellows, and what makes a certain line of goods stand out among others of its class.

You should have a good blood purifier, tonic and liver pill, bug destroyer, rat paste, disinfectant, furniture polish, silver polish, cleaning fluid, moth destroyer, insect powder, also several toilet preparations to start with. They do not cost much to prepare, and every package sold is an advertisement for your store. Good formulas may be found by consulting the files of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST. Everything should be ready at least two weeks before the probable demand, and advertising commenced so as to familiarize the people with your goods, and when they are ready to buy you will get a greater share of the trade.

Letter to Recent Mothers.

A well known concern marketing an infant food, recently sent out a letter asking druggists to mail them monthly a list of births in their town. The idea suggests itself as useful to the druggist for his own ends. Let him watch the births in the newspapers, and at short intervals get a list of recent births from the registrar. Send a neat letter of congratulation to the mother, together with a souve-

nir for the new arrival, or a diary entitled, "Sayings and doings of baby from birth to five years old."—compliments of Blank, druggist.

All know how proud parents are of the baby. This book would be shown to every one that goes to see him, so would advertise you to friends as well. Enclose also booklet on Infant Foods and mother's and infants' supplies.

Window Display of Cough Syrup.

Make a pyramid of five boxes of different sizes, having top one about a foot square, and cover with black paper or cloth. On top of the pyramid place a single bottle of cough syrup, and arrange others around the base. Put a large sign on the window reading:

This pyramid shows the increase
in sales of
White Pine Cough Syrup
during the past five
years.

Then on each one of the boxes put a sign for the year, with the number of bottles sold; for example:

For top box.	For bottom box.
1898	1902
290 Bottles.	670 Bottles to date.

Use red or pink paper or cloth for background. Make your display after a sudden change in the weather.

Thermometer in Window Displays.

A good display can be made by filling a window with drugs and chemicals and placing a thermometer in center with a sign over it reading:

THERMOMETERS VARY
BUT THE QUALITY OF
OUR DRUGS
NEVER VARIES.

For a good hot soda display, cover the bottom of window with absorbent cotton to represent snow and icebergs and sprinkle with silver dust to give frost effect. In the centre of window have a large thermometer with heat arranged to keep mercury standing about 110°. Above this hang a large hot soda sign framed with absorbent cotton, sprinkled with silver dust and arranged to represent icicles.

The same idea can be used in summer time by putting one or two ice cream freezers in window and using cold air to keep temperature down. In both cases you could make display more effective by having thermometer outside the window to show temperature outdoors.

A Card to Hang in Kitchens.

A Philadelphia druggist has had printed on heavy cardboard a table showing the length of time required for cooking the principal articles of food, tables of domestic measurement, rules for testing the oven, baking, etc., and a list of the various cuts of meat with their usual weight and best way of cooking—in fact, a complete encyclopedia of domestic information; and between these tables he has a list of the various spices and condiments he keeps, with quotations of prices in small amounts and quantity. The advertisement is finished up with brief notes of the times of mail collection in his neighborhood, addresses of doctors, telephone numbers, street car service, and a list of the conveniences at the disposal of the public in his store. The card is one that nine out of ten housewives will hang up in their kitchen and refer to daily.

Catch Lines for Booklets, Etc.

Not how cheap, but how good.

Prescriptions are our specialty.

Quality first, last, and always.

We dispense what is prescribed.

We have the physician's confidence.

Don't forget we put up prescriptions.

The best is none too good for the sick.

Our prescription facilities are the best.

If we havn't what you want we will get it.

The doctor looks to the druggist for results.

Pure fresh drugs give quick and certain results.

Varied experience is essential to a good dispenser.

We recognize the importance of accuracy in dispensing.

We invite comparison in prescription work and prices.

Any person can mix drugs. Only a qualified pharmacist can dispense.

If the physician does not get the results he is looking for it is owing to toleration or idiosyncrasy of the patient and not the fault of the drugs if prescription is dispensed at Blank's drug store.

The Prosperous Merchant.

The prosperous merchant is one who studies the situation carefully and buys only salable goods. He lets the public know, by judicious advertising, that he desires patronage. He trusts only what he can afford to lose, if accounts are not paid, and does not jeopardize his credit by being too free with goods that the wholesaler has intrusted to his care. He keeps his stock clean, neat and well displayed. He allows no odds and ends to accumulate, to burden his room with their useless presence. He pays his bills promptly, which insures a good financial rating. He is affable and agreeable. He watches carefully all details and attends strictly to business and lives within his income.—Ohio Merchant.

White Lanolin.

Lanolin is said to be rendered perfectly white by working up with a little solution of hydrogen peroxide. Lanolin so bleached makes an excellent basis for toilet creams, but should not be used for medicinal preparations on account of the free oxygen it contains favoring oxidation.

Ads in Packages.

Every time a package goes out of your store which does not contain some advertising matter, you are losing an opportunity to make your store the store of the town.

Each package you send out is proof that a sale has been made. Every sale is supposedly of goods that are going to give the customer full value, and are going to give satisfaction. This will create a favorable impression. Every sale proves that some person has shown a disposition to trade with you.

Now this disposition is either great or small. In either case it can be made greater. And one of the most effective methods to bring about this desired effect is to place advertising matter in the packages you send out.

Every woman who buys goods at your store only needs the reminder that you have something else of interest to her to bring her to your store again. If she has bought a cake of soap, for instance, use advertising matter telling of the New York fad in perfumery. You can suggest to her that you have a large assortment of just such perfumes as New York women are going crazy over, and at the right prices. Tell her that you are going to let her have first choice, before putting them on regular sale, and thus give her the opportunity of selecting from a complete stock. This in recognition of her trading with you. When she has bought the perfumery, other toilet articles can be advertised in that package. So every department in your store can get its share of publicity at a nominal cost.

To Ebonize Small Pieces of Wood.

To do this, into a copper kettle, or vessel, of sufficient size, put 100 parts of logwood chips, then put in the pieces of wood to be ebonized packed in a compact manner, fill the vessel with water and let boil for about 3 hours. Now add 8 parts of copper acetate, 8 parts of iron sulphate, and 4 parts of bruised nut galls, and continue the boiling for 2 hours, replacing the water lost by evaporation from time to time. The result will be all that can be desired, an intense black being communicated to the wood.—West. Drug.

Solar Rays and Germination.

According to T. Tammes, the direct rays of the sun, which have such a destructive effect on bacteria, have no influence, one way or the other, on the germinating power of the seeds of the higher plants, even after long exposure. This was found to be the case with seeds of Oryza sativa, Helianthus annuus, Erodium cicutarium, Datura stramonium, Allium fistulosum, Erythræa centarium, Nicotiana rustica, and Vicia faba.

Important Medical Meetings.

Medical Society of the Missouri Valley, at Lincoln, Neb., March 20. Dr. Charles Wood Fassett, Sec., St. Joseph, Mo.

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & CO. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.35, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
108 Fulton St., New York

Philadelphia Office, 145 North Sixth St.

[All Business and Editorial communications, except purely local matters, should for the present be sent to 108 Fulton st., New York].

Long Distance Telephone Connection.
Cable Address, "Pracdrug," New York.

Pharmaceutical Library for Chicago.

The presentation to the Crerar Library of a number of pharmaceutical works by Albert E. Ebert, has added stimulus to a movement to establish a pharmaceutical library in Chicago. It is the intention of Prof. Lloyd and his brothers to turn the Lloyd Library over to some institution as soon as they find the proper place, but prefer it to remain in the West. Dr. Clement W. Andrews has been in communication with Dr. Lloyd with a view to securing this valuable collection of books for the Crerar institution.

Against Sampling Patent Medicines.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio legislature to prohibit the dangerous practice of distributing drugs in the form of samples. During the past year 17 accidents and 14 deaths have resulted from this method of advertising, in every case the victim being a child. The bill provides for a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one hundred days or less than thirty days or both, at the discretion of the court, for each and every violation.

Was Ignorant of Drug Law.

Henry Rueckert, a general dealer of London, Jefferson county, Wis., was before the court at Jefferson for selling drugs contrary to the law. He pleaded guilty, stating he purchased the goods from a wholesale house in Milwaukee and supposed he had a right to sell them. Sec'y Heimstreet, on behalf of the Board of Pharmacy, asked that no fine be imposed if he close out his stock of drugs,

Foreign Trade Department.

The large and rapidly increasing export business of American manufacturers of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, pharmaceutical supplies, etc, suggests a great need for a first class medium to assist manufacturers in their efforts on these lines, and we have been requested to publish a foreign supplement and push the circulation of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST more largely than ever in all Foreign countries around the world.

This department will be in charge of parties who have travelled extensively, understand all the principal languages, and have had large experience in the introduction and extension of American products all over the globe. Parties who are interested will regularly receive a confidential supplement, some weeks in advance of its regular publication, which will contain a large amount of valuable information, that must be acted upon promptly to get the best results.

We will also furnish those interested with accurate lists of all the leading importers and dealers in the principal cities abroad, together with other very important and confidential information which will enable them to more rapidly push their foreign trade on safe, practical and more successful lines.

This foreign circulation begins with the next issue, March, a very large number of copies of which issue will be sent to all the principal import houses and dealers, so as to thoroughly cover the seven Colonies of Australia. The April and subsequent numbers will be managed in the same way, but will reach entirely different countries each month.

Trade Secrets Protected by Law.

The G. F. Harvey Co, of Saratoga, N. Y., have recently obtained a perpetual injunction restraining G. F. Harvey, Leon J. Harvey, and the National Drug Co., of Philadelphia, from manufacturing, selling or offering for sale, any medicinal preparation compounded from any formula or secret processes of manufacture belonging to the said G. F. Harvey Co., and which the defendant may have obtained.

In making this disposition of the case, the court followed the precedent that a secret in trade which is the basis of profit in such trade, intangible though it be, is yet a lawful subject of property, and that its owner has the same right of protection therein as is accorded to other forms of property, together with the right to the secrecy of all those who may occupy a confidential relationship to his affairs.

Standardized Vaccine, Etc.

The report presented at a meeting at the Academy of Medicine on Jan. 20th by a committee of the Medical Association of the County of New York, which was appointed to investigate the conditions under which diphtheria antitoxin and vaccine virus were manufactured by the Board of Health of New York, is all right so far as it goes. In that report it was agreed that the character, professional qualifications and standing of those engaged in the work were a sufficient guarantee as to the quality of the curative sera and vaccine virus. The methods used were also beyond criticism, and there were no recorded cases of tetanus in New York following the use of antitoxin or vaccine virus. It is to be regretted that the committee did not go further and examine the products and methods of manufacture of other makers. Most manufacturers use the utmost care in the production of their serum, if from no higher motive than to preserve their reputations. Some, however, are not so careful as they might be either in the care of the animals or in the collection and preparing of the serums for the market.

In order to cater to a popular idea that vaccination, to be effective, should produce a very sore arm, some makers permit too many streptococci and other pus forming germs to be present in vaccine. Investigation has shown that a "take" does not necessarily require a very sore arm.

The vaccination which can create in one healthy person after another (who are practically immune by the evidence of large scars) desperately sore arms, with evident suppuration and profound systematic disturbance, are not only dangerous in themselves in the impairment of general health, but these conditions invite other germs which may be epidemic in the atmosphere.

The preparation, preservation and standardization of vaccine, antitoxin and other serums, is a very important matter, which should be taken up by the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia, National Formulary, and by medical and pharmaceutical societies, and a standard of purity and strength should be established.

Animals which are susceptible to smallpox should be vaccinated with different samples of virus and then exposed to the disease to determine the efficiency of the sample used. The extent and nature of the sore should be noted and a characteristic appearance be taken as a standard.

A committee, appointed by the American Pharmaceutical Association, to investigate the question of introducing diphtheria antitoxin into the new Pharmacopoeia, recommend that all manufacturers of diphtheria antitoxin be required to state upon the label of each container (1) the number of immunizing units in each Cc., (2) the number of immunizing units in each con

tainer, (3) the date after which the antitoxin ceases to have the strength claimed for it, and also that there shall accompany each package sold a dated and signed voucher by the manufacturer, guaranteeing these statements. It should also be required that the antitoxin shall not only be sterile, but shall be free from any toxin.

It might also be well to have the various serums tested by thoroughly competent and disinterested parties, who could also certify to their purity, efficiency, etc.

With these precautions, druggist and manufacturer would be better protected in the sale of antitoxin and vaccine, and the manufacturer could more easily be held held responsible.

Liability of the Druggist.

An interesting case defining the liability of the druggist in the sale of dangerous drugs has just been decided by the Supreme Court of the state of Iowa. It was based on injuries received by the careless handling of some phosphorus which the plaintiff purchased for W. H. Tobert, at Dubuque, Iowa. The opinion of the court, in part, is that:

"When a person who has reached the age of discretion and who is apparently in the possession of his mental faculties, applies to a druggist for a certain drug, he represents to the dealer by implication at least that he knows its properties and uses and that he is a fit person to whom sale thereof may be made, and that unless there is something connected with the transaction or something previously known to the seller, indicating that the would-be purchaser cannot safely be intrusted with the substance, the sale of the substance called for may be made without explaining its properties or the manner in which it may safely be used or handled, and that under such circumstances the seller is not liable in damages for injuries to the purchaser resulting from the improper use or handling of the article, no matter how little knowledge the purchaser may in fact have had of its properties or of the manner in which it could not be safely used or handled. It appears clear to us that the vendor's legal duty to such a purchaser can go no further than to give him the identical substance he calls for."

A Good Hot Water Drink Wanted

One of the greatest needs to day is a good, hot temperance drink. Many of the best summer customers are naturally lovers of soft drinks, and they would take them in preference to intoxicating mixtures, but nothing has yet been invented to meet the winter needs. Hot chocolate is not much in demand. Hot beef tea is too much like taking a drink of soup. Hot clam broth isn't much better. There is too much the flavor of a course dinner about either of these to suit a thirsty but not hungry man. Hot coffee comes the nearest to satisfying the average male thirst in cold weather, but coffee doesn't agree with everybody.

If somebody would invent a popular drink for winter, he would do more toward forwarding the temperance movement than any living man, and incidentally he would make a fortune for himself and much money for the owners of drug stores.

Monument to Dr. Rice.

A western paper recently called attention to the fact that the grave of Dr. Charles Rice, in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, is as yet unmarked by any monument or tablet, and gave the impression that the friends of Dr. Rice had forgotten him.

Steps have already been taken by friends looking to the adequate marking of his grave. A movement to this end has been started by the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention. Professors Coblentz and Rusby, of New York, have also been active, as have other friends of the deceased.

Dr. Rice devoted his whole life to the advancement of pharmacy, and it is a fitting tribute to his memory that a suitable monument be erected.

Surgeon-General Dr. Rixey.

The president on January 21, nominated Dr. Presley Marion Rixey to be Surgeon-General of the Navy, with the rank of a Rear Admiral. Dr. Rixey, in addition to having served as a surgeon in the United States Navy or on special duty at Washington since 1874, was President McKinley's physician, and his appointment as Surgeon-General of the Navy by President Roosevelt is in accordance with the announced intention of President McKinley.

Gasu-Basu, A New Anaesthetic.

A new local anæsthetic obtained from an Indian plant called "gasu-basu," has recently been submitted to careful examination by some Hungarian dentists. The anæsthetic action of this substance was discovered a year ago by a dentist in Flume, Dr. D. Dalma, who tried the effect of gasu-basu in cases of painful pulpitis, and recommended it as a powerful agent which might replace arsenic in the treatment of that condition. Dr. Dalma also separated the active principle of the plant, which proved to be an alkaloid, and in his later experiments he used the salt obtained by treating the alkaloid with hydrochloric acid. This salt has been named "nervocidine." In weak solutions (one tenth or one-twentieth per cent.) nervocidine produced a marked local anæsthesia of the cornea of warm-blooded animals. Two drops of a one-twentieth per cent. solution applied to the human conjunctiva produced a burning sensation accompanied by lacrymation and followed after twenty minutes by anæsthesia of the cornea lasting for five hours. After seven hours the cornea regained its normal condition. A one-tenth per cent. solution of nervocidine brushed over the mucous membrane of the cheek caused local anæsthesia of the brushed surface and of the tongue, accompanied by loss of the sensation of taste and the perception of touch, but without loss of the perception of heat and cold.

Attempts to produce local anæsthesia by subcutaneous injections of nervocidine in animals have not yet been successful. The general action of nervocidine on the system was that of a poison producing death by paralysis of the motor centres of the nervous system and of the peripheric nerves. All the experiments proved that nervocidine was a powerful local anæsthetic which had the advantage of producing a much more sustained action than cocaine, for the effect of a one-half or one-fifth per cent. solution might last for two or three days. It is, however, not without its drawbacks, such as the local irritation to which it gives rise, the slow production of the anæsthetic state (from ten to twenty minutes being required), and a liability to the occurrence of nausea, vomiting, salivation, and other symptoms of general poisoning.—Lancet.

Purifying Milk by Pressure.

To investigate the effect of pressure on bacteria an apparatus has been devised which is remarkable for having produced what is probably the greatest hydrostatic pressure ever reached — over 450,000 pounds per square inch.

The particular object of these experiments was to determine whether the bacteria in milk might not be killed by hydrostatic pressure, so that it would keep a longer time without going sour.

Moderate pressures were first tried, but appeared to have no effect. The pressures were then increased and notable results were obtained.

Milk subjected to pressures of 70 to 100 tons kept from twenty-four to sixty hours longer without going sour than milk which had not been subjected to compression.

The degree to which the keeping qualities of milk were improved appeared to depend as much on the time for which the pressure was maintained as upon the actual pressure reached.

Pressures of ninety tons per square inch maintained for an hour prevented milk from going sour for from four to six days.

Complete sterilization of the milk, however, was in no case effected, even at the highest pressures, and the milk in many cases acquired peculiar tastes and odors on keeping, indicating that certain species of bacteria were killed while others were not.

Boards of Pharmacy Meetings.

Applicants should write the secretaries in advance for blanks, regulations, dates, etc. A full list of the secretaries is given in another column, and will be repeated from time to time. Mention Practical Druggist when writing.

MINERAL OIL IN GROUND FLAXSEED.

BY LYMAN F. KEBLER.

The addition of mineral oil to linseed oil has frequently been practiced and is well known, but the adulteration of ground flaxseed with this article is of recent origin. Recently a British journal informed us that an ingenious method of sophisticating linseed meal was being practiced. This consisted in expressing the natural fixed oil from the crushed seed, and triturating the resulting cake with petroleum oil of about the same density as linseed oil. Such a mixture was then placed on the market as "pure crushed flaxseed." Following closely upon this, the writer was told that considerable of this mineral oil adulterated flaxseed meal was being handled in our markets.

A sample of ground flaxseed was secured and the per cent. of oil estimated by exhausting it with carbon disulphide in the usual way. This indicated the presence of 55.5 per cent. of fixed oil, which is good for this product, but physically the meal was abnormally oily, and possessed a foreign odor and taste. An examination of the extracted oil showed that there was an undue amount of unsaponifiable matter present. A considerable quantity of the above ground flaxseed was then secured, one portion exhausted by pure ether; from another portion the oil was removed by hydraulic pressure,

The oil obtained by hydraulic pressure is highly fluorescent, dark in color, and abnormal of odor. Pure raw linseed oil expressed in the cold (as the above was) possesses a golden yellow color, while that obtained at a higher temperature is of a brownish-yellow hue, but none has ever been reported as being fluorescent.

The oil extracted by means of the ether possessed the same abnormal physical appearance as the expressed oil.

The specific gravities and the saponification numbers were all abnormal. These point to the presence of a mineral oil, which was shown to be present to the extent of 40 per cent., or basing the calculation on the ground flaxseed itself, each 100 pounds of the ground flaxseed examined contained a little over 14 pounds of added mineral oil.

A sample of ground flaxseed was also met with which possibly indicates an embryonic attempt at adulteration. It contained the requisite amount of oil, which possessed the same fluorescent appearance as those examined above, but the oil proved upon investigation to be different from anything heretofore examined or recorded. The exact basis of this adulteration the writer has thus far been unable to ascertain.—Amer. Jour. Phar.

Practical Druggist Course.

No books or any extra expense of any kind are required in this very popular course. It is the easiest, cheapest and best. Sample lectures free. See Prospectus in another column.

Doctors' Bills in the Olden Time.

A hundred years ago doctors' bills were not the things of dread they now often are, and some that have recently come under notice will afford ground for surprise to many readers for two reasons—first, because the items are all clearly specified; second, on account of the extreme moderation of the charges. The practitioner—Isaac Dobell by name—lived at Golford, and practised in the parish of Cranbrook, Kent, where he had a great reputation in his day for the treatment of small pox, being known for miles around as a "small-pox doctor." He also performed inoculation, and his favorite mixture after that operation appears to have been a saline febrifuge, followed by a Peruvian bark mixture during convalescence. But to come to the bills. These are all written on somewhat scrappy pieces of paper, and in a much clearer style of handwriting than our medical advisers employ to-day as a rule. It may be noted, by the way, that none of the accounts appear ever to have been settled. Perhaps the total amounts were too small for consideration.

The first is chiefly remarkable for the low fee charged for visits. The patient lived at Staplehurst, a few miles distant, and had probably been anticipating Christmas and the over-indulgences associated with that festive season.

1780. Mr. Relf, Dr. to Isaac Dobell.

		s. d
Oct. 1.	To visit to his daughter Mary.	1 0
	To Carthartic Mix.	1 0
2.	To Visit to Do.	1 0
	To ℥ iij. Saline and Anod. Mix.	1 6
	To paper of Cathartic powd.	0 3
3.	To Visit to Do.	1 0
6.	To Visit.	1 0
	To paper of Cathartic powd.	0 3
		7.2

—Pharmaceutical Journal.

William Radam.

William Radam, the discoverer of a "microbe killer," which bears his name, died suddenly of heart trouble, February 3, at his home, 124 West Eightieth st., New York. He was born in Germany fifty-eight years ago, and came to this country when twenty three years old. Going south as an expert florist, he established gardens at Austin, Texas, with branches in other cities.

He had been ill with consumption for some time, and in 1884 the doctors told him he had no chance of recovery. His interest in botany and some experience as a naturalist had led him some time before into an investigation of certain forms of plant life, and the result of his experiments was the discovery in 1885 of what he claimed to be a "microbe killer," to the use of which he attributed his recovery from consumption Factories for the making of the microbe killer were established in the United States, England, and Australia, and from the sale he amassed a considerable fortune.

Recent Deaths.

Chas. W. Sutterfield, West Union, O.
Wm. Townley Case, New York, N. Y.
John J. Titsworth, Plainfield, N. J.
Chas. Baumbach, Milwaukee, Wis.
Robt. G. Creamer, Hampton, Va.
Josiah Landis, Philadelphia, Pa.
O. C. Hale, LaCrosse, Wis.
James Hervey, Dubuque, Ia.
Adam Courath, Milwaukee, Wis.
James C. Roller, Philadelphia, Pa.
Governor Rogers, Olympia, Wash.
John C. McKee, Peterborough, Ont.
Chas. E. Coombs, Boston, Mass.
G. B. Browning, Decatur, Mich.
John A. MacKimmie, Detroit, Mich.

James W. Tufts.

As we go to press we are informed of the death of James W. Tufts, of Boston, President of the American Soda Fountain Company. Full particulars will be given in our next issue.

Charles A. Osmun.

This old and prominent retailer died December 29, 1901. Mr. Osmun was for many years a member of the New York College of Pharmacy, besides numerous other organizations. The deceased had not enjoyed good health for some months previous to his death. For many years he had successfully conducted a drug store at 13 Seventh ave , New York.

Gebhard Mennen.

Gebhard Mennen, the talcum powder manufacturer, died at Newark, N. J., Feb. 3d, from blood poisoning. Mr. Mennen was born in Bremen, Germany, forty-five years ago, and came to this country when a boy. About twenty-five years ago he opened a drug store in Newark, which he sold a few years ago to devote all his time to the manufacture of the powder which bears his name.

Francis E. Boericke.

Dr. Francis Edward Boericke, the prominent homeopathic pharmacist, died recently at his residence at Overbrook, Pa., aged 74 years. He was born in Glauchau, Saxony, in 1826, and came to this country during the Revolution of 1848, and made his home in this city. In 1853 he turned his attention to the preparation of homeopathic medicines, and by his proficiency and industry soon gained the confidence of leading homeopathists in the country. Dr. Boericke was graduated from the Hahnemann College in 1863. He received a scholarship and delivered lectures on pharmacy for some time. In 1864 he added to his business an establishment for publishing homeopathic works, and soon enlarged his trade by establishing branches throughout the country.

Why Hair Turns Gray.

M. Metchnikoff ascribes this to a bacillus that consumes the coloring substance; he names it the pigmetophagus. Low vitality from any cause favors its multiplication.ps.

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most Formulas published are at best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

AUSTRALIAN FORMULAS.

Syr. Hypophos. Co.

Calcii hypophos	64 grs.
Potass. hypophos	128 grs.
Sod. hypophos	128 grs.
Strychninæ hydroch	4 grs.
Ferri pyrophos	60 grs.
Quin. hydrochlor	32 grs.
Sacch. alb. xtal	q. s.

Dissolve the first three ingredients in the smallest quantity of cold water. The ferri pyrophos. in 1 oz. of warm, mix the solutions and filter through kaolin. Dissolve the quin. hcl. and strych. hyd. in 1 oz diluted alcohol. Make a strong syrup to allow for solutions, and clarify by white of and egg or felt filtering bag (and kaolin), and add enough to produce 64 ozs. of syrup.

Syr. Quininæ Hydrobrom.

Quininæ hydrobrom	80 grs.
Ac. hydrobrom. dil	3 drs.
Syr. aurantii (B. P. 1898) ad.	10 ozs.

Dose.—1 to 2 drs in water.

Mist. Pepsinæ Co. c Bismutho.

Pepsine (scales 1-3000)	256 grs.
Tr. nucis vom	10 drs. 40 m.
Ac. hydrocyan. dil	256 m.
Liq. carmini	½ oz.
Aq purae	8 ozs.
Liq. bismuthi ad	16 ozs.

Dissolve the pepsine in the water, and add the liq. carmini last. Filter per talc. if necessary. Each dram dose contains:

Pepsine	2 grs.
Tr. nuc. vom	5 m.
Ac. hydrocyan. dil	2 m.

Dose: ½ to 1 dram in water. Liq. carmini must be filtered perfectly bright before use.

Liq. Carmini.

Carmini	20 grs.
Liq. ammon. fort	20 m.
Glycerini	1 dr.
Alcohol, 90% vel. sp. v. rect	1 dr.
Aq. ad	1 oz.

Dissolve carmine in water and ammonia, filter, and add glycerin last.

Liq. Pepticus.

Pepsin. (scale 1-3000)	4 drs.
Ac. hydrochlor. dil	3 drs.
Glycerini	3 ozs.
Alcohol, 90%	1 oz.
Ess. rennet	8 ozs.
Aq. ad	20 ozs.

Dose: 1 dram. Filter through talc if necessary.

Essentia Rennet.

Rennet (freed from salt and chopped fine)	6 ozs.
Salt	4 ozs.
Alcohol, 90% or s. v. rect	10 ozs.
Aq. ad	40 ozs.

Macerate four days, add vin. xericum 5 ozs. After a day or two strain, then add:

Glyc. ac. tannic	10 drops.
Fuller's earth	1 oz.

Shake and set aside for a week. Decant clear solution and filter the sediment.

Vin. Pepsinae.

Pepsin. (scales 1-3000)	128 grs.
Glycerini	1 oz.
Acid. hydrochlor. (fort.)	½ dr.
Vin. xerici ad	16 ozs.

Mix the water, glycerin and acid; add the pepsine, and when dissolved add enough wine to make 16 ounces. Filter through talc.

Liq. Euonymin. c. Pepsin.

Tr. euonymi	2½ drs.
Pepsin. (scale 1-3000)	4 drs.
Ac. hydrochlor. dil	3 drs.
Glycerini	3 ozs.
Aq. ad	20 ozs.

One dram for a dose.

Tr. Euonymi.

Cort. rad. euonymi	4 ozs.
Alcohol, 90% vel S. V. R ad.	20 ozs.

(Bark in 20 powder and percolate.)

Mist. Tussi Rub. Conc.

Ac. hydrobrom.	15 m.
Tr chlorof. et morphinae	6 m.
Liq. carmini	2 m.
Ac. hydrocyan. dil	1 m.
Syr. pruni virg. ad	1 dr.

Dose: Let stand for a day, then filter through paper.

Liq. Copaibae (Soluble.)

Balsam copaibae	20 ozs.
Liq. potassae	30 ozs.
Aq	10 ozs.

Boil copaiba and potash for an hour; add the water, and mix thoroughly; set aside till cold and well separated; draw off clear liquid from upper oily portion and sediment, and evaporate to 38 ozs.; add liq. potas. 2 ozs.

Mist. Bromoformi.

Bromoformi	16 ozs.
Alcohol, 90% vel S. V. R.	2 drs.
Tr. card co	2 drs.
Glycerin	1½ ozs.

Dose (to be gradually increased): 1 dram every four hours for whooping cough of children one to three years of age.

Elixir Calisayae.

Tr. cinchonae	3 ozs.
Syr. simp	2½ ozs.
Glycerini	2½ ozs.
Syr. aromat	20 ozs.

Mix, and filter through a wet paper filter.

Liq. Santal. Flav. Co. (Soluble.)

Ol. santal. flav	2 ozs.
Ol. cubebae	1 oz.
Ol. copaibae	6 drs.
Ol. pimentae	½ dr.
Ol. cassiae	½ dr.
Tr. buchu	6 ozs.
Inf. buchu conc. (1 to 7)	6 ozs.
Alcohol, 90% vel. sp. v. rect	8 ozs.
Liq. potassae	6 ozs.
Mag. carb. levis	1 oz.
Aq. dest.	3 ozs.

Boil the liq. potassae and mix with the oils, and stand two days; add the water, and shake well (if not saponified boil up with a little more KOH.), when cold add tinct. inf. and alcohol, add mag. carb.; mix well and in 24 hours filter through filter paper sprinkled well with mag. carb.

Emulsio. Ol. Morrhuae.

Ol. morrhuae	8 ozs.
Ovi vitelli	2
P. tragacanth	8 grs.
Liq. saccharini 5%	1 dr.
Tr. benz. simp	1 dr.
Sp. chlorof	4 drs.
Ol. amygd. ess	8 m.
Sodii hypophos	1 dr.
Calcii hypophos	1 dr.
Vin. xerici, q. s., ad	16 ozs.

Place tragacanth in dry mortar, rub with a little oil, then add the yolks of eggs (previously beaten), stir briskly, add wine and oil alternately until quantity is made up. Dissolve the hypophosites in the wine. Can be dispensed at counter in 15 minutes.

Liq. Thymol. Co.

Thymol	2 drs.
Ac. benzoic	6 drs.
Eucalyptol	½ dr.
Ol. gaultheriae	20 m.
Menthol	1 dr.
Solve in alcolol 90% vel sp. vini rect	20 ozs.
Aq. purae ad	100 ozs.
Solve in aq.	
Sod. bibor	1 oz.
Ac. boric	1 oz

Stand for a few days, then filter through talc.

Elixir Cascarae c. Glycerino.

Ext. cas. sag. liq	30 ozs.
Ext glycyrrh. liq	30 ozs.
Glycerin	25 ozs.
Saccharin (soluble)	280 grs.
Ol. anisi	20 m.
Ol. menth. pip	20 m.
Ol. anethi	10 m.
Ol. caryoph	10 m.
Ol. cinnam	10 m.
Alcohol 90% vel sp. v. rect.	1 oz.

Dissolve the oils in the spirit or alcohol, and add to the other ingredients.

Dose.—1 to 2 drs. as a laxative, or ½ dr. t. d. s.

Throat Sprays.

No. I.

Iodi (pur.)	1 gr.
Menthol	1 dr.
Ol. petrol. alb. ad	1 oz.

Dissolve iodine in the oil by heat, and add menthol while warm.

No. II.

Guaiacol	10 m.
Menthol	1 dr.
Ol. petrol. alb. ad	1 oz.

No. III.

Cocain. (alk.)	10 grs.
Menthol	1 dr.
Ol. petrol. alb. ad	1 oz.

Antiseptic stimulant and sedative for inhalation in phthisis, and in excessive mucopurulent discharge from bronchial tubes.

No. IV.

Menthol	30 grs.
Cocain. hyd	5 grs.
Tr. benz. co	1 oz.
Glycerini ad	2 ozs.

Sedative and demulcent, useful in bronchial congestion and irritation (acute or chronic), irritable cough generally.

No. V.

Cocain. hyd..... 3 grs.
Menthol.....10 grs.
Tr. aurant..... 3 drs.
Glycerin. ad..... 1 oz.

For hay fever, irritable catarrhal state of the pulmonary mucous membrane.

No. VI.

Ol. eucalypt.....20 m.
Thymol..... 3 grs.
Menthol.....25 grs.
Ol. gaultheriae..... 7 m.
Ac. boric..... 7 grs.
Glyc. ac. tannic..... 3 drs.
Alcohol 90% vel sp. v. rect. 2 ozs.

For relaxed sore throat, granular pharyngitis and chronic laryngitis and loss of voice, and all throat troubles.

Liq. Opii Sed.

Opium, 10%.....2 ozs.
Slaked lime.....2 drs.
Spt. vini rect.....4 ozs.
Sherry wine.....3 ozs.
Aq.....q. s.

Boil the opium (broken into small pieces) and lime in 15 ozs. of water for half an hour, and allow to cool. Make up to 13 ozs. with water; add the S. V. R. and sherry. Filter, press the marc, and add proof spirit to make 20 ozs. Set aside for six months to mature; filter. By letting it stand for the time mentioned the flavor and aroma are greatly improved.—Australasian Jour. Phar.

Dyspepsia Tablets.

F. A. Wilson gives the following formula for a dyspepsia tablet from which he has had good results.

Magnesium carbonate.....2 grs.
Calcium carbonate.....2 grs.
Sodium chloride.....1 gr.

Make into one compressed tablets. One or two of these to be taken before meals. —Meyer Bros. Drug.

Unguentum Kaposi.

This ointment, recommended by Dr. Kaposi, the dermatologist, is a remedy for the itch:

Betanaphthol..... 15 Gms.
Prepared chalk..... 10 Gms.
Soft soap..... 50 Gms.
Lard.....100 Gms.

Polishing Paper for Rusty Metals.

Take sheets of stout, tough packing paper and apply with a brush linseed oil varnish, thin glue, or other glutinous solution, and then sift over it the following powder:

Graphite.....2 parts.
Colcothar.....2 parts.
Emory.....3 parts.
Pumice.....3 parts.

For use, this prepared paper is moistened with kerosene.

METAL POLISHING PASTE.

An excellent polishing paste may be made by converting the above powder into a stiff mass with just enough tallow, then incorporating enough kerosene to form a soft paste. This may be perfumed.—West. Drug.

Formulæ for Wine Essences.

BLACK CURRANT.

Essence black currant.... 8 ozs.
Vanillin..... 4 grs.
Gingerin..... 5 grs.
Tartaric acid.....2½ ozs.
Caramel..... 2 ozs.
Salicylic acid..... 10 grs.
Water..... 3 ozs.
Syrup to..... 16 ozs.

Triturate the salicylic acid, vanillin and gingerin with the essence gradually added. Dissolve the tartaric acid in the water, add the caramel and the essence mixture, and make up to 16 ozs. with syrup. Set aside for a few days and decant.

CHERRY.

Essence cherry..... 8 ozs.
Essence almonds..... 2 drs.
Vanillin..... 4 grs.
Salicylic acid.....20 grs.
Tartaric acid..... 2 ozs.
Cochineal coloring..... 1 oz.
Caramel..... 1 oz.
Water..... 8 ozs.
Syrup to.....16 ozs.

Prepare like the preceding essence.

DAMSON.

The same as cherry, but with

Essence damson.....8 ozs.

GINGER.

Gingerin.....36 grs.
Capsicin..... 2 grs.
Spt. rectificat..... 4 ozs.
Aq..... 4 ozs.

Dissolve the gingerin and capsicin in the spirit and the water, and filter and add to the following solution:

Acid. tartaric..... .....8 ozs.
Saccb. ust.....1 pt.
Aq.....7 ozs.

Mix.

ORANGE.

Oil sweet orange..... 15 m.
Essence vanilla..... 2 drs.
Tincture orange.....1½ ozs.
Tincture lemon..... ½ oz.
Tartaric acid..... 2 ozs.
Salicylic acid..... ½ dr.
Orange flower water..... 2 ozs.
Caramel..... 3 ozs.
Syrup to..... 16 ozs.

Prepare as above directed.

Metal Polishing Paste.

Paraffin wax..... 2 ozs.
Heavy paraffin oil..... 6 ozs.
Crude oleic acid..... 4 ozs.
Essence mirbane.....20 m.
Kieselguhr..... 8 ozs.

Cough Mixture.

Syr. glycyr..... 1 oz.
Syr. scillæ..... 1 oz.
Syr. senegæ..... 6 drs.
Syr. ipecac..... 2 drs.
Syr. wild cherry..... 1 oz.
Ammon. mur.....30 grs.

Sig.: Teaspoonful every three hours.

Cold-in-the-Head Mixture.

Liq. ammon. acct.....1½ ozs.
Spt. ammon. arom..... 4 drs.
Tr. camph. co..... 4 drs.
Aq. camphoræ ad..... 6 ozs.

Mix. Ft. mist. Dose: A tablespoonful every three hours.

Aromatic Cachous.

1. Extract licorice..... 3 ozs.
Powdered catechu..... 1 oz.
Powdered sugar..... 1 oz.
Powdered tragacanth..... 4 drs.
Clove oil..... 1 dr.
Cassia oil.....½ dr.
Nutmeg oil.....12 dps.
Tincture ambergris.....12 dps.

Mix and beat the mixture to a firm, uniform mass, with rose or orange-flower water, and form into 1-gr. or 2-gr. pills or square tablets, and when dry, coat with silver.

2. Peppermint oil..... 30 dps.
Lemon oil..... 20 dps.
Neroli oil..... 20 dps.
Cinnamon oil..... 20 dps.
Cloves..... 40 grs.
Cardamom..... 80 grs.
Vanilla.....120 grs.
Orris root.....150 grs.
Mace.....400 grs.
Sugar.....300 grs.
Extract licorice.....1¼ ozs.
Mucilage acacia.....q. s.

Reduce the solids to powder, add the remaining ingredients, make into a mass, roll out flat, and cut into pieces of suitable size.

3. Nutmeg.....192 grs.
Cardamom.....140 grs.
Vanilla..... 4 drs.
Cloves..... 64 grs.
Orris.....256 grs.
Musk..... 1 gr.
Peppermint oil..... 1 gr.

Condition Powder for Horses.

Pulv. fœnugrec.....½ lb.
Pulv. potass. nitr.....½ lb.
Pulv. gentian.....½ lb.
Pulv. rad. glycyrrhizæ.....½ lb.
Pulv. lini subtill..... 1 lb.

Ice-Cream Powder.

Powd. starch..... 1 oz.
Powd. sugar..... 1 oz.
Azo orange dye.....q. s.
Essence lemon.....15 m.
Essence almonds.....10 m.

Mix with a pint of water, transfer to an enamelled saucepan and bring to boiling, stirring all the time. When thickening has taken place, let the mixture get quite cold, then freeze in an ice-machine.—Chem. & Drug.

Loss of Appetite.

Tinct. nuc vomic.....2 drs.
Tinct. cinchonæ comp.....1 oz.
Tinct cardamoni comp.....1 oz.
Tinct. gent. comp., q. s. ad.4 oz.

Mix. Sig.: One teaspoonful in water before meals.

Dysentery.

Plumbi acetas..... 6 grs.
Aq..... 1 oz.
Tinct. opii.....30 m.

Mix. et ft. enema. Sig.: To be repeated according to the frequency of the discharges.—Batchelder.

Blenorrhagic Dysuria.

Sod. salicylat..... ... 10 Gms.
Ext. belladon.....0.30 cgm.
Aq..... ... 195 Gms.
Tr. aurant. cort amar.. 5 Gms.

Mix. Sig.: Dessertspoonful every two to three hours.—Gerbert, Med. News.

Some New Handkerchief Perfumes.

Essence Bouquet.

Tincture orris	250 parts.
Tincture vanilla	100 parts.
Tincture benzoin	40 parts.
Bergamot oil	50 parts.
Tincture styrax	50 parts.
Clove oil	15 parts.
Palm-rose oil	12 parts.
Lemongrass oil	15 parts.
Distilled water	2 000 parts.
Alcohol, 95%	8,000 parts.

Baissers du Printemps–Springtime Kisses.

Lemon oil	2 parts.
Bergamot oil	10 parts.
Essence ambergris	80 parts.
Essence jasmin	200 parts.
Essence acacia	100 parts.
Esprit de roses, triple	300 parts.
Essence violet	2 500 parts.
Essence rose	2,500 parts.

Cedar of Lebanon.

Cedar wood, rasped	400 parts.
Alcohol, deodorized	2,500 parts.
Essence rose	1,000 parts.

Bouquet d'Irland—Irish Bouquet

Attar rose	5 parts.
Essence vanilla	450 parts.
Essence white rose	5,000 parts.
Alcohol	100 parts.

Ylang-Ylang.

Clove oil	6 parts.
Sandalwood oil	6 parts.
Palmarosa oil	15 parts.
Linaloe oil	20 parts.
Tincture musk	30 parts.
Tincture vanilla	60 parts.
Tincture orris	75 parts.
Water	1,000 parts.
Alcohol	4,000 parts.

Eau de Mille Fleurs.

Clove oil	2 parts.
Neroli oil	2 parts.
Attar rose	2 parts.
Bitter almond oil	5 parts.
Bergamot oil	40 parts.
Jasmin essence	50 parts.
Orange flower essence	250 parts.
Ambra essence	250 parts.
Cedar essence	250 parts.
Tube-rose essence	250 parts.
Rose essence	300 parts.
Essence vanilla	500 parts.
Essence violets	500 parts.
Essence acacia	500 parts.
Esprit de rose, triple	1,000 parts.

Jasmin.

Attar jasmin	3 parts.
Bergamot oil	3 parts.
Linaloe oil	2 parts.
Jasmin essence (2d)	200 parts.
Water	100 parts.
Alcohol	400 parts.

Kiss Me Quick.

Clove oil	4 parts.
Cedarwood oil	5 parts.
Bergamot oil	5 parts.
Geranium oil	8 parts.
Essence cassia	1,000 parts.
Water	1 000 parts.
Alcohol	4 000 parts.

—Neu Erfin.

Skin Tonic.

Tinct. benzoin	2½ drs.
Glycerin	½ oz.
Witch hazel water	½ oz.
Rosewater	4 ozs.

Mix.

To Make Window Glass Opaque.

Dextrin (white, yellow)	200 Gms.
Magnesium sulfate	300 Gms.
Zinc sulfate	800 Gms.
Water	2000 Cc.

Make a perfect solution, applying heat, if necessary, and strain. Apply to the window pane with a large, soft brush. On drying, the salts will crystallize. A coat of clear varnish will render the film more permanent, so that it may be washed.—West. Drug.

Dr. Upson's Inhalant for Consumption.

Menthol	20 grs.
Formaldehyd (medicinal)	15 gtt.
Eucalpytol	1 dr.
Ol. pine-needles	1 dr.
Liq. petrolatum, white	1 dr.

To be inhaled—to the point of tolerance—from a globular inhaler, several times daily.

As the formaldehyd will not mix with the oils, the mixture should be well shaken during the inhalation. As the patient becomes accustomed to the inhalation, the quantity of the formaldehyd should be gradually increased to 30 minims.—Rec.

Catarrh Remedies

1. Bismuth salicylate 300 parts.
   Powd. camphor 80 parts.
   Cocaine hydrochlorate 1 part.

2. Menthol 1 part.
   Powd benzoin 30 parts.
   Bismuth subnitrate 30 parts.
   Powd. boric acid 20 parts.

3. Powd. benzoin 10 parts.
   Morphine hydrochlorate 1 part.
   Bismuth subnitrate 40 parts.
   Powd. potassium nitrate 40 parts.

4. Powd. starch 125 parts
   Bismuth subnitrate 125 parts.
   Powd. boric acid 60 parts.
   Powd. camphor 3 parts.
   Morphine sulphate 1 part.

5. Cocaine hydrochlorate 1 part.
   Iodole 1 part.
   Powd. boric acid 60 parts.
   Bismuth subnitrate 40 parts.
   Tannic acid 4 parts.
   Menthol 2 parts.
   Powd. starch 100 garts.

6. Boric acid 150 parts.
   Salol 50 parts.
   Menthol 2 parts.
   Cocaine hydrochlorate 5 parts.

7. Powdered hydrastis 10 parts.
   Powd. camphor 4 parts.
   Carbolic acid 4 parts.
   Sodium chloride 100 parts.
   Indigo 1 part.

In the last formula mix the camphor with the salt previously reduced to a moderately fine powder; then rub the indigo and carbolic acid together, mix with the salt and camphor, add the hydrastis, and mix the whole intimately, without much pressure, in a mortar.

INHALANT.

Comp. tinct. benzoin	16 vols.
Tincture tolu	16 vols.
Chloroform	1 vol.
Ether	1 vol.
Arom. spt. ammonia	8 vols.
Oil tar	1 vol
Alcohol	40 vols.

To be used with an inhaler.

Coryza Abortifacients.

1. Carbolic acid 5 parts.
   Ammonia water 5 parts.
   Alcohol 9 parts.
   Distilled water 15 parts.

Ten drops are to be poured onto blotting paper, and the vapor inhaled by the nose for a few seconds every two hours.

2. Cocaine hydrochlorate 30 grs.
   Menthol 10 grs.
   Salol 5 drs.
   Boric acid 15 drs.

A large pinch to be used every hour.

Coryza Remedy.

A remedy for colds, catarrh, influenza, and hay fever, said to prevent their development, and speedily cure them in their advanced stages.

Scotch snuff	30 ozs.
Ammonium chloride	1 oz.
Menthol	4 drs.
Powdered boric acid	3 drs.
Australian eucalyptus oil	1 dr.

A pinch to be occasionally snuffed up the nostrils.

Palatable Turpentine Emulsion.

Oil turpentine	3 drs
Powd. acacia	4 drs.
Sugar	4 drs.
Spir. lavender comp	3 drs.
Water to make	6 ozs.

Chronic Articular Rheumatism.

Liq. potassii arsenitis	1 dr.
Potassii iodidi	4 drs.
Sodii salicylatis	5 drs.
Syr. sarsap. comp	1½ ozs.
Aqua menth pip. ad	4 ozs.

Mix.

Mouth Wash.

Peppermint oil	½ dr.
Spearmint oil	15 m.
Clove oil	5 m.
Cedar oil	1 dr.
Tincture myrrh	1 oz
Alcohol	12 ozs.
Water to make	1 pt.

Mix.

Cement for Porcelain.

An almost invisible joint may be made, with careful handling, with the following:

Chloroform	60 parts.
India rubber	25 parts.
Mastic	15 parts.

Cut the rubber into shreds, put into a suitable vial, and pour on the chloroform. Stopper tightly, and set aside until the rubber is dissolved, then add the mastic, and let stand until the same is dissolved. Apply the cement to each surface to be united, and let the pieces stand until the greater part of the chloroform is evaporated, then unite, press firmly to place, and if possible, tie in position. When the cement is apparently thoroughly dry on the surface, scrape off the superfluity, and dust over the line of junction a little zinc oxide, chalk, powdered infusorial earth, or some such material, and with a clean pencil brush it over the joint. After the cement has become perfectly dry, remove the cords and rub off the superfluous powder. The joint can scarcely be discovered if the work has been well done.—Phar. Rund.

Lactated Food.

Sugar	715 parts.
Cacao	250 parts.
Tricalcium phosphate	15 parts.
Calcium glycerophos	15 parts.
Maize meal	150 parts.
Flour lentils	150 parts.
Oatmeal	150 parts.
Vanillin	5 parts.
Alcohol, enough.	

Reduce the solid ingredients to powder. Dissolve the vanillin in the alcohol and mix the solution intimately with the sugar. Let dry, then add to the other ingredients and mix thoroughly.—Bull. de Phar. du Sud-Est.

Cundurango Bitters.

Cundurango bark	20 parts.
Hydrochloric acid	1 part.
Bitter orange peel	5 parts.
Alcohol	250 parts.
Water, sufficient.	

Macerate the cunduradgo bark and bitter orange peel in the alcohol and 100 parts of water, to which the hydrochloric acid has been added, for 8 days. Press off and filter, and add water to make 500 parts.

Lanolin Toilet Milk

White castile soap, powd.	22 grs
Lanolin	1 oz.
Tincture benzoin	1½ drs.
Distilled water, sufficient.	

Dissolve the soap in 2 ounces of warm water, also mix the lanolin with 2 ounces of water, then incorporate the two with each other, finally adding the tincture. The latter may be replaced by 90 grains of powdered borax.

Huchard's Amenorrhœtic Pills.

Tart. iron and potassium	6 Gms.
Ext. artem. (wormwood)	2 Gms.
Ext. absinth	2 Gms.
Socotrine aloes, powdered	1 Gm.
Anise oil	3 dps.

Mix and make 50 pills. Sig.: Two pills immediately before or after each meal.

Lutand's Amenorrhea Pills.

Iron peptonate	40 grs.
Manganese lactate	40 grs.
Scammony	40 grs.
Strychnine sulfate	1 gr.

Make into 80 pills, two to four of which are to be taken daily on retiring.

Beef, Malt and Quinine Wine.

Extract beef	4 ozs.
Extract malt	8 ozs.
Quinine sulfate	160 grs.
Citric acid	80 grs.
Port wine	10 pts.

Rub the extracts with a pint of the wine, and dissolve the quinine and citric acid in another quantity, and add to the bulk. After fourteen days decant and filter the sediment.

Waterproofing Fluid.

Alum	238 Gms.
Lead acetate	95 Gms.
Tannin	40 Gms.
Water	2000 C c.

Dissolve the alum in 1000 C.c. of water and the lead acetate and tannin in the rest of the water. Mix the two solutions, allow to settle and decant the clear fluid.

Mange Remedy.

Black sulphur	4 ozs.
Powd. white hellebore	1 oz.
Turpentine	2 ozs.
Linseed oil to make	24 ozs.

Mix and apply once or twice daily.

Plant Fertilizer.

Sodium phosphate	4 ozs.
Sodium nitrate	4 ozs.
Ammonium sulphate	2 ozs.
Sugar	1 oz.

Use two teaspoonfuls to a gallon of water.

Borated Talcum.

Purified talcum, N. F.	2 lbs.
Powdered boric acid	1 oz.

To perfume, add the following:

Powdered orris root	1½ drs.
Extract jasmine	2 drs.
Extract musk	1 dr.

A powder sometimes dispensed under this name is the salicylated powder of talcum of the National Formulary, which contains in every 1,000 Grams 30 Grams of salicylic acid and 100 Grams of boric acid.

Here is a formula which contains zinc oleate:

Zinc oleate	1½ ozs.
Boric acid	2½ ozs.
Talcum	4 ozs.

Mix and perfume if desired.

Creosote Pill Mass.

Delestrac proceeds as follows: Mix 50 parts creosote and 10 parts almond oil, then incorporate 10 parts lard, and lastly 10 parts magnesium oxid. Let stand for 24 hours, then pour into wide-mouthed receptacles.—Phar. Post.

Expectorant Mixture.

Ammonii chloridi	1 dr.
Potassii chloratis	24 grs.
Ext. glycyrrhiza	30 grs.
Spir. etheris nitrosi	2 drs
Syr. senega	2 drs.
Aq. cinnamomi, q. s. ad	2 ozs.

Mix. Sig.: One teaspoonful every four hours.—Drug. and Rev.

Treatment of Acute Eczema.

Dr. R. Lederman states that the best results are obtained by the free application of dusting powder during the erythematous and early papular stages. He considers zinc, bismuth, aluminum and dermatol as the best. For the itching he recommends a lotion similar to the following:

Thymol	1 gr.
Aq. rosæ	1 oz.

Mix. Sig.: Apply locally before using the dusting powder,

When crusts have formed he uses a paste of salicylic acid in olive oil, or, what he considers even better, the following:

Zinci oxidi	½ dr.
Bismuthi subnit	½ dr.
Ung. aq. rosæ	2 drs.
Ung. simplicis	2 drs.

Mix. Sig.: For local application.

For the chronic form, salicylic acid should be used in the form of an ointment of 5 or 10 per cent. strength.

Ointment for Orchitis.

Lanolin	40 parts.
Guaiacol	5 parts.
Methyl salicylate	20 parts.

Mix.—Jour. des Praciens.

Bleeding and Tender Gums.

Gelatin	½ dr.
Sodii chloridi	8 grs.
Acidi carbol	2 grs.
Cocainæ B-hydrochlor	2 grs.
Aq. destil	3½ ozs.

Mix. Sig.: Use as a mouth wash once or twice daily.—Jour. Amer. Med. Ass'n.

Concentrated Liver Drops.

Tr. podophylli	1 oz.
Tr. zingib. fort	1 oz.
Ext taraxaci liq	2 ozs.
Dec. alces conc	2 ozs.

Mix.

The dose is from 10 to 30 drops, according to the temperament of the patient and the number of times daily it is taken. As a rule, a morning dose of 15 to 20 drops is sufficient to regulate the bowels if persevered in for some weeks.

Ringworm Cure

Acid. carbol. liq	1 oz.
Tr. lavand. co	1 oz.
Spt. vini rect. ad	8 ozs.

Mix. Paint on the ringworm once a day for three days.

Strontium Arsenite Mixture.

Strontium arsenite	24 grs.
Potassium bicarbonate	100 grs.
Alcohol	5½ drs.
Comp. spirit orange	10 gtt,
Syrup	10 drs.
Dist. water, enough make	5 ozs.

The strontium arsenite is triturated with half the amount of the potassium bicarbonate, transferred to a small porcelain capsule, mixed with two drams of water, and heated to boiling; the clear solution is decanted, the rest of the potassium bicarbonate and about two drams of water is added to the residue; the whole is brought to boiling, mixed with the decanted solution and with the other ingredients, and filtered, sufficient water being added through the filter to make up one ounce.

This 1% solution may be given in the same doses as Fowler's solution.

Treatment of Acute Coryza.

The Archiv. fur Laryngologic recommends orthoform as a valuable drug in abating the symptoms and cutting short the attack. The following combination is used in the form of an insufflation:

Orthoformi	2 drs.
Sodii-sozoiodol	2 drs.

Mix. Sig.: Use in the form of an insufflation to cover the membranes of the nasal fossæ and posterior nares.

This should be repeated several times a day until the local symptoms have subsided. The effect of the orthoform is to produce a certain amount of anesthesia of the membranes and to reduce the congestion. In this way the local inflammation may be aborted. The sooner the treatment is begun the better.—Med. Rec.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for regarding which they cannot obtain complete information, so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Nargolum.

This is a new trade name for nuclein silver.

Rosalit.

This is a new cosmetic for producing a natural flesh color on bruises and discolorations of the skin.

Morphidin.

This is the name given to an oily basic substance, obtained by distillation of morphine with zinc dust, in the presence of phenanthrene.

Nantoyok, a New Resin.

A new balsamic resin, called "nantoyok" and resembling storax, has been obtained from a Burmah tree, and promises to be industrially useful.—Pop. Sci.

Nivalin.

This is the trade name for a new preparation sold to Alpine tourists as a remedy against snow blindness and the burning of the skin by reflection from snow and ice. It is a flesh colored paste; also used against sunburn at sea.

Bergäptin.

This is the name given by the discoverers (Drs. von Soden and Rojahn) to a new crystalline constituent of bergamot oil. It is apparently an aromatic body similar to and possibly identical with the bergaptene heretofore isolated from the same source.

Lysulfol.

This is described by Dr. E. Rumpf as a sulphur compound of lysol with soap. The compound is stated to be freely soluble in water, and to contain at least 10 per cent. of sulphur. It occurs as a black fluid of almost ointment-like consistency. The author claims to have used it with advantage in pityriasis, scabies, acne, psoriasis and itch, and other cutaneous diseases.

Phospholuteyn.

This is a synonym of Lechithin, a substance that plays the principal role in the structure of the blood corpuscles It is given in anæmia, chlorosis, and in all troubles marked by diminution of the red blood corpuscle. It appears as "a white, wax-like" (slightly coherent?) powder, melting below 100 C., and easily soluble in alcohol at a temperature of 40°-45°, and in the fatty oils, but insoluble or nearly so in ether, chloroform, and benzin. It is given hypodermically in doses of 5 to 15 cgm., and by the mouth in doses of 10 to 50 cgm.

Morpholin.

This is the name given by Knorr to a substance discovered by him, and arising from anhydrization of dicthanolamin.

Phœnicoine.

This is the name given to a new substance isolated from logwood, and proposed as a dye-stuff, similar to hæmatoxylin and brazilin.

Septoforma.

This is the trade name of a new antiseptic, disinfectant, deodorizer, and antiparisitic, for use in veterinary practice, said to be a "condensation product of formaldehyde dissolved in an alcoholic solution of a potassium linoleate soap."

Pyramidon Camphorate in Night Sweats.

Drs. B. Lyonnet and Lancon have used the drug in 15 tuberculous patients for its effects on night sweats. The results were good. The sweats ceased and the patients generally felt better. The dose administered was 8 grs. twice a day in cachets. With but rare exceptions the remedy was well borne.—Rev. de Ther.

Lygosin.

Under this name Fabinji introduced di orthocumarketone into therapy. The sodium salt is ruby-red and soluble in water, while the quinine lygosinate is an amorphous orange-yellow powder slightly soluble in water, and more easily in alcohol. The latter is used as an antiseptic in the preparation of gauze, ointments, dusting powders, etc. It is well adapted for surgical dressings, because materials are easily impregnated with it, without evaporation. The sodium salt is antipyretic and antagonizes the development of germs. —Phar. Cent.

Iodine-eosin.

This is a brown powder of cherry red color, soluble in water. The solutions do not show any fluorescence. A. C. Hof used iodine eosin for the demonstration of the distribution of alkalies in vegetable tissues. The eosin salt is dissolved in water, the necessary amount of acid is added, and the resulting precipitate of free dye acid is shaken out with ether. If the supernatant ethereal solution of the dye-acid is brought into a watch-glass which has been washed with acid, and the object to be tested be placed in this solution, the places where alkali is present assume an intense pink color. The section is washed repeatedly in ether and while damp is examined in balsam. Only dry preparations can thus be tested for alkali.—Phar. Cent.

Ramogen.

This is a synonym and newly chosen trade designation for Dr. Biedert's Rahmgemenge (cream mixture).

Ozonoform.

According to S. Radlauer this is "a compound of ozone and a pine distillate" (!). The preparation is said to be of use in disinfecting living and sick rooms, and especially for purifying the air. Diluted it is intended for use as a mouth-wash; it is also claimed to be effective as a gargle. —Pharm. Ztg.

Synthetic Cocaine.

According to O Eberhard, a factory has recently been established in Amsterdam which prepares a pure cocaine hydrochloride synthetically. The artificial product is said to be purer than that prepared by purifying the raw alkaloid, and to correspond to the requirements of the new German Pharmacopœia.—Phar. Zeit.

Borogen.

This has been recommended by Dr. Wachter as a remedy for diseases of the mucous membrane of the nose, throat and lungs. The preparation is inhaled by means of a suitable apparatus, and is decomposed into its constituents in the throat, lungs, etc The author states that borogen gave good results in the treatment of coryza and bronchitis.

Siricaya.

This is the name given the seeds of Anona squamosa, a tropical fruit tree, the roots of which are used in the Dutch East Indies as a fish poison, the bark as an aperient or cathartic, according to the amount used, and the leaves as a sudorific The fruit alone seems to be free from medicinal properties, and it is largely and freely eaten by everyone. Siricaya are quite poisonous. They are rich in oil, and contain at the same time a small amount of gum, a fat, and a crystallizable body of alkaloidal nature. The oil is used as a parasiticide, especially against head and body lice.

Cordianin

Prof. Thoms has extracted from the leaves and bark of cordia excelsa a crystalline compound to which he has assigned the name cordianin. The material was extracted with hot alcohol, and the residue after the evaporation of the solvent dissolved in hot water. The filtered aqueous extract was then evaporated to the thickness of a thin syrup. Crystals of the new compound separated on allowing the liquid to cool and stand for a time. The leaves yielded 0.266 per cent. and the bark 0.78 per cent. After several recrystallizations from alcohol, the compound was obtained in colorless tabular crystals. The melting point was 224° C., with simultaneous decomposition. It is, however, very probable that this compound is identical with the already known allantoine.—Nouv. Rem.

Examination Questions of the Georgia Board of Pharmacy.

PRESCRIPTIONS AND DOSES.

1. What is the adult dose of the following: (a) Sodii salicylas; (b) paraldehydum; (c) tinctura hyoscyami; (d) tinctura cannabis indicæ; (e) potassii acetas; (f) santoninum; (g) spiritus chloroformi; (h) spiritus ætheris compositus; (i) plumbi acetas; (j) zinci valerianas; (k) liquor arsenii et hydrargyri iodidi; (l) pilocarpinæ hydrochloras; (m) codeina; (n) antimonii et potassii tartras; (o) ammonii carbonas; (p) extractum aconiti fluidum; (q) hydrargyri subsulphas flavus; (r) vinum colchici seminis; (s) acetum opii; (t) terpini hydras?

2. How many systems of weights and measures are employed in pharmacy? (b) Name them. (c) What system is recognized by the Pharmacopœia? (d) How many cubic centimeters in a liter? (e) How many grains to a gram?

3. What is the difference between weight, specific gravity and specific volume?

4. How much boric acid will be required to make 16 fluid ounces of a 1 in 1000 aqueous solution? Give your answer in grains and leave all the figures on the paper.

5. Write the official names of the following: (a) Black wash; (b) blue vitriol; (c) white vitriol; (d) white precipitate; (e) friars' balsam; (f) Tully's powder; (g) Plummers' pills; (h) Griffith's mixture; (i) lead water; (j) blue ointment.

6 (a) What are oleates? (b) State how many are official (c) Give their names. (d) In what way do they differ from the corresponding ointments?

7. (a) What is the general formula adopted by the Pharmacopœia for preparing triturations? (b) How many triturations are official and give names?

8. (a) Name three kinds of incompatibilities sometimes found in prescriptions. (b) Classify the following incompatibilities: Calomel with lime water; morphine with atropine.

9. (a) What is the difference between a natural and an artificial emulsion? (b) Give an example. (c) What is the difference between emulsification and saponification?

10. (a) Name ingredients in compound syrup of squills. (b) What is its common name? (c) What syrup contains aqua ammonia? (d) What syrup contains official vinegar. (e) Name a syrup made from a fluid extract.

11. Define the following terms: (a) Emetic; (b) emmenagogue; (c) cathartic; (d) escharotic; (e) anthelmintic.

12. In relation to usual dosage by the mouth, what general rule is followed in administering medicine by rectum and hypodermically?

13 Criticise this prescription:

℞ Potass. permang 2
Glycerin 60
M. et Sig.—Use as directed.

14. Criticise this prescription:

℞ Potass. iodidi 1
Quinin. sulph 2
Syr. aurant. cort 8
Aqua ad 30
M. et Sig.—4 c.c. every four hours.

15. Criticise this prescription:

℞ Colchicine,
Aconitine,
Emetine,
Sulph. calcii..... .....aa. 8
M. ft. in caps.—No. x.
Sig.—One every three hours.

ORAL.

What is the specific gravity of glycerin, chloroform, H_2SO_4, ether?

What is a precipitate—how does it differ from a sediment?

What is Magendie's solution—how many grains of morphine to the fluid ounce?

What is the strength of diluted H_2SO_4; diluted HNO_3; diluted HCN; diluted $HC_2H_3O_2$?

Name an ointment base readily miscible with water. From what is it obtained?

Name three volatile oils; three fixed oils.

What are ointments; how does an ointment differ from a cerate?

How does a spirit differ from a water?

Name an official spirit which has a gas in solution; state what percentage of gas it contains.

What is the official title of Hoffmann's anodyne; sugar of lead; white vitriol; green vitriol?

Define: matter, mass, force, amorphous, anhydrous crystal, hydrous crystal.

What is the source of phosphorus? Name a good solvent for it. What happens when it is exposed to moist air?

Give the botanical name and habitat of culvers root; black haw; may apple; deadly night shade.

Name a resin; gum resin; oleoresin.

Name a drug that belongs to the natural order coniferæ

What is the source of $CHCl_3$; resorcin; salol?

Is lard oil a fixed or a volatile oil?

What is camphor? In what country does the plant grow from which it is obtained?

What is the best antidote for poisoning by oxalic acid; corrosive sublimate; opium; nitrate of silver; carbolic acid; phosphorus?

What is the common name of phenol; liquor iodi compositus; syrupus scillæ compositus?

From what is carbolic acid obtained? Does it unite with water? How would you distinguish it from creosote?

What is a tincture; fluid extract; spirit; aqua; ointment; cerate; glycerite; infusion; decoction?

What is meant by solubility?

Define the following: emetic; emmenagogue; cathartic; anthelmintic; tænifuge; carminative.

How many elixirs are official? Name them.

What is the source of iodine? To what class of elements does it belong?

Name others in the same class. Give a test for free iodine. Give an antidote for free iodine.

In what country is cinchona indigenous? What percentage of total alkaloids should it contain? What percentage of quinine should it contain?

What is the weight of one fluid ounce of distilled water?

Describe fully the process of percolation.

Define maceration; digestion.

What is synthesis; analysis; valence?

What is a nacent gas?

Describe the operation of a siphon.

What is destructive distillation?

What is effervescence?

What is a colloid body?

What is deliquescence?

What is a carbohydrate?

What is a hydrocarbon?

What is the meaning of: super; sesqui; hypo; pyro?

Preservation of Lemon and Orange Oils

Mr. Lohman says that one of the many great annoyances to the pharmacist is in keeping, in a fresh and salable condition, the two oils named. These goods as usually purchased from the jobber are put up by him in bottles from the original package, and when received are, to a greater or less extent, deteriorated, and by the time the last portion is sold we have a rank oil or pure turpentine. This is noticeable in the preparation of simple elixir, rendering a medicine more nauseous instead of performing its object as a vehicle. By the following method, he says, he has been able to keep these goods for a year as fresh and sweet as when first received. "The method employed by some of mixing alcohol and water, one ounce each, with these oils, is perhaps better than nothing, yet is not as good or convenient as the method I now offer. First, buy your oils in the original cans, from a reliable source. This insures good quality. As soon as you receive a can of oil empty it at once into a bottle twice the capacity and add for every pound of oil one-half ounce of C. P. nitric acid and four ounces of water, and shake frequently during forty-eight hours, when at the end of that time there will be a copious precipitate. This I believe to be a terpine separated from the oil by oxidation; and while I have not examined the precipitate to determine its character, in my own judgment I am correct. After washing the oil thoroughly, add calcium chlorid and quicklime, and percolate through coarsely powdered animal charcoal.

Oils treated in this manner are bright and clear, with taste and odor wholly unimpaired. A small quantity of lemon oil treated in this way remained perfectly fresh after three weeks' exposure in an open vessel. While I have not attempted to give a scientific account of this process, yet it is a practical and easy method of getting rid of one of the perplexities in our line."—Proc. Indiana Phar. Assn.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED

FROM THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

NOTES OF A FEW ELIXIRS.

BY H. C. BRADFORD.

Many pharmacists never manufacture any of the elixirs when, as a matter of fact, no class of preparations are more easily made or afford a larger margin of profit.

To produce a palatable and elegant elixir—the great desideratum in this class of preparations—it is important to have as a basic preparation a simple elixir that is bright, sweet, and well-flavored. Such a one I have found to be the following, which is used as the foundation of those named in this article:

SIMPLE ELIXIR.

Tinct. sweet orange.....	200 Cc.
Alcohol	800 Cc.
Glycerin .....1000 Cc.	
Precip. calcium phosphate	60 Gm.
Water .....to make	4000 Cc.

Add the alcohol to the orange tincture, then the glycerin in several portions, agitating well after each addition, and afterward in the same manner add 1200 Cc. of water. Add the calcium phospbate, shake well, then filter through a wetted filter, returning the first portion of filtrate until it runs through clear. Finally pass through the filter enough of the mixture of alcohol, 1 volume, and water, 3 volumes, to bring the product to the measure of 4000 Cc.

TINCTURE OF SWEET ORANGE.

The tincture of orange in the above formula is made by grating off the yellow oil bearing rind of fine flavored oranges to the amount of 150 Gm., macerating 7 days in 500 Cc. of deodorized alcohol, and finally filtering.

"ANODYNE" ELIXIR.

Deodorized tinct. opium.	12½ drs.
Simple elixir, to make...	12 ozs.

It is not necessary to filter this. Each fluid dram represents the anodyne equivalent of ⅛ grain of morphine.

ELIXIR OF MERCURY, ARSENIC AND IRON CHLORIDES.

Mercuric chloride	1 gr.
Solut. arsenic chloride.....	1 oz.
Tinct. ferric chloride.....	2 ozs.
Simple elixir.....	4 ozs.
Water.....to make	16 ozs.

This is a most excellent preparation and gives good satisfaction both to pharmacist and physician.

ELIXIR HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Calcium hypophosphite...384 grs.	
Sodium hypophosphite ...128 grs.	
Potassium hypophosphite.	128 grs.
Dil. hypophosphorous acid	2 drs.
Simple elixir.....	6 ozs.
Water.....to make	16 ozs.

Triturate the salts with 8 ozs. of water, added in several portions, pouring off each portion as it becomes saturated. Finally to the rema nder of the salts, add the acid, triturate until dissolved, and add to the aqueous solution. Now add the elixir, filter, and make up to 16 fluid ozs. with water passed through the filter.

This preparation is of the same strength as the U. S. P. syrup, and is a very efficient form for exhibiting the hypophosphites in cases where sugar is contraindicated.

These formulas have all been tested by myself and found to give perfect satisfaction. It must be remembered, however, that not all the materica medica can be handled in the same way. Thus the simple elixir used in these formulas is entirely unsuited for making elixir of gentian with tincture of ferric chlorid, and also compound elixir of viburnum. For these two preparations I have never found anything better than the official aromatic elixir, and even that is not altogether satisfactory.—Western Druggist.

Filling Capsules with Essential Oils.

William G. Toplis in a note presented at a meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, offers a method for overcoming the difficulty of filling capsules with essential oils in dispensing. To seal soft capsules requires too much time and preparation, he says, and attempts to seal the covers of hard capsules are not uniformly successful. There is a probability that at least one in a dozen will leak. The addition of absorbent material ordinarily results in the production of too bulky a mass. Starch, however, he has found to behave in a manner which avoids this. He illustrates his procedure by describing the dispensing of half a dram of terebene in twelve capsules, as follows:

Weigh out one-half dram of potato starch, place it upon the pill tile, pour the liquid upon it, and with a spatula intimately incorporate. The result is a very thin flowing mixture, altogether too fluid to handle. Now add three or four drops of water and stir briskly; at once the mass begins to stiffen. Again add a few drops of water, with stirring as before; repeat if necessary until the mass becomes quite solid. It may now be formed, by aid of a couple of spatulas, into a rectangular figure, and subdivided into the requisite number of parts.

This method seems to be quite satisfactory, as it is possible to dispense the prescription in capsules not larger than number three. Arrow root answers as well as potato starch, but more powder is necessary, nearly twice the weight being required; still, even with this addition, it is possible to put the prescription into twelve number two capsules. The arrow root is considerably heavier bulk for bulk. It is possible to dispense such a prescription within ten minutes. The greasy box is impossible, and the first objection to this method has yet to be recorded.

Bay Rum and Resorcin Cures Dandruff.

According to Dyer dandruff is a product of seborrheic dermatitis, an infectious and inoculable disease, though we do not as yet know the special germ. The application of resorcin in bay rum 3 to 5 per cent. is, in his opinion, an absolute cure. He has had no patients who did not recover under this treatment if they left brushes alone. The first instruction he gives to a dandruff patient is to throw his brush into the fire and not get another until he tells him, and he does not tell him until he finds the scalp free from dandruff. Resorcin sometimes gives a yellow tinge to light or gray hair. The addition of salicylic acid solution will prevent this. Where there is any reason to forbid the use of resorcin, chloral hydrate in a 2 to 5 per cent. solution may be used, or the naphthol solution in the strength of a scruple to the ounce. He believes that dandruff may have serious consequences. It often starts colonies in other parts of the body, produces seborrheic conditions in the wings of the nose, and may even aid in the production of malignant disease.—Jour. Amer. Med.

Color Danger in Resorcin.

As resorcin is used in many formulas for the hair, it would be well for druggists to note that when an application of these preparations is followed by a mercuric-chloride solution, the hair is turned green.

Boric Acid to Preserve Hydrogen Dioxid.

Hydrogen dioxide solutions, as is well known, lose strength very rapidly unless provided with some acid—hydrochloric, sulphuric, phosphoric, etc.—added for purposes of preservation. A preparation made with such substances is, however, useless for many purposes, and specially in surgery. Renault and Lepinois have recently discovered that on the addition of boric acid, a solution of hydrogen dioxide of from 10% to 12%, volumetric, remains quite stable in strength. They recommend, therefore: First, the determination of the strength of such solutions by titration with potassium permanganate, then, after the addition of a few drops of an alcoholic solution of phenolphthalein, to neutralize with sodium hydrate until the solution takes on a weak red color, and, at once, the addition of 30 Gms. of boric acid to each liter of hydrogen peroxide. Such a preparation can be employed in all surgical operations with impunity, and maintains its strength for a very long time.—Jour. de Phar.

New Alkaloids in Tobacco.

A. Pictet and A. Rotschy reported to the Paris Academy of Sciences that they have found a series of new alkaloids in tobacco. The first of these was a liquid—nicoteine; the second, a solid, nicotelline, and the third, nicotimine. These alkaloids occur in much smaller quantities than nicotine. Their physiologic action is now being studied.—Nouv. Rem.

HOW TO KEEP RUBBER GOODS.

BY FREDERICK GRIFFITH, M.D.

There is no perfect preservative for soft rubber instruments, but by care their lives of usefulness may be prolonged.

Disuse and exposure to the air cause rubber implements to become hard and brittle by oxidation.

Rubber tissue is best kept moist in covered jars.

Sheet rubber should be kept sprinkled with talc, dry, flat or loosely rolled, in an airtight case.

Rubber gloves are soon ruined by boiling, but this is counterbalanced by the great reduction in the present cost price. During sterilization they should be kept separated by being wrapped in gauze. Fluffed gauze should be inserted into each glove finger to prevent sticking, which occurs after the first or second boiling on account of the softening which takes place.

After using they may be washed in a castile soap lather, dried, sprinkled with talc and laid away unfolded in gauze, in an airtight case.

Atomizer bulbs and soft rubber syringes should be kept thoroughly dry when not in use in a tight box or the instrument case. Stomach tubes may be cleansed in castile soap lather, then thoroughly dried, hanging up to drain, and placed at full length in case or box.

Catheters and rubber rectal instruments are best kept at full length, never coiled, in closely stoppered glass tubes. Boiling does not seem to materially shorten the life of some catheters, but they vary greatly in their power to withstand injury from this source. Catheters, as well as rubber gloves and other implements of like nature, may be sterilized in formaldehyde vapor. This process, however, requires a special sterilizing chamber.

An important factor in furthering the life of soft rubber instruments is the nature of the lubricant employed when they are in use. Oil and grease of whatsoever mixture soon ruin the rubber. Alcohol, ether and chloroform also shorten the careers of rubber goods.

A lubricant for catheters and for general use which has been presented to the profession by Dr. Gouley, consists of the following formula:

White Castile soap, powd..	1 oz.
Water.....	3 ozs.
Mucil. chondrus crispus, fl.	3 ozs.
Formalin (40%).....	10 m.
Thymol.....	5 grs.
Thyme oil.....	5 m.
Alcohol.....	15 m.

Mode of preparation: Heat the soap and water and stir until a smooth slime is formed; then add the three ounces of mucilage (made of the strength of one ounce of chondrus crispus to the pint of water). When cool pour in the formalin, then the thymol and oil of thyme mixed with the alcohol; stir, strain, and keep in a covered vessel until all air bubbles have vanished. The result is an opalescent, honey-like substance which should be put up at once in two-ounce collapsible tubes and sterilized.—Med. Brief.

Who Owns the Prescription?

As a rule, possession is more than nine points in law when a party has hold of a prescription. Dr. J. Wilkinson Jervey, makes the following careful observations:

1. The patient has no legal nor other right to demand a written prescription or written directions from the physician.

2. It is right and wise that the druggist demand and procure from the physician his written orders for the compounding of prescriptions

3. The physician has the undoubted right to designate what pharmacist shall fill his prescription.

4. The written prescription is simply an order from physician to pharmacist. It is, through courtesy, and by virtue of custom and convenience, handed to the patient for transmission; but the latter has not, at any time, the slightest right of possession in the instrument.

5. The druggist has at least the right of permanent guardianship (perhaps of outright possession) of the prescription, and he must keep it on file for reference and for any form of proper investigation.

6. There can be no right, extenuation or excuse for a copy of a prescription, with physician's name attached, to be taken by druggist, patient or any one else, without the authority of the physician.

7. The careful physician should invariably retain a carbon-paper fac-simile copy of every prescription he writes.

8. The druggist has a legal right to utilize any formula that is uncopyrighted that may fall into his hands, but he cannot, unauthorized, use the name of its author in connection with it In most states, however, statutes would bar his selling intoxicants or other poisons except by direct order of physicians.

9. If a druggist refills a prescription without the order of the physician who wrote it, he does so on his own responsibility, and he has no legal or moral right to leave or place the physician's name on the container.—N. Y. Med. Jour.

How to Polish Windows.

The action of the sun, moisture and the carbonic acid in the air on the soda or potash in the glass produces an opaqueness more or less pronounced. To remove this wet the glass with dilute hydrochloric acid, and after a few minutes go over the glass with powdered whiting. Pour the acid slowly into the cold water, using four ounces of the acid to twenty-four ounces of water (one pint and a half). Polish with chamois or soft paper. It must be remembered that this acid will attack metals and should not be allowed to touch them, nor should the bottle be left open an instant longer than necessary, as the fumes are very destructive.—Ladie's Home Jour.

Arsenious Oxide in Paris Green.

The following procedure affords a rapid and accurate means of determining the arsenious oxide content of Paris green. 0·2—0·3 Gram of the pulverized sample is weighed out into a beaker of about 300 Cc. capacity, water being added and then concentrated hydrochloric acid, drop by drop, until solution is just effected; from 6 to 10 drops are usually sufficient. Sodium carbonate solution is then added until a slight permanent precipitate is formed, at which point a solution of 2 to 3 Grams of sodium potassium tartrate is run in; by this means the precipitated copper is dissolved and further precipitation during the subsequent titration prevented. After diluting the liquid to about 200 Cc., solid sodium bicarbonate and starch solution are added, and titration with iodine carried out in the usual way. The end reaction is sharp, and the determination can be completed in about 10 minutes, while the method gives concordant results. The presence of copper sulphate has no influence on the titration, which, however, does not give accurate results if cuprous salts are present; such salts have not been observed in the samples of Paris green examined.—Jour. Amer. Chem. Soc.

A Physician's Tribute to Pharmacists.

Dr. J. M. Allen, in discussing a paper read at the last meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, said he had never used a formula in his life, and always advises his students never to use them, but to study carefully materia medica and pharmacy, then formulate their prescriptions as a force to combat the etiologic and pathologic forces of disease. If the physician will do this he can have his prescriptions filled as accurately and elegantly in almost every little town in the country as the so-called manufacturer of drugs can do it. He does not believe that it is wise or beneficial to the physician to dispense his own drugs. His time is too valuable. Besides, the pharmacists of the country are now educated gentlemen. He should send his prescriptions to a druggist as a distinct department in the practice of medicine. The physician should place himself in close communication with a pharmacist so that they will be of mutual assistance to each other. He has derived great benefit from this close relation, always finding them ready to render any assistance asked.—Meyer Bros. Drug.

The Scent Ball Revived.

The pomander or "scent ball," which was in vogue in the fifteenth century, is again coming into fashion. These were small round balls, perforated, filled with spices, and suspended from the waist by a chain. Dried oranges stuffed with cloves and other spices were also used. They were used not only to gratify the sense of smell, but to overcome disagreeable odors. The present pomander is about the size of a billiard ball and is made of silver.

Chloroform Water as a Sweetener.

Dr. Bloyer much prefers chloroform water as a corrective, in place of syrups and elixirs, for mixtures, especially during the heated season, for, he says, while being sweet and pleasant, it is not so "nasty" and sticky as the other agents. While not saying so, he also must have had in mind that it does not interfere with digestion, but rather acts as a sedative and prevents gastric fermentation, while, moreover, protecting the mixture in hot weather. According to Dr. Bloyer, it almost conceals the bitterness of nux vomica.

He recommends a ready method for the preparation of this water. This consists in dissolving the chloroform in alcohol and adding to the requisite amount of water, the finely precipitated chloroform thus presenting increased surface and insuring rapid solution. Dr. Bloyer takes two drams of chloroform, adds sufficient alcohol to make one fluid ounce, and pours this into five pints of water, agitating vigorously for a time.—Elect. Med. Glean.

Should Physicians Dispense?

In these days of substitution, this question is being much discussed by the profession, But a due consideration of all the pros and cons results in a decided negative.

In the first place the doctor does not have sufficient time to devote to dispensing. Then he has not the knowledge and judgment as to what to buy, and where to get it, that time and experience have given the pharmacist.

No man can serve two masters successfully. It will absorb the ablest man's energies to be a good diagnostician and therapeutist. The putting up of prescriptions is another line of business, and requires equal ability, energy and thoroughness for the best results.

When physicians dispense their own medicines, there is no one to divide the responsibility. That is to say, when the doctor writes a prescription, and sends it to the druggist there is a greater regard for accuracy. It is read by both doctor and druggist, and when filled is filed, so that a record is preserved. But when the doctor puts up his own medicine, he overlooks small matters of detail, he has not the time to be so scrupulous as to method, but just slings the ingredients together, and chances it that he has things right.

A very important objection to the doctor's keeping his own drugs is that he is apt to have substitutes and imitations of the high-grade proprietaries, impure chemicals and shop worn goods palmed off on him by shady jobbing houses and physician's supply companies. Some of these latter, we are sorry to say, make a business of supplying an inferior grade of goods, knowing that the doctor can not give much attention to the subject of quality, and realizing that the temptation to buy cheap must be very great where doctors have to give away so much. It is better, therefore, for the doctor not to put himself in a position where he can be so tempted.

One way or another, the dispensing business makes the doctor a loser. If he keeps his own drugs, and then can not make collections, he is out time, knowledge and money. Then, if he buys poor drugs, his clinical results are unsatisfactory, he loses reputation, fails to make progress, because his knowledge of drug indications becomes confused.

Taking everything into consideration, there is no valid reason why doctors should dispense their own medicines. It is the doctor's business to know drug indications, and to write prescriptions. Also to see that they are sent to non-substituting drug stores. Then he is not impoverished by patients who fail to pay; his time and energies are not diverted from his own special work, and his patients get the benefit of the best medicines.—Editorial in Med. Brief.

Storing Small Packages.

The customary method of keeping proprietary pills, etc., in drawers divided into compartments presents many drawbacks. If systematically arranged, and each article kept in a separate compartment and care taken to keep the arrangement intact, the ordinary pill drawer suffices. The system would be very good if the arrangement of the contents was strictly adhered to, but it seems almost impossible to keep them in order, probably because it is so easy to drop a package anywhere in the drawer.

A convenient method of disposing of this class of articles is in "pigeon holes," the compartments of a size to suit the space at command. They can be built into closets under the counter or to fit any odd space. Compartments 8 inches deep and four inches square afford ample space for ordinary purposes. The pill drawers might be removed and the pigeon-holes built into the space. For appearance sake the front of the pill drawer can be utilized as a door. Place spring hinges at the bottom of the door allowing the door to to open outward and downward. On the inside of each door fasten an indexed list of the contents of each section. If this fixture is built in the form of a case or into a closet, number each compartment with the aid of small bits of cardboard. Number from left to right, and keep in a handy place an indexed list of the contents of the case or closet

By using this method your stock is always in view, each article goes into its proper place and can be found very readily. With this system there can be no excuse for not having things in their proper places, and they cannot become disarranged without its being noticed. Another point is that the amount of each article in stock can be readily ascertained. —W. Rupp, in Drug. Circ.

New Substitute for Rubber.

In the Rocky Mountain "greasewood plant" an American is said to have discovered a substitute for rubber. The young shoot of the plant has a milky sap and the old wood a resinous gum; the former is bruised between rollers so that the bark is loosened, and the older wood is crushed. The entire mass is then inclosed in a vessel, mechanically agitated, and exposed to the action of carbon bisulphide, naphtha, or other solvent of india-rubber.

After exposure for hours to the action of the solvent, heat being applied if necessary, the liquid is strained off. The liquid solvent and contained gum are then placed in a closed vessel, and the volatile solvent driven off by heat. The gummy mass that will not volatilize in the still or receiver is then washed in water, either warm or hot, and is then subjected to repeated rollings The gum resulting is of a brown color, highly flexible and elastic, combustible, and possesses the characteristics of india-rubber, except that it has rather a balsamic odor, differing from the odor of commercial rubber. The gum can be vulcanized by the addition of sulphur. —Popular Science News.

Treatment of Hay Fever.

H H. Curtis makes a contribution to the treatment of hay fever, based on the administration of certain plants and flowers supposed to excite the disease. To a patient who was so susceptible that passing a florist's would bring on a severe attack of dyspnea accompanied by cyanosis, he began treatment by giving an infusion of roses; this enabled her to tolerate the odor of that flower. Another patient who had an idiosyncrasy for ipecac was able to inhale the drug after it had been administered. These experiences led him to prepare a tincture and fluid extract o ragweed which were distributed, and 34 communications were received. In 18 cases there was complete recovery; 4 reported considerable improvement, and 12 were negative. He concluded that about 60% of the cases dependent upon ragweed as an exciting cause may be immunized: and that in the majority of cases a preparation of ragweed is of great value in the treatment of hay fever.—Med. Record.

Fasten Parchment to Glass, Etc.

The following cement will fasten labels, even of parchment paper, to glass, porcelain, steel, in short, almost any polished surface: Macerate, in separate vessels, 120 grams of gum arabic and 30 grams of gum tragacanth, each in a small amount of water. When the tragacanth is well swollen and softened, it is stirred until it is homogenous throughout; the gum arabic is then added and the whole filtered through linen and incorporated with 120 cubic centimeters of glycerin in which 2.50 grams of thymol have been dissolved. Add water to bring the whole up to one liter. Preserve in well-corked bottles.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best efforts will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

Please give best method for Salol Coating Pills?

Dr. C. E. Sonnenberg reccommends the following process: Into an enameled tin pan, such as is used by photographers, put a small quantity of salol. Any other vessel of non-attackable substance may be used, taking care that the sides are not too thick so that they cool quickly. In the middle or in one corner pour the salol, about 15 to 25 grains, for thirty ordinary sized pills. The salol is heated in the pans, melting at about 40° C. to an aromatic, colorless oily liquid. The entire bottom of the pan is then heated so that the salol is not chilled too suddenly, thereby rendering the coating irregular. Throw into the melting salol the pills, still keeping the pan warmed.

Remove the pills after they appear sufficiently coated to another pan, keeping them rolling to prevent sticking. In about a minute the coating will become hard and assume a glossy appearance. If insufficient, add more salol and again coat repeating several times if necessary. The pills are perfect when they assume a grayish white transparent appearance free from holes or cracks of the minutest character. With a little practice and care the coating can be done very easily.

Joseph Lingley.

How can I make Clear, Tasteless Acid Solution of Quinine?

You cannot make a tasteless solution of quinine with acid, but you can make it more agreeable by using aromatics. Syrup yerba santa, N. F., is the best vehicle for masking the taste.

The formula is as follows:

Fld. ext. eriodictyon....	32 Cc.
Sol. potassa, U. S. P ...	25 Cc.
Tr. cardam., co., U. S P.	65 Cc.
Sassafras oil..... ...	0.5 Cc.
Lemon oil.....	0.6 Cc.
Clove oil	1 Cc.
Alcohol	32 Cc.
Sugar	800 Gms.
Water to make.....	1,000 Cc.

Mix the fluid extract eriodictyon and solution potassa, then add 100 Cc. of water previously mixed with the compound tincture cardamom, and afterwards add the oils dissolved in the alcohol. Shake the mixture thoroughly, then filter it and pour enough water through the filter to obtain 375 Cc. of filtrate. Pour this upon the sugar contained in a bottle and dissolve it by placing the bottle in hot water, frequently agitating. Lastly, cool the product and add enough water, passed through the filter previously used, to make 1,000 Cc.

The addition of one or two grains of saccharin to each ounce of mixture will further disguise taste. Joseph Lingley.

Please give Formula for making a large quantity of Elixir Orange, or a Simple Elixir which will carry Iron and Mercury in Acid solution?

The elixir aromaticum of the U. S. P. is as good a formula as you can use, changing the manipulation as follows:

Comp. spirit orange	12 Cc.
Syrup.....	375 Cc.
Precipitated calc. phos....	15 Gm.
Deodorized alcohol.	
Dist. water, of each, a sufficiency.	

To the compound spirit of orange add enough deodorized alcohol to make 250 Cc. To this solution add gradually 300 Cc. of warm water, then the syrup, and finally enough water to make 1,000 Cc. Let the elixir stand for two or three weeks, if possible, at temperature of 68° to 70° before filtering. See also article on page 225 of this number. John Morley.

Please give Formula for Ox-Gall Soap?

Dieterich gives this formula:

Extract quillaya	1 oz.
Powdered borax	1 oz.
Fresh ox-gall	4 ozs.
Powd. castile or common soap.....	15 ozs.

Triturate together the borax, extract of quillaya and ox-gall. Then add the soap, beat the whole to a uniform consistence and cut into cakes of the desired size. If no extract of quillaya be at hand, soap bark, in shreds, may be exhausted by boiling with water, straining, and evaporating the liquid on a water bath. One hundred parts of bark yield about 20 of extract.

2. Oleic acid..... 1 part.
Borax ..... 2 parts.
Ox-gall, fresh ..... 3 parts.
Tallow or common soap . 20 parts.

Triturate the borax with the ox-gall; then thoroughly incorporate with it the soap, previously reduced to powder, and lastly incorporate the acid.

Wm. Mixton.

What is Balsam de Maltha?

Balsam de Maltha or balsam di Malti—the spelling of the name varies—is an old-time name for a preparation closely resembling compound tincture of benzoin, which is now usually dispensed when the former preparation is wanted. An old recipe book gives the following formula for preparing it: Powdered benzoin, 3 ozs.; balsam Peru, 2 ozs.; powdered aloes, ½ oz.; rectified spirits of wine, 1 quart. Put all of the ingredients in a bottle and digest them for a week or two; then strain the balsam; or it may be used by taking the clear liquid from the top as wanted. This authority states that it may be used externally or internally, and that "it is said to ease the colic, cleanse the kidneys and heals internal ulcers." Another formula calls for "gum benzoin, 2 ozs.; gum aloes, 1 oz., alcohol, 2 pints. H. W. Sparker.

Please give Formula for Egg Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil?

Cod liver oil (Norweg.)..	500 Cc.
Glyc. yolk of egg, U.S.P.	175 Cc.
Phosphoric ac. dil.....	35 Cc.
Comp. spirit orange.....	1.5 Cc.
Sherry wine to make....	1,000 Cc.

Triturate the glycerite of yolk of egg in a mortar with the oil, added in small portions at a time, thoroughly incorporating each portion before adding the next. Then, continuing the trituration, gradually add the diluted phosphoric acid, to which has been added an equal portion of sherry wine and the flavoring. Finally add enough sherry wine to make 1,000 Cc., and mix the whole intimately. If desired, use brandy and water, equal parts, in place of sherry wine. Joseph Lingley.

How can I make a Variegated Show Bottle?

Use the following placed in the bottle in the order named:

First, chloroform colored violet by a minute quantity of iodine.

Second, glycerin colored yellow by saffron

Third, oil of sassafras colored red with red saunders.

Fourth, water colored green with anilin green.

Fifth, olive or cottonseed oil colored orange with annatto.

The solutions should be carefully poured one on the other so as to avoid agitation as otherwise the layers will become mixed and the effect altered and perhaps spoiled.

A "red, white and blue" bottle may be made as follows, the "white" being in this case a layer of colorless liquid:

For the first layer use chloroform colored with the anilin dye known as indulin 6B blue.

For the second layer, glycerin.

For the third layer castor oil colored by infusing in it a little alkanet root.

Layers of colored liquids are best displayed in a cylindrical jar. A moderately tall and comparatively narrow one is preferable. Less liquid will suffice, too, a matter of some importance as some of these here required are costly compared to the ordinary display liquids, which are chiefly water. H. W. Sparker.

What will Prevent the Following Lotion from Souring in Summer?

Quince seed	65 grs.
Boric acid	¾ oz.
Oil rose geranium.....	15 dps.
Glycerine.....	4½ ozs.
Alcohol.....	6 ozs.
Water to make.....	32 ozs.

We do not see any reason for this turning sour if the ingredients are fresh. There is enough of either boric acid or alcohol to preserve it. It may be that your quince seeds have become musty or the water is a little off. We would suggest using freshly boiled, rain or distilled water. A few drops of neroli oil or rose oil would improve the odor.

John Morley.

Please give Formula for One Gallon Gazose Water?

This probably refers to water drawn from gazogenes. These are portable apparatus for aerating water or other liquids. For one gallon apparatus use:

Tartaric acid..... ... 960 grs.
Soda bicarb.....1,180 grs.

For extemporaneous use you might put up soda powders as follows:

Tartaric acid .....25 grs.
Soda bicarb.....30 grs.

Each in a separate, blue and white, paper. Add to a glass of water or other liquid. Mix the same as a seidlitz powder. Joseph Lingley.

How can I Remove a Fixed Ring?

According to the Industrial World, when a ring is fixed on the finger from the swelling of the skin or joint, rub the finger with soap and cold water, and it will then generally admit of its removal. If this fails, take a strong thread or piece of fine twine, and, beginning at the end of the finger, wind it regularly around and around it, with the coils close together, till the ring is reached; then slip the end through the ring from the side next the end of the finger, and begin to unwind the string, which, as it progresses, carries the ring with it. Sometimes, however, when the finger is very much swollen, and when the ring is deeply embedded, even this plan will not succeed, and the only resource is to cut through the ring with a pair of cutting pliers, first slipping under it a thin piece of metal or cardboard to protect the skin from injury.

Wm. Mixton.

Give Formula for a Good Liniment for External Use?

You will find formulas in Practical Druggist for September, 1901, page 139, October, page 149, also consult the files for others. We give some additional formulas:

1. Spts. ammonia, ft..... 5 ozs.
   Gum camphor ..... 2 ozs.
   Tr. capsici ..... 5 ozs.
   Alcohol.....30 ozs.
   Water .....10 ozs.

2. Origanum oil .....4 ozs.
   Cajuput oil .....4 ozs.
   Hemlock oil ... .4 ozs.
   Camphor .....4 ozs.
   Capsicum, powdered .....2 ozs.

Macerate for 7 days, agitating occasionally, and filter in a well covered funnel.

3. Hemlock oil ..... 6 drs.
   Origanum oil ..... 4 drs.
   Chloroform ..... 4 drs.
   Capsicum, powdered ..... 2 ozs.
   Benzine .....30 ozs.
   Turpentine ... .30 ozs.

Macerate 24 hours, agitating frequently, and strain. John Morley.

Recent Patents.

691,255. Veterinary remedy. Richard H. Fox, Manchester, Okla. Ter.

691,681. Aseptic preparation from pancreas. Wilhelm Weber, Stolberg, II, Germany.

691,687. Capsule. Robert B. Wilson, Woodhaven, N. Y.

691,698. Vaginal syringe. Richard H. Eddy and J. B. Johnston, Providence, R. I.

692,139. Making hydrogen dioxid. P. L. Hulin, Clavaux, par Riouperoux, France.

693, 257. Electrical device. William J. Gavigan, New York, N. Y.

693,345. Vaginal speculum. Albert J. Bearer, New Kensington, Pa.

692,588. Sodium salicylate. W. C. Alpers, Bayonne, N. J.

Registered Trade Marks.

37,641. Medicine. William C. Alpers, New York, N. Y. The word "Triacol."

37,642. Remedies for coughs and colds. William B. Thompson, Butte, Mont. The words "Knock Out."

37,647. Toilet articles and preparations. Rose M. Holland, London, Eng. The signature "Rose Montague Holland."

37,649. Paints and enamels. Phoenix Paint and Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa. The word "Marbleite."

37,665. Syringes. Tyler Rubber Co., Andover, Mass. The word "Homestead."

37,666. Surgical appliances. Elmore J. Worst, Ashland, O. The word "Corona."

37,733. Chemical substances and preparations. Actien-Gesellschaft fur Anilin-Fabrikation, Berlin, Germany. The word "Bromocoll."

37,734. Chemical substances and preparations. Actien-Gesellschaft fur Anilin-Fabrikation, Berlin, Germany. The word "Peruol."

37,735. Chemical compounds. Stern & Heller, Cleveland, O. The word "Mosok."

37,736. Mercury preparations. Chemische Fabrik auf Actien, vorm. E. Schering, Berlin, Germany. The word "Sublamin."

37,737. Antiseptic poultice. The Columbia Chemical Co., Denver, Col. The word "Marach."

37,738. Disinfectants. Eucryl, Limited, Hull, England. The word "Eucryl."

37,739. Toilet preparations. Eucryl, Limited, Hull, England. The word "Eucryl."

37,740. Toilet articles and preparations. Rezo Remedy Co., Iowa City, Ia. The word "Rezo."

37,741. Hygienic cream. Bossard-Lemaire, Paris, France. The words "La Reine des Cremes."

37,742. Hair and scalp tonic. Kennedy & Kennedy, Johnstown, N. Y. The word "Dyno."

37,744. Medical preparations. Chemische Fabrik Rhenania, Aachen, Germany. The word "Tryptargan."

34,745. Medical compounds. Eucryl, Limited, Hull, England. The word "Eucryl."

37,746. Remedy for diseases. Louis W. Abt, Chicago, Ill. The word "Abtena."

37,749. Blood medicine. Charles W. McKee & Company, Chicago, Ill. The words "Father Newman's."

37,784. Insect exterminators. Richard B. Norwood, Plainfield, N. J. The words "King-Nomo-Bug."

37,785. Toilet preparations and soap. Mirona B. Hubbert, Syracuse, N. Y. The word "Miro-Dena."

37,787. Proprietary medicines. John J. Ledwith, Newark, N. J. The word "Ceratine."

37,788. Remedies for la grippe. Bromo Chemical Co., Salt Lake City, Utah. The word "Bromo-Lax."

37,792. Cod liver oil. Frank W. Ward, Memphis, Tenn. The word "Gadu-Olein."

37,793. Medicinal preparations. The Maltine Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. The word "Maltine."

Registered Labels.

8,891. "Coronation violet." Caswell, Massey & Co., New York, N. Y.

8,900. "Revivor bitters." W. Moise & Co., Omaha, Neb.

8,901. "Formo dyspepsia tablets." Lincoln Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

8,902 "Farrar's hygienic protective powder." B Ruppe, Albuquerque, New Mexico Ter.

8,903. "Khasan's roachynee." Naum Khasan, New York, N. Y.

8,913. "Sopura dentifrice." Sopura Co., Boston Mass.

8,914. "Anti-Whoop." Frank C. Titzell, Chicago, Ill.

8,915. "Aceton" Aceton Medical Co., Mystic, Conn.

8,916. "Dr. Ling's lemon cough remedy." Patton Bros., Catlettsburg, Ky.

8,917. "Dermicure." George B. Holden, Haverhill, Mass.

8,924. "Kol-saver." Arthur G. Hulbert, Chicago, Ill.

8,935. "Dr. Westmal's colloids." Western Pharmacal Co., Omaha, Neb.

8,936. "White cross" Herman Heineman, New York, N. Y.

8,942. "Dermacura." J. C. Nelson & Co., Manistee, Mich.

8,943. "Vigorine." Gustave Tasse, Montreal, Canada.

8,944. "Fontaine de Jouvence. James A. Herlihy, Chillicothe, O.

8,963. "Vis-vitae." Nora E. Smith, Battle Creek, Mich.

8,964. "Harifoam vegetable shampoo tonic and dandruff cure." Childs Drug Co., Lexington, Ky.

8,965. "Karlsbader hair regenerator." John Mrazay, Philadelphia, Pa.

8,966. "Tar heel tonic and blood purifier." Charles D. Higgins, Greensboro, N. C.

8,967. "Siempra viva." Rio Grande Medicine Co., San Antonio, Tex.

8,968. "Antigia." John F. Gibboney, Richmond, Va.

8,969. "Aikins dropsy cure." William Aikins & Sons, Graysville, Ga.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Department is open to our Readers for short items of interest to the Trade, but the Editor does not necessarily adopt nor endorse such items.

Making the Directory Pay.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

An article has been going the rounds of the drug journals on "Making the Directory Pay," which suggests placing circulars between the leaves of the city directory, so that when a person is looking for a name they cannot help but see them. This may do in a cross roads town, where people haven't anything to do but kill time, but the average city man would be disposed to use harsh language about the druggist. When a man is looking for a name he is usually in a hurry, and while he would notice the circulars all right, it would be more likely to be unfavorably, as retarding him in his search. Some advertising schemes appear good at first sight, but will not pan out well. This seems to be one of them. It struck me as being a very poor idea, so I asked a number of persons what their opinion was, and all spoke the same way of it. PROGRESS.

A Real Elixir Vitæ?

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

The author of "Behind the Scenes in the Transvaal" refers to the remarkable fact that the native women of Swaziland retain their juvenility long after their first youth is passed. The late King Umbandine's adviser told him that this result was obtained by the use of a secret elixir, and investigations, he says, satisfied him that the Kaffirs really do possess the secret of some mysterious medicine which retards the natural process of physical decay. "This medicine, like all Kaffir specifics, is the product of a herb," adds the author, "and is administered in powder form once only, when the girl has reached a certain age. The result is apparently precisely what we are told follows the use of the traditional elixir of life. Her eyes are bright, her flesh firm, her limbs shapely and supple. Not a line shows on her face, and in this condition she will remain for thirty or forty years." Here is an opportunity for some enterprising druggist to make a fortune. Yankee ingenuity ought to wrest the secret of this marvelous preparation from the Kaffirs. What a boon it would be to ladies of uncertain age and how many hopes would be revived.

JOSEPHUS.

Adulterated Olive Oil.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

Every little while complaints are made of olive oil being adulterated with cottonseed oil. The fact that it partly congeals does not necessarily prove that cottonseed oil is present. The probable explanation is that the exporter had forwarded what is known as "tender" oil which congeals rapidly especially in cold weather, instead of "hard" oil, which is especially calculated to resist climatic changes. While there is much impure oil exported, the great bulk of that which is prepared for the United States is genuine; but buyer's and especially consumers are not always familiar with the delicate nature of olive oil, and fail to realize that unlike wine it begins to deteriorate from the moment of manufacture.

There is also a difference in the quality of the crops of different years, and a wide variety in the flavors of the oil so that a difference in taste does not necessarily mean adulteration. Olive oil should always be kept in a cool dark place at even temperature. It is almost as sensitive to the effects of heat, light and air as are the essential oils.

Druggists who are selling considerable olive oil for domestic use would save themselves much annoyance and frequent explanations if they would inform their customers of the difference in oils and instruct them on the proper method of keeping them. A. E. LAIRD.

Give What is Asked for.

Outside a drug store in New York City, you may read the announcement: "We give you just what you ask for." We are glad to seize upon this occasion to pay a tribute to this motto, and, incidentally, to point out a dishonest and very common practice among merchants—that of substituting one article for another. One business man devotes all his energy, his money and his time to building up the reputation of a certain article. He enables the retailer to make a large profit, and he spends his money that customers may be plentiful. When a customer asks for the article in question it is dishonest to say to him: "Don't buy that. We have something else just as good and much cheaper." If the merchant has something good and cheap of his own, let him sell it to his customers by all means. But let him not steal the trade of a man who helps to build up his business.—N. Y. Jour.

Prescriptions by Telephone.

An enterprising drug concern in New York is making a bid for business in the following letter:

"We want to fill your prescriptions; so much so that we will send and get them if you will call us up by 'phone. We will send a competent man who will make you a price before the prescription leaves you. Our name is a guarantee for accurate work."

They also make a bid for ordering goods by mail, and offer to pay express charges on preparations of their own make amounting to over two dollars.

Personal Advertising.

The pronoun "you" is a factor in advertising that is usually neglected, but can be used to good advantage. An ad is an appeal to the person reading it, and if you can create the impression that it is directed to himself only, he will be more interested and more impressed than if it has a general tone. Mankind is vain and likes to think that what is said and done is for his special benefit, so humor him in your advertising as you would if talking to him.

Practical Druggist Course.

No books or any extra expense of any kind are required in this very popular course. It is the easiest, cheapest and best. Sample lectures free. See Prospectus in another column.

Important Medical Meetings

For March meetings, see page 215 of the February number.

American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons at Atlantic City, N. J., April 29 and 30. Dr. James R. Hayden, sec., 107 W. 55th st., New York City.

Association of American Physicians at Washington, D. C., April 29 and 30. Dr. Henry Hun, sec., 149 Washington ave., Albany, N. Y.

Tri-State Medical Society at Chicago, Ill., April 3 and 4. Dr. W. B. La Force, sec., Ottumwa, Ia.

Western Ophthalmologic and Otolaryngological Association at Chicago, Ill., April 10, 11 and 12 Dr. Wm. L. Ballenger, sec., 100 State st, Chicago, Ill.

Medical Association of the State of Alabama, at Birmingham, April 15. Dr. G. P. Waller, sec., Montgomery, Ala.

The Medical Society of the State of California, at San Francisco, April 15. Dr. Geo. H. Evans, sec, 807 Sutter st., San Francisco, Cal.

Medical Association District of Columbia, at Washington, April 1. Dr. Monte Griffith, sec., Washington, D. C.

Florida Medical Association, at Tampa, April 9. Dr. J. D. Fernandez, sec., Jacksonville, Fla.

Medical Association of Georgia, at Savannah, April 16, 17 and 18. Dr. Lewis H. Jones, sec., 514 English-American Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, at Baltimore, April 22. Dr. J. Williams Lord, sec., 24 West Franklin st, Baltimore, Md.

Mississippi State Medical Association at Jackson, April 16th. Dr. C. H. Trolter, sec., Winona, Miss.

South Carolina Medical Association, at Spartanburg, April 16. Dr. T. H. Whaley, sec., 113 Wentworth st., Charleston, S. C.

The Medical Society of the State of Tennessee, at Memphis, April 8, 9 and 10. Dr. A. Bennett Cooke, sec., 161 N. Cherry st., Nashville, Tenn.

The Texas State Medical Society, at El Paso, April 22. Dr. H. A. West, sec., Galveston, Tex.

Take Advantage of Opportunities.

Few druggists take advantage of the opportunities holidays and other occasions offer for pushing special articles. During the past month Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays and St. Valentine's day were events that could have been taken advantage of. At the present time the

Your Grandmother

thought there was no toilet water like . . . . .

German Cologne.

Your Daughter

thinks there is nothing to compare with

DE BELLE'S

American Cologne

for its delicate fragrance and cooling and soothing properties.

25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle.

German Prince Henry is the center of attention. The business as well as social aspects of his visit to America both afford material for advertising. It is a good opportunity to run short talks on chemicals in your newspaper space, noting that Germany has for years been the home of chemical research, but America is forging to the front. Also make window displays of apparatus and chemicals. It is an opportunity to put out a special soda drink and cigar. Germany is noted for its cologne water. Use that idea and draw attention to the American products in comparison. This subject can be worked to promote increased sales of perfumes at a later date.

In another month Easter will be here. There is always a great demand for perfumes, and many presents are given at the Easter season. If you carry cigars and candy, you can make a special drive on them for the man and girl who gave up smoking and eating candy during Lent. You should do a litttle extra decorating of your store for Easter week and give the windows a holiday air. Egg dyes should be given attention. They are coming more and more into use. They pay a good profit and afford an opportunity to make your store talked about by the children, than whom you can have no better advertisers. Rabbits or chickens are a great attraction in the window. You might offer a prize for the boy or girl bringing in the best dyed egg from dyes purchased at your store. Afterwards making a window display of them.

A prominent maker of these dyes remarked that most druggists waited until the day before Easter and then sent in their order for a box or two of dyes. There will not be many sold until the last few days, but by displaying them beforehand you are getting in some good advance advertising.

Easter lillies make a very attractive window and need not cost you anything, and perhaps be a source of direct as well as indirect profit. Speak to a number of your customers about furnishing them with their lillies, and in that way get an idea of how many you can dispose of. Then make arrangements with a florist, so you will not be disappointed. Have them delivered Friday morning and make your display, which you should have well advertised beforehand. You can deliver to your customers Saturday afternoon. As you will get wholesale rates, you can afford to lose a few buds. You must be prepared to do advertising from which only indirect returns can be expected. The more you get your store talked about the easier it is to introduce new goods.

Prepare for Spring.

To those druggists who have not as yet prepared for the spring demand in blood

To German Folklore

We owe the custom of Dyeing Easter Eggs.

DE BELLE'S

EASTER EGG DYES

DELIGHT BOTH YOUNG AND OLD.

They are easy to use and give many striking effects, in plain colors, marbled, and pictures of notable men.

8 colors. . .. 16 designs. 100 shades, 5c.

medicines and house cleaning specialties, we again say, lose no time if you wish to get the full benefit of this business.

It is time, also, to prepare for the soda season, which will open very soon. Some of the apparatus in the fountain needs replacing, or will before the season is over. Have your fountain thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class order, replacing any parts that seem weak, so that you will not have it breaking down and perhaps lose a week or more in the height of the season. The soda fountain makers have more time now than they will have later on to thoroughly examine your apparatus and will give you a better job. Arrange for your season's supply of syrup and those flavorings which you do not make. Manufacturers will give better prices now than later, and when they have orders ahead can be prepared to fill them. They naturally make it a point, when rushed, to see that their regular customers are supplied without any delay, while the man who sends in at the last minute has to wait. It's a good idea to experiment before the season fairly opens, so you may serve better flavors than before and have new ones ready to introduce.

It's the man who is ready beforehand who gets the cream of the trade. You have your customers secured before the dilatory man realizes the season has opened, and once secured, if you give them what they want, he will have a hard time getting them away from you.

Advertising an Educator.

An advertiser soon exhausts his fund of ideas and finds it necessary to be constantly on the lookout for new ones. He reads the latest and best literature, not confining himself to his own line, for he realizes that good ideas may be picked up elsewhere which he can work over to suit. He is always on the alert, observing everything that goes on around him. This constant watchfulness quickens his perception and appreciation of things generally. He usually takes an optimistic view of life, and, has only time to see the pleasant side, the only one that interests the public. He knows the truth of the saying, "laugh and the world laughs with you; weep and you weep alone."

Advertising broadens the mind and brings out the best there is in a man. Druggists will find it a good relaxation. In a business requiring such close attention, a man is very liable to get into a rut and become a narrow-minded, pessimistic misanthropist, unless he has some diversion. He cannot find a more pleasing and profitable relaxation than the

A

SUGGESTIVE

SUBJECT

Easter suggests Spring,
Spring suggests Wild-flowers,
Wild-flowers suggest Perfume,
Perfume suggests

De Belle's

Cremona Violet

The Popular Odor of the Day.

75c. a bottle. 50c. an oz.

study of this important subject. He will find himself taking more interest in the world in general, and as interest increases business grows also, and, paradoxical as it may seem, the busier he gets the more time he will find to devote to pleasure.

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & CO. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.35, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
108 Fulton St., New York

Philadelphia Office, 145 North Sixth St.

[All Business and Editorial communications, except purely local matters, should be sent to 108 Fulton st., New York].

Long Distance Telephone Connection.
Cable Address, "Pracdrug," New York.

Druggists Violate Excise Law.

Commissioner of Excise Cullinan, New York State, has made the discovery that many violations of the excise law have been committed by druggists throughout the state.

During the past three months numerous complaints were received at the Department of Excise on the part of liquor dealers who have paid the tax, ranging from $800 in New York to $50 in the rural districts, that pharmacists, who pay only a nominal tax of $5 annually for the privilege of trafficking only upon the prescription of a physician, except as to the sale of alcohol for medicinal and mechanical purposes, were conducting a general traffic in illegal competition with citizens who pay an annual tax ranging between $100 and $800.

Evidence of the most conclusive character has been reported in nearly 200 cases, which will be referred to the several District Attorneys of the state for criminal prosecution under the liquor tax law, in addition to its use by the State Commissioner in the enforcement of such civil remedies as he shall consider necessary to institute in addition to the criminal prosecution.

American Congress of Tuberculosis.

The third annual session is announced to be held May 14, 15 and 16, in New York City, in joint session with the Medico-Legal Society. The subjects of preventive legislation, the medical and surgical and the veterinary aspects of tuberculosis will be taken up. For details, address Clark Bell, secretary, 39 Broadway, New York City.

Worcester Plan Illegal.

The Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia on January 30 rendered a decision in regard to printed contracts on goods which is of unusual interest to the drug trade, both retailers and wholesalers, inasmuch as the court's decision is that no contract passes with the sale.

The suit was brought by Dr. Julius Garst, trading as the Phenyo-Caffeine Company, of Worcester, Mass., against Arthur J. Wissler, to recover $105 for alleged breach of contract. The plaintiff asserted that he was a manufacturer of pills, which he put up in boxes bearing a notice that title continued in the maker to prohibit a sale at less than 25 cents, or five boxes for a dollar; that the acceptance of the box was an assent to this condition of sale, and that the defendant broke faith when he sold them at 18 cents each.

Mr. Wissler in his affidavit denied that he had any dealings with the plaintiff or notice of the condition from the dealer of whom he purchased the boxes. He also claimed that he had a right to sell the boxes for whatever price he chose, and any restriction was not binding upon him. It was also alleged that the notice was illegal and contrary to public policy, the claim for damages excessive and that no right of action existed.

Counsel for plaintiff argued that a notice such as was on the box had been decided to be a condition of sale and the buying of the pills amounted to an assent to the condition. It was also claimed that the system of "cut rate" selling worked an injury upon the maker and patentee, the public and retailers by driving the sale of medicine from the stores of the latter, who were willing to comply with the conditions.

Counsel for the defendant asserted that there was no question of public policy or copyright involved, and the sale of cut rate medicines benefited rather than injured the maker. The notice was directly at variance with the legal principle of purchase and sale, he continued, in that when the property was bought and sold the title passed absolutely to the purchaser, and the only way a conditional sale could be enforced was by direct and expressed notice of the condition, which did not exist in the present instance. The words on the box could not be considered to express notice. The defendant was three times removed from the plaintiff, or, in other words, the box had been sold and title passed twice before it reached him, and this fact removed the defendant too far away from the maker to permit the latter to enforce the contract.

The judges took the case under advisement, and on January 30 Judge Ralston decided that a condition on a package of patent medicine fixing its price is of no effect against the purchaser. The court holds that it will not recognize a condition on a package of medicine providing for its sale at not less that a stated price. In rendering the decision Judge Ralston said: "There is no averment that the defendant ever agreed to the terms of the notice. He merely took into his possession the boxes of pills, but had no contractual relations whatever with the plaintiff. The plaintiff by printing a notice on the box attempts to make a contract with each person accepting a box, whether that person assents to it or not.

A Man May Employ Whom He Pleases.

A decision of considerable importance to employers and employees alike was handed down by the Supreme Court of Ohio, January 24th, in the case of the Nickel Plate Railway Co. vs. Frank Shaffer, on appeal. Shaffer had sued the railway company for damages for keeping him out of employment through the device known as the "black-list," on which he had been placed by the road for participating in a strike. In the lower court, damages were awarded the plaintiff in a considerable sum, the road taking an appeal, which, on coming to a hearing, was sustained, and the lower court reversed.

The Supreme Court ruling was to the effect that a master is under no legal obligation to give his discharged servant a statement of his service, whether satisfactory or not, and a suit for damages cannot lie against an employer for failing to do this, although he may not have been able to secure employment without such certificate.

Employer Not Liable for Clerks' Acts.

Clarence P. Fish, of New York City, who had injured one of his fingers went to a drug store for treatment. Fish claimed that the clerk advised him to use a carbolic solution and gave him a bottle of the pure acid without instructions to dilute the same, and believing that he had received a solution, he poured the undiluted acid upon bandages and gangrene set in and the finger had to be amputated. He brought an action for damages against the druggist charging him with negligence for the improper treatment and advice given by the clerk.

The attorney for the druggist, contended that the evidence showed the clerk had no authority to practice medicine and surgery, and he, not being a duly registered physician, his employer could not be held responsible for his alleged misconduct or negligence, and that Fish's damages, if he had any, was against the clerk individually and not against his principal. It also appeared that Fish knew the dangerous, poisonous and corrosive character of the drug and was chargeable with contributory negligence. The judge took the same view and dismissed the case.

De Miracle Company Fails.

This co-partnership, consisting of Louis Rothenburg, Frank B. Ketchum and De Witt W. Mertz, New York City, has gone into bankruptcy.

Consolidation and Co-operation.

A company was recently formed in Philadelphia with $1,000,000 capital, to take over a number of drug stores, and pay for them with stock.

Several co-operative associations have also been formed in New York and elsewhere. Competition has been carried to such an extent and the expense of business so increased, that a unity of interests would seem to demand a consolidation of capital for self-preservation.

Sixty-five Years a Customer.

Dr. William Ingalls, of The Warren, Roxbury, who recently celebrated his 89th birthday, began practice on Tremont street, Boston, in a room over Theodore Metcalf's drug store, in 1836, entering the building the first day Mr. Metcalf unlocked the front door of his present drug store, ready for business. He has been a constant visitor at the store ever since, and only the Saturday before his birthday he called to see his friends there. It is seldom that a drug store has a trade of 65 years without an interruption, as in this case. The Theodore Metcalf Co. say that in the 65 years of their acquaintance with Dr. Ingalls they have never had an unpleasant word from him.

Odors in Drug Stores.

In many drug stores there is often noticed on entering an odor which is unpleasant to say the least, due to various causes. Especially is this so in the case of persons not in good health. They are very susceptible to external influences and often are heard to say they cannot bear to enter a drug store on account of the odor. When all manufacturing is carried on in the store, it is not possible to prevent, at times, a disagreeable smell, especially when using valerian, asafœtida and other pungent drugs.

Where impossible to have a separate room for manufacturing, a hooded chamber could easily be arranged, such as is used in chemical laboratories, with a flue running outside, under which these manipulations could be carried on. More care might also be exercised in having the store better ventilated. In most stores there is no ventilation, excepting what little comes from the door being opened by customers, and which drives the foul air to the back of the room. Windows should be arranged so as to have a constant change of air.

Placing sachets or spices in receptacles in different parts of the store would give a pleasing and refreshing air to the atmosphere. People would then take pleasure in going to the drug store and would be disposed to linger and look around more. First impressions are always the most lasting, and customers, noticing the refreshing atmosphere of the store, would not only make it a point to go there whenever they wanted anything in the drug line, but would speak favorably of it to their friends.

Heimstreet Removed.

After twenty years service on the Wisconsin State Board of Pharmacy, E B. Heimstreet is to be dropped by the Governor. Considerable astonishment is being manifested over his removal. Mr. Heimstreet was the father of the State Pharmaceutical Association and also of the State Board of Pharmacy, and has done more than any other man in the state for the promotion of the interests of pharmacy. The druggists all denounce the move, which was obviously a political one, and say that he was the best man in the state for the position, and was the life of the board.

Manhattan Association Withdraws.

The withdrawal of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association from the National association of Retail Druggists creates a division in the ranks of the national organization which the friends of the retail druggists have endeavored to prevent by every possible means.

The Manhattan druggists did not leave the national organization without the careful deliberation which the importance of the movement demanded. Although the informal withdrawal seems to have occupied the attention of the assembled body only a few minutes, its advisability had been under discussion for some time. Comments upon the failure of the N. A. R. D. and the authorized plans of the association to benefit the retail druggists of New York have been common of late among members of the trade in this city. The members of the Manhattan branch naturally wished to see some results. They contributed to the support of the national body and submitted to the decisions of the majority even though they thought them to be contrary to their own interests. They now seem to be convinced that the methods employed by the authorities of the N. A. R. D. can accomplish nothing in their behalf, and have, therefore, withdrawn their support.—Era.

To Reduce Wood Alcohol Output.

Many of the wood alcohol manufacturers are expected to shut down this month, as the result of a conference recently held by the manufacturers of the United States, at which it was agreed to close 2,500 retorts for a period of six months. This is about 25 per cent. of the total number in the country, and will cause a falling off in the output of 655,000 gallons monthly. The order affects every state but Michigan, and action was taken to reduce the surplus.

Railroads to Fight Smallpox.

Every employee of railroads entering Chicago, from the president to the messenger boys, was recently vaccinated. Every car which arrives in the city will be subjected to fumigation for six hours before again being used. All lines will continue the measures until the smallpox epidemic which is ravaging the northwest and Mississippi Valley states is wiped out.

The East Dissatisfied with N. A. R. D.

There is still much dissatisfaction in the East with the work of the N. A. R. D. It is possible that secession from the organization may be confined within the limits of Manhattan Island, but it has lately become apparent that the differences which were plainly in evidence at the October meeting in Buffalo have not been healed, and make other separations, if not probable, at least possible. The Philadelphia Retail Druggists' Association has requested the authorities of the N. A. R. D. to issue quarterly reports of the financial condition of their organization. The Philadelphia members wish to know about the receipts and disbursements in detail, probably reasoning that since they contribute certain sums of money to the treasury they have a right to know what becomes of it. It is quite probable that the treasurer has no objection to making reports as often as requested to do so, and no doubt the forthcoming statement will be entirely satisfactory. The request does not necessarily imply any lack of confidence, but it shows that the Philadelphia druggists are becoming impatient and that they want to know what is being done for them.—Era.

Proposed Organization of Colleges.

It has been nearly a quarter of a century since the colleges of pharmacy then in existence in the United States formed an organization and sent delegates to conferences held during the meetings of the A. Ph. A. It has been nearly a score of years since the last meeting of that body. During the past half dozen years or more the college professors have discussed the desirability of forming a new conference; the suggestion was crystallized into definite form at the Richmond meeting last year.

Interesting meetings were held at St. Louis during the A. Ph. A. Convention, and it is likely that a very important meeting of the college of pharmacy professors will be held at Philadelphia next September. One object of the organization is to determine just what shall constitute a college of pharmacy in good standing. The trouble will come when an institution works for recognition and is refused admittance to the conference.—Meyes Bros. Drug.

The Sprague Apparatus Co. Fails.

This company, dealers in therapeutic instruments, at 33 West Forty-second st., New York, made an assignment on February 20th to Bertram L. Webster. The liabilities, it is thought, will not exceed $10,000.

Osteopaths and Vaccination.

The School Board at Ashley, Pa., has refused to accept certificates of vaccination performed by osteopaths. Those so treated will be required to have a second operation in order to get a certificate from a registered physician.

Recent Deaths.

Chas. W. Purdy, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Stafford, New York, N. Y.
James S. Barclay, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. E. J. Blair, Charleston, Ill.
Capt. S. L. Zincer, Washington.
Wilbur T. Eldridge, West Bay, Mich.
Oscar B. Heyne, Syracuse, N. Y.
H. W. Miller, Mt. Moris, N. Y.
Joseph Eger, Jr., McKeesport, Pa.
Chas. Henwood, Scranton, Pa.
Martin C. Aker, St. Paul, Minn.
Chas. B. Frank, Detroit, Mich.
Charles C. Gardner, Newark, N. J.
Harvey C. Clark, Detroit, Mich.
George G. Cowl, New York, N. Y.
Dr. Charles A. Serre, Passaic, N. J.
Edward Fisher, Reading, Pa.
George Arndt, Newark, N. J.
Bernard Beckmann, Louisville, Ky.
Eldridge H. Grover, Boston, Mass.
W. L. Weller, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Frank E. Engleman.

Mr. Engleman was for many years prominently identified with the retail drug trade of Philadelphia, lately as a broker for the purchase and sale of drug stores, died recently at his home in Germantown. He was born in Philadelphia, and a widow and one daughter survive.

Lewis Thurber Lazell.

Lewis Thurber Lazell, the perfume manufacturer, died at his residence, Feb. 28, in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1875 he came to New York and engaged in the wholesale drug business as a member of the firm of Lazell, Marsh & Hunn. After several changes due to the retiring of partners the firm became known as Lazell, Dalley & Co. In 1855 the firm relinquished the wholesale drug business to engage wholly in the manufacture of perfumery.

William Martindale.

William Martindale, an eminent English pharmacist, died at London, February 2. He was, for many years, an examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society, and was twice president of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. He was joint author with Dr Wynn Westcott of the "Extra Pharmacopoeia," which is as popular in England as the National Formulary is here. He was a delegate to the International Pharmaceutical Congress, held during the World's Fair, at Chicago.

B. Deforest Douglass.

B Deforest Douglass, the original maker of artificial legs, died at Springfield, Mass., February 17th. For twenty five years he had a contract with the Government to furnish it artificial legs. One day he saw a one-legged man stumping with a clumsy wooden leg, and the thought came to him that there was a want to be supplied. He took out a patent in 1860, and during the Civil War had more work than he could attend to. He had furnished artificial legs to persons in all the foreign countries.

James W. Tufts.

Brief mention was made in the February issue of Practical Druggist of the death of James W. Tufts, President of the American Soda Fountain Company, from heart failure. Mr. Tufts general health had been supposed to be good, so that the announcement of his sudden demise is a shock to all who had known him or been associated with him in business. Mr. Tufts went into business for himself when he was twenty-one years of age, buying a place on what was known as "Milk Row,"

now Somerville avenue, in Somerville, Mass. Some years later he also bought a pharmacy in Medford square, Medford, now known as the Howard pharmacy.

It was at the Medford store that Mr. Tufts first conceived the idea of making a soda water apparatus, and this he did merely for his own use, with no thought whatever of its being the seed which eventually was to grow into a business of wide expansion and importance. His fountain was of the crudest description and provided for the use of only about half a dozen syrups. He kept it covered from curious gaze, because of its incomplete look rather than to protect his original ideas. He later gave up his interest in the drug business and was established in business in Boston in the early sixties as a manufacturer of soda water apparatus, first in Charlestown street and then in Union street, going from there to Bowker street in 1870. The firm name was simply James W. Tufts.

The business grew to enormous proportions and in 1891 it was combined with that of A. D. Puffer & Sons, Boston; Charles Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and John Matthews, New York, all forming the American Soda Fountain Company for the manufacture of all kinds of apparatus and fixtures used in this business. Mr. Tufts became the president and always continued in that office. His son, Leonard Tufts, has been associated with him in this business as second vice-president of the company, of which Mr. Turt's son in-law, William P. Jenney, is assistant treasurer.

For several years Mr. Tufts has passed the winter at Pinehurst, No. Car., a place which owes its birth and growth to his enterprise. The entire town, with all its hotels, cottages, etc., was built and has been owned by Mr. Tufts, who also built and owned the electric railway running from Pinehurst to Southern Pines, operated wholly for the pleasure and needs of the visitors of those places.

Prof. Emil Scheffer.

Prof. Emil Scheffer, one of the best known pharmaceutical chemists of the United States, died at his home in Louisville, Ky., January 22. He was one of the founders of the Louisville College of Pharmacy and long occupied a chair in that institution. Although widely known as an educator and chemist, his greatest renown rests upon his work in the study and preparation of pepsin. In 1870 he perfected a process for the preparation of liquid pepsin. Two years later he succeeded in preparing the dry or powdered product, and he and his son continued the manufacture of both forms of pepsin until 1897, when Prof. Scheffer retired from business. One of his formulas for pepsin was official in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia of 1880.

Emil Scheffer was born in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1821, and received his technical training in the universities of Tubigen and Stuttgart, at one time serving as assistant to Prof. Gmelin. He removed to United States, and entered the retail drug business in Louisville, many years ago, while that city was still little more than a village. His store on Market street, between Floyd and Preston streets, was long a landmark in that locality. Prof. Scheffer was eminently successful in his undertakings, and lived an active life. Besides being occupied with business and with the affairs of the Louisville College of Pharmacy, he was a prominent member of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association and the American Pharmaceutical Association. He possessed many medals of honor awarded him by pharmaceutical societies in this country and abroad.

Practical Druggist Course.

The enrolment for March is progressing most favorably and the indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to send in their matriculations soon. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, and have the long winter evenings to study and experiment.

Sample lectures and full particulars free. See announcement in another column.

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most Formulas published are at best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

Eau de Cologne.

In the last ten years a novelty has been introduced into the Eau de Cologne manufacture by the invention of the so-called Blumen-eau de cologne. These combine the simple fragrance of eau de cologne with a distinct odor of some one particular flower. The following are some recipes which can be confidently recommended:

Superior Eau de Cologne.

Spirit	3,000 ozs.
Bigarade neroli oil	10 ozs.
Rosemary oil	5 ozs.
Lemon oil	15 ozs.
Bergamot oil	5 ozs.
Pomegranate-skin oil	15 ozs.

Princes' Eau de Cologne.

Spirit	3,000 ozs.
Rosemary oil	3 ozs.
Mitcham lavender oil	10 ozs.
Bergamot oil	50 ozs.
Lemon oil	50 ozs.
Bigarade neroli oil	10 ozs.

Eau de Cologne I.

Spirit	3,000 ozs.
Petit-grain oil	6 ozs.
Bigarade neroli oil	2 ozs.
Lavender oil	2 ozs.
Rosemary oil	5 ozs.
Bergamot oil	12 ozs.
Lemon oil	12 ozs.
Geranium oil	2 ozs.

Eau de Cologne II.

Spirit	3,000 ozs.
Bergamot oil	30 ozs.
Lemon oil	30 ozs.
Lavender oil	2 ozs.
Petit-grain oil	10 ozs.
White thyme oil	5 ozs.
Bigarade neroli oil	2½ ozs.

Eau de Cologne with Artificial Perfumes.

Spirit	3,000 ozs.
Mitcham lavender oil	15 ozs.
Schimmel's neroli	12 ozs.
Heine's orange blossom	12 ozs.
Geranium oil	5 ozs.
Lemon oil	30 ozs.
Bergamot oil	15 ozs.

Blumen-eau Basis.

Spirit	3,000 ozs.
Bergamot oil	40 ozs.
Lemon oil	30 ozs.
Schimmel's neroli	10 ozs.
Lavender oil	5 ozs.
Petit-grain oil	2 ozs.
White thyme oil	5 ozs.

To every 1,000 ozs. of this, add the ingredients for the several varieties, A–F, inclusive, as below:

A.—Rose Water.

Rosewood oil	10 ozs.
Rose geranium oil	10 ozs.
Heine's rose-blossom	2 ozs.

B.—Lily of the Valley.

Linaloe oil	20 ozs.
Schimmel's jasmine	8 ozs.
Lily blossom oil, Heiko	½ to 1 oz.

C.—Elder Flower,

Terpineol	25 ozs.
Schimmel's jasmine	8 ozs.

D.—Mignonette.

Schimmel's mignonette-geranium	10 ozs.
Mignonette oil, Heiko	2 ozs.

E.—Vinegar.

(Especially for southern climates and exports.)

Acetic acid	30 ozs.
Acetic ether	20 ozs.
Water	100 ozs.

F.—Ice Water.

Menthol, 20 ozs., or according to requirements.

A cheap form of Eau de Cologne may be made from the following recipe. After standing a month it should be mixed with china clay and white of egg, and filtered.

90 per cent. spirit	1,000 ozs.
Bergamot oil	6 ozs.
Lemon oil	15 ozs.
Rosemary oil	1 oz.
Lavender oil	2½ ozs.
Water	1,000 ozs.

—Seifensieder Zeitung.

Disinfectant for Instruments.

Olei olivæ	6 drs.
Liquoris potassæ	7 drs.
Alcoholis	30 drs.
Aquæ destil	17 drs.

Mix. Sig.: Wash the instruments thoroughly or wrap them in cotton saturated with the disinfectant.

Bay Rum and Quinine Hair Tonic.

1. Quinine sulphate 25 grs.
   Tincture cantharides 2 drs.
   Bay rum 10 ozs.
   Glycerin 4 ozs.
   Rose oil 2 dps.
   Neroli oil 5 dps.
   Sulphuric acid, ′
   Tincture cudbear, of each, sufficient.
2. Yellow cinchona bark 15 parts.
   Water 210 parts.
   Cochineal 1 part.
   Potassium carbonate 1 part.
   Bay rum 80 parts.
   Perfume to suit.

Make a decoction of the cinchona and cochineal, strain, add the potassium carbonate, bay rum, and perfume, and filter through pumice until clear.

Thrush in Infants.

Tinct. moschi (musk)	4 dps.
Aq. calcis	2 drs.
Aq. lactucarii	2 drs.
Syr. simplicis	1 oz.

Mix. Sig.: Two teaspoonfuls every three hours.—Med. Stand.

Eczema Salve.

Acid boric	3 drs.
Bals. Peruv	20 grs.
Vaselini	2 ozs.
Bergamot oil, q. s.	

ORIGINAL FORMULAS.

BY L. W. MARSHALL.

Lexington Baking Powder.

Bicarb soda	4 lbs.
Cream tartar	2 lbs.
Tartaric acid	2 lbs.
Corn starch	8 lbs.

M. Put up in ¼, ½ and 1 lb. cans; retail at 10, 15, 25 cts.

Crescent Headache Powder.

Acetanilid	450 grs.
Soda bicarb	450 grs.
Cit. caffein	100 grs.

M. Divide into 5 grain powders and put up 4 in each envelope; retail at 10 cts.

Eclipse Hair Vigor.

Sugar lead	2 drs.
Lac sulphur	2 drs.
Glycerine	2 ozs.
Bay rum	2 ozs.
Water	1 pt.

M. Put up in 8 oz. bottles, label; retail at 50 cts.

Boro-Benzo Lotion.

Tragacanth	2 drs.
Boric acid	80 grs.
Carbolic acid	1 dr.
Tinct. benzoin	12 drs.
Glycerite starch	6 ozs.
Oil bitter almonds	15 dps.
Alcohol q. s. dissolve almond oil.	

M. Put up in 2 and 4 oz. bottles, label, and retail at 15 and 25 cts.

Washing Powder.

Carbonate potash	4 ozs.
Muriate ammonia (cml).	4 ozs.

M. Put up in 2 oz. packages; retail at 10 cts.

Chilblain Cure.

Chloroform	1 oz.
Balsam copaiba	1 oz.

M. Put up in ½ oz bottles with camel hair pencil; retail at 25 cts.

Blood and Liver Regulator.

Iod. potash	½ oz.
Fl ext. senna	½ oz.
Fl. ext. cascara sag	½ oz.
Fl. ext. sarsaparilla comp.	½ oz.
Fl. ext. stillingia comp.	½ oz.
Syr. simp. q.s.	8 ozs.

M. Teaspoonful three times a day before meals. Put up in 8 oz. panels; retail at $1.00.

Dyspepsia Remedy.

Tinct. gentian comp	2 ozs.
Tinct. rhubarb	2 ozs.
Tinct. ginger	½ oz.
Ess. peppermint	2 drs.
Bicarb. soda	½ oz.
Water, q. s.	8 ozs.

M. Teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful three times a day after meals. Put up in 4 oz. panels; retail at 50 cts.

Asthma Cure.

Potassium nitrate	1 oz
Stramonium leaves	1½ ozs.
Hyoscyamus leaves	1 dr.
Belladonna leaves	½ dr.
Lobelia	2 drs.
Grindelia	2 drs.

Powder and mix thoroughly.

Sig.: One teaspoonful is to be burned in a small, closed room or under a tent. The smoke is to be inhaled for about 15 minutes or until relieved.—Merc 's Arch.

Neuralgia Powder.

Quin. valerian .....3 grs.
Pulv. ipecac co .....3 grs.
Ferri carb. sach.....3 grs.
Mix. Ft. pulv.

Dentifrice Water.

Quillaia, coarse powder ....4 ozs.
Cochineal (bruised).....1 dr.
Glycerin.....3 ozs.
Rectified spirit.....5 ozs.
Macerate four days and add
Carbolic acid, crystals..... 1 dr.
Rose geranium oil ..... 10 m.
Wintergreen oil... ..... 20 m.
Clove oil..... 10 m.
Tincture pellitory.....1½ ozs.
Rose water..... 30 ozs.
Macerate another four days and filter.

Dentifrice Flavoring.

Sassafras oil, true.....60 m.
Pinum pumilio oil..... ....20 m.
Bitter orange oil .....20 m.
Vetivert oil ..... 1 m.
Wintergreen oil..... 2 m.
Anise oil, Saxony ..... 4 m.
Rose geranium oil ..... 1 m.

Dissolve in deodorized alcohol and use a sufficient quantity for flavoring. Or dilute the alcoholic solution with a considerable quantity of water, sweeten it with a little sugar and use as a mouth wash.

Ink for Writing on Glass.

(a) Brown lacquer (not heated).20 G.
Alcohol .....150 Cc.

(b) Borax .....35 G.
Water .....250 Cc.

Make separate solutions of "a" and "b" and then add "a" drop by drop to "b," shaking after each addition. When finished any color may be added, 1 Gm. of methylene violet, for instance.—W. Drug.

Aromatic Syrup of Licorice.

Ceylon cinnamon.....20 Gms.
Cochin ginger .....12 Gms.
Cloves .... 8 Gms.
Nutmeg..... 3 Gms.
Purified ext. of licorice..750 Gms.
Alcohol, water, of each, suf. quan.

Reduce the cinnamon, ginger, cloves and nutmeg to a No. 40 powder, moisten with 15 Cc. of alcohol, macerate for 24 hours in a covered vessel, then pack in a cylindrical percolator and gradually pour alcohol upon it until 100 Cc. of percolate is obtained; mix with the sugar in a mortar and set aside in a moderately warm place, until the alcohol has evaporated. Pass water through the percolator until 500 Cc. of percolate is obtained; dissolve the extract of licorice in the percolate with the aid of gentle heat, add the aromatized sugar, let come to a boil, strain, and add enough water through the strainer to make 1,000 Cc.

The formulary of the Cincinnati Academy of Pharmacy contains a formula for "Syrup of Ammoniated Glycyrrhyzin" which is recommended as a vehicle for disguising the taste of quinine and other bitter substances. It is as follows:

Ammoniated glycerrhizin 50 Gms.
Syrup to make.. .....1,000 Cc.

Dissolve the ammoniated glycyrrhyzin in the syrup by heat.—Miss. Phar. Assoc.

Toothache Remedy.

The following is commended for the relief of the soreness of gums which comes after the extraction of teeth, and we find it will answer for toothache also: When pain continues immediately after the extraction of a tooth great relief is often afforded by placing in the socket a pellet of cotton moistened with equal parts of chloroform and tincture of aconite; or a mixture of 1 dram of camphor with 2 of chloroform, applied on a pellet of cotton to the socket, will likewise afford relief. When the pain continues for several days, as it sometimes will, the following applied to the socket and to the gums will afford relief:

Morphine.....6 grs.
Tincture aconite .....1 oz.
Chloroform .....1 oz.
Alcohol.....1 oz.

Toothache Drops.

Powdered pellitory.....1¼ ozs.
Powdered camphor..... 1 oz.
Powdered opium.....2½ drs.
Clove oil..... ..... 75 m.
Alcohol, q. s. make..... 1 pt.
Macerate for 8 days and filter.

Toothache Pellets.

Spermaceti (or beeswax)..2 parts.
Chloral hydrate..... ...2 parts.
Carbolic acid.....1 part.
Cotton, a sufficient quantity.

Melt the spermaceti (or beeswax) and dissolve in it the chloral and carbolic acid. Saturate cotton with the warm mixture, and let it cool. A small bit may be detached and inserted into the cavity of the tooth after gently warming.—Dental Sci.

Syrup of Arsenic.

Sodium arsenate..... 5⅓ grs.
Iron sulphate .....4⅔ grs.
Citric acid.....12½ grs.
Distilled water..... 20 drs.
Syrup ..... 2 pts.

Each teaspoonful represents about $\frac{1}{64}$th of a grain of iron arsenate.—Jour. des Prac.

East India Sauce.

Vinegar (white wine).... 12 gals.
Canton soy ..... 2 gal.
Sugar coloring ..... 1 qt.
Salt ..... 7 lbs.
Prunes ..... 5 lbs.
Tamarinds..... 5 lbs.
Onions ..... 5 lbs.
Garlic ..... 2 lbs.
Ginger .....1½ lbs.
Capsicum..... ¾ lb.
Cloves..... ... 2 ozs.
Borax ..... 4 ozs.
Salicylic acid..... 2 ozs.
Water, enough to make.. 30 gals.

Add the ground spices to some cold water and boil for about half an hour. Boil the garlic and onions until soft. Soak the tamarinds in water for 12 hours and wash out the pulp. Mix the three preparations and add the borax and salicylic acid, previously dissolved in hot water. Keep the mixture in a barrel for two weeks, stirring occasionally, then strain. While bottling keep the mixture well stirred.

Arnica Tooth Soap.

French chalk..... 3 ozs.
Powdered soap..... 1 oz.
Powd. cuttlefish bone .....½ oz.
Tincture arnica.....½ oz.
Solution carmine..... 1 dr.
Peppermint oil.....10 m.
Sassafras oil..... 5 drs.
Glycerin..... 1 oz.
Rose water, a sufficiency.

Mix the tincture with the oils and add to the powders, color with the carmine and make into a paste.

Liquor Acidi Phosphorici Compound.

Calcium phosphate.....24 grs.
Potassium phosphate..... 2 grs.
Magnesium phosphate..... 4 grs.
Ferrous phosphate ..... 4 grs.
Syr. phosphoric acid.....50 m.
Aq. q. s. ad..... 1 oz.

M. Sig.: One dram three times daily after meals for an adult.—Med. News.

Constipation.

Podophyllin ..... 6 grs.
Euonymin ..... 6 grs.
Ext. belladonna..... 3 grs.
Ext. hydrastis canadensis..15 grs.
Medicinal soap.....30 grs.

Mix. For 20 pills. Sig.: One to be taken at the evening meal.—N. Y. Med. Jour.

Soluble Extract of Ginger Ale.

Prof. Foote proposes the following formula: Jamaica ginger, 8 pounds; capsicum, 6 ounces; alcohol, a sufficient quantity. Mix the powders intimately, moisten them with a sufficient quantity of alcohol and set aside for four hours. Pack in a cylindrical percolator and percolate with alcohol until 10 pints of percolate have been obtained. Place the percolate in a bottle of the capacity of 16 pints, and add to it 2 fluidrams of oleoresin of ginger. Shake, add 2½ pounds of finely powdered pumice stone, and agitate thoroughly at intervals of one-half hour for twelve hours. Then add 14 pints of water in quantities of one pint at each addition, shaking briskly meanwhile. This part of the operation is most important. Set the mixture aside for 24 hours, agitating it strongly every hour or so during that period. Then take: Oil of lemon, 1½ ounces; oil of rose or geranium, 3 drams; oil of bergamot, 2 drams; oil of cinnamon, 3 drams; magnesium carbonate, 3 ounces. Rub the oils with the magnesia in a large mortar and add 9 ounces of the clear portion of the ginger mixture, to which has previously been added 2 ounces of alcohol, and continue trituration, rinsing out the mortar with the ginger mixture. Pass the ginger mixture through a double filter, and add through the filter the mixture of oils and magnesia. Finally pass enough water through the filter to make the resulting product measure 24 pints, or 3 gallons. An extract of more or less pungency may be obtained by increasing or decreasing the quantity of powdered capsicum in the formula. Four ounces of the extract are to be used with each gallon of syrup. —Amer. Drug.

To Make Sick-Room Air Aseptic.

Phenol	20
Thymol	10
Benzoin	10
Alcohol	100
Water	860

—Carriére.

Effervescing Saline.

Sodii bicarb	1 lb. 11 ozs.
P. ac. tart	1 lb. 6½ ozs.
Pulv. sacchari	14½ ozs.

Misce bene.—Chem. & Drug.

Anti-Rust Oil.

Linseed oil	1 gal.
Turpentine	½ gal.
Raw rubber	10 ozs.

Dissolve the rubber in the linseed oil by the aid of heat and add the turpentine. This forms an effective coating on metal for the prevention of rust.—Drug. Circ.

Glove Cleaning Powder.

Whiting	6 parts.
Soap bark	10 parts.
Cream tartar	30 parts.

Apply with a damp sponge or bit of flannel, wearing the glove at the time.—Drug. Circ.

To Destroy Insects on Plants.

Tobacco waste	1 lb.
Soft soap	1 lb.
Water	12 gals.
Alcohol	1 gal.

Boil the tobacco with the water, strain, and add the other ingredients. The liquid is diluted with an equal quantity of water when required for use; the solution being applied to the plants in the form of spray.—Drug. Circ.

Tender Feet.

Soak the feet nightly in cold salt water or a solution of zinc salt. In the morning dust feet well with talcum powder, and put on fresh stockings, rinsed through a strong solution of borax. The shoes should be comfortable, and well made. Have two pairs in active use, and sift into them a powder consisting of:

Salicyl. acid, pulv	30 grs.
Boric acid, pulv	2 drs.
Amyll, pulv. q. s., ad	1 oz.

—Med. Brief.

Bronze Ink for Show Cards, Etc.

Utilize any one of the numerous colored bronze powders now on the market by triturating with a mucilage after the following directions:

Honey	1 dr.
Alcohol	1 dr.
Mucilage	1 oz.
Water	8 ozs.
Bronze	1 oz.

Rub the honey, spirit, and mucilage together in a mortar, then add the water. To be shaken before using.—West. Drug.

Skin Cream.

Boric acid	3 grs.
Tincture benzoin	4 drs.
Glycerin	6 drs.
Rose water	6 drs.
Oil rose	2 m.
Lanolin	12 drs.

Mix.—Therap. Prog.

Lip Salve.

White wax	3 parts.
Spermaceti	3 parts.
Vaselin	41 parts.

Melt together in the water-bath and add sufficient of an ammoniacal solution of carmine to color, then continue the heat, and stir until the ammonia is driven off. Finally, remove from the bath, and add sufficient essential oil to perfume, and stir in, then pour into suitable moulds. Eosin, oil soluble and non-toxic, may be used instead of the solution of carmine.—Nat. Drug.

Toothpaste.

Precipitated chalk	32 ozs.
Prepared chalk	32 ozs.
Powdered sugar	16 ozs.
Magnesium carbonate	8 ozs.
Borax	4 ozs.
Carmine	sufficient.
Wintergreen oil (or rose)	sufficient.

Mix the powders, add the oil, and then gradually add sufficient of a liquid composed of gelatin, 1 oz.; water, 16 ozs.; and glycerin, 32 ozs., until the product has the desired sufficiency, and taking care that all lumps be carefully reduced.

Polishing Powder for Gold and Silver.

Belgian gold and silver artificers, than whom none are more skillful, use a polishing powder with the following formula:

White lead	43 parts.
Chalk, levigated	174 parts.
Magnesium carbonate	17 parts.
Aluminum oxide	43 parts.
Silica	26 parts.
Jeweler's rouge	17 parts.

Mix by sifting through silk.

Hair Tonic.

Pilocarpin, hydrochlorate	5 grs.
Otto rosæ	8 m.
Ol. rosmarini	4 drs.
Lin. cantharidis	4 drs.
Glycerini puri	1 oz.
Ol. amygdalæ dulc	3 ozs.
Spir. camphoræ	3 ozs.

Mix. Sig.: Rub well in, morning and night.—Med. Record.

Cement for Glass.

Casein	100 parts.
Sol. sodium silicate, q. s.	

Make a mass of the consistence of honey.

Deep Black Writing Fluid.

First prepare a clear logwood extract solution by dissolving 200 parts best French logwood extract in 1,000 parts water, heating in the steam bath. Place the solution aside and allow to settle for about eight days. Pour off clear from the sediment which has formed. Thin 200 parts logwood solution with 500 parts water, heat in the steam-bath to about 90° C., and add, drop by drop, the following oxidation mixture, prepared from 2.0 potassium bichromate, 50.0 chrome alum, and 10.0 oxalic acid dissolved in 150.0 water. Maintain the temperature another half hour at 90° C., thin with water to obtain 1,000. Add 1 per cent. of carbolic acid, allow to settle, then decant and fill into bottles.—West. Drug.

For Sore Nipples.

Balsam peru	1 dr.
Tincture arnica	1 dr.
Oil amygdalae (express)	1 oz.
Lime water	1 oz

Mix. Shake well, and apply with a camel's hair brush. Before this is used wash the nipple with a solution of one teaspoonful of borax in one half pint of water.

Neuralgic Headache Powder.

Guarana, powdered	0.75 Gm.
Quinine, muriate	0.20 Gm.
Sodium bicarbonate	0.75 Gm.
Sodium salicylate	0.25 Gm.

Sig.: One dose.

Florida Water.

I.

Bergamot oil	8 ozs.
Orange peel oil	4 ozs.
Lavender oil	3 ozs.
Clove oil	1½ ozs.
Cinnamon oil, true	¼ oz.
Tinct. orris root (1 to 4)	½ pt.
Tinct. Peru balsam (1 to 8)	¼ pt.
Alcohol	4 gals.
Water	6 pts.

II.

Bergamot oil	3 ozs.
Lavender oil	1 oz.
Clove oil	1¼ drs.
Cinnamon oil, best	2½ drs.
Neroli oil	½ dr.
Lemon oil	1 oz.
Essence jasmine	6 ozs.
Tincture musk	2 ozs.
Rose water	1 pt.
Deodorized alcohol	1 gal.

If the mixture is cloudy, filter through a little magnesium carbonate.

While the operator should of course be careful to look to the quality of his materials, it is especially needful in employing oil of orange peel to have it fresh. After this oil has been exposed to the air for a comparatively short time it becomes worthless as a perfume or flavoring material; and the same is true as to oils of lemon and bergamot, excepting that the change occurs less rapidly with the former, and still less so with the latter. These oils, especially those of orange and lemon, should, as we have said elsewhere, on opening the original packages be filled into bottles of such size that the entire contents of one may be used at one operation, and these, of course, must be kept tightly corked, and preferably in a cool, dark place.

Scalp Ringworm.

Corrosive sublimate	⅛ gr.
Acid tartaric	8 grs.
Cocaine muriate	15 grs.
Alcohol and distilled water, of each	8 drs.

Scrape the affected parts well and make multiple subcutaneous injections of this solution.—Du Castel.

Bromipin Mixture.

Bromipin	6 ozs.
Yolks of eggs, No. 4.	
Brandy	1 oz.
Menthol	5 grs.

Dose: One tablespoonful several times a day.

Treatment of Barbers' Itch.

Salicylic acid	20 grs.
Chrysarobin	20 grs
Ichthyol	1 dr.
Lanolin	4 drs.
Vaselin	4 drs.

Shave the scalp and rub the ointment over the entire surface. A bandage covering the scalp should then be put on carefully to avoid any chance of the chrysarobin getting into the eyes. At the end of three days the bandage should be removed, the head washed and some emollient salve applied to check the dermatitis usually set up. After a few days the treatment is resumed if necessary.—Post. Grad.

Some New Furniture Polishes.

1. Shellac	180 parts.
Sandarac	15 parts.
Mastic	16 parts.
Copal	16 parts.
Colophony	15 parts.
Absolute alcohol	1300 parts.

Mix, set aside in a warm place for several days, or until dissolved, giving an occasional agitation. Then filter. Any of the anilin dyes readily dissolve in the liquid, and may be added thereto when it is desirable. This is for use on more costly objects, such as cabinets, etc. The article is first carefully cleaned, and the polish is applied with soft pencils. It should be as "thin" as possible when applied, and should be diluted with acetone.

2. Shellac	4 parts.
Alcohol (denaturated)	32 parts.
Carbon disulphide	1 part.
Peanut oil, q. s.	

Mix the carbon disulphide and the alcohol, and dissolve the shellac in the mixture. Filter the solution, and to every 35 parts of the filtrate, add 100 parts of peanut oil, 65 parts of tincture of benzoin, and 5 parts tincture of myrrh. Clarified cotton-seed oil may be used instead of peanut oil.

3. Alkanet root, cut up	25 parts.
Linseed oil	250 parts.

Heat in the water bath slowly together until the color of the root is extracted, and strain through cloth. To the colate add 35 parts carbon disulphide, 3 parts oil of lavender, and 220 parts of wood alcohol.

Glycerine in Fever Mixture.

The following mixture is recommended as beneficial in allaying thirst and fever:

Glycerini puri	7½ drs.
Acidi citrici	½ dr.
Aquæ destil, q. s. ad	25 drs.

M. Sig.: One to two tablespoonfuls at one dose to allay thirst and fever.—Clin. Mod.

Spice to Make Hens Lay

Powdered black pepper	2 ozs.
Powdered ginger	2 ozs.
Powdered fenugreek	1 oz.
Powdered aniseed	1 oz.
Iron sulphate	¼ oz.
Powdered oyster shells	6 ozs.

Mix. A tablespoonful mixed with the food for twelve hens daily.—Chem. & Drug.

Antisepsis of the Mouth.

Prof. Sabrazes claims (1) that ordinary water, as well as normal salt solution, has a distinct bactericidal action. (2) A meal diminishes considerably the number of buccal microbes, as does talking for a long time. (3) The most active antiseptic, according to Miller, is the following dentifrice:

Benzoic acid	45 grs.
Tincture eucalyptus	4 drs.
Mercury bichloride	12 grs.
Spirit peppermint	8 dps.
Alcohol, 95 per cent	3½ ozs.

This will destroy 94 per cent. of buccal bacteria. If disagreeable to taste it may be replaced by:

Saccharin	38 grs.
Benzoic acid	45 grs.
Tincture krameria	4 drs.
Spirit peppermint	8 dps.
Spirit cinnamon	8 dps.
Alcohol, 9 per cent	3½ ozs.

Or:

Benzoic acid	45 grs.
Tincture krameria	4 drs.
Spirit peppermint	10 dps.
Alcohol, 95 per cent	3½ ozs.

This is active when diluted to 10 per cent.

This dentifrice must be fresh; when kept for some time and when much diluted it loses its action and favors multiplication of bacteria. (4) Formol, ⅛ per cent., has a powerful but fleeting action; it does not injure teeth, but acts as a caustic to the mucous membrane. (5) Kosmin does more harm than good. (6) Salicylic acid is a good antiseptic, but decalcifies the teeth in time. (7) Alcoholic solutions of salol have a fleeting action, and should not be used in dentifrices. (8) Alcohol is an excellent antiseptic. A 40 per cent. solution used as a dentifrice is nearly as energetic as solutions of benzoic acid and corrosive sublimate.—Jour. de Med. de Bordeaux.

Spring Tonic with Celery and Quinine.

Fl. ext. celery seed	10 parts.
Fl. ext. cinchona rubra	10 parts.
Fl. ext. nepeta cataria	8 parts.
Fl. ext. matricaria cam.	6 parts.
Alcohol, dilute	50 parts.
Simple syrup	20 parts.
Glycerin, q. s. to make	150 parts.

Piquette, or Dried-Apple Cider.

This is a sparkling, fruity beverage, made out of dried apples, raisins, and water. It has lately been invented in France and become very popular as a substitute for wine. The dried apples (imported from America) are the lowest grade of windfalls thinly sliced, including skins and cores, without respect to quality or variety. The directions are:

Sliced dried apples	5 lbs.
Raisins	5 lbs.
Water	5 gals.

Put in an open cask and let stand for three days to ferment. Then bottle with half a teaspoonful of sugar and a bit of cinnamon in each bottle. Vary the flavor to suit. It is a pleasant, piquant and harmless beverage, and ought to prove popular in this country.—West. Drug.

Peptonated Wine.

Digest 50 Gms. of dry pepton in a liter of Malaga wine. Filter.

Elixir of Coca.

Coca leaves	60 parts.
Alcohol, 60%	120 parts.

Mix and macerate for 12 hours, at the end of which time add 500 parts of white Malaga wine, let macerate for 8 days, decant, press off, and add simple syrup, 350 parts. Now wash the pressed coca leaves with sufficient water to make with the other liquid 1,000 parts. Set the mixture to one side for several days, to clarify, then filter and bottle the filtrate.

Elixir of Pepsin.

Pepsin	10 parts.
Distilled water	100 parts.

Dissolve, and add the solution to

White Malaga wine	400 parts.
Simple syrup	400 parts.
Alcohol, 80%	90 parts.

Mix. Let stand for 3 days and filter.—Societé de Pharm.

Chrysarobin in Hæmorrhoids.

Dr Pounne says he has successfully used chrysarobin, in suppository or ointment, in bleeding hæmorrhoids, in the following combinations:

Chrysarobin	1⅛ grs.
Iodoform	⅛ gr.
Extract belladonna	⅕ gr.
Cacao butter	30 grs.

Mix. For one suppository. Two or three to be used daily.

Chrysarobin	22½ grs.
Iodoform	7½ grs.
Ext. belladonna	15 grs.
Vaseline	300 grs.

Mix. Fiat unguentum.

Benzin in Seborrhea.

Prof. Leftwich recommends benzin applied once in 5 days for the removal of dry seborrhal crusts. As the benzin leaves the hair and scalp very dry the following inunction should be used every morning:

Bay rum	1½ ozs.
Tincture cantharides	2 drs.
Cologne water	4 drs.

The effect of benzin on the baldness following seborrhea is very satisfactory. To conceal the odor, the author advises the addition of 10 minims of oil of geranium to each ounce of benzin. In mild cases of seborrhea the benzin is mixed with equal parts of alcohol.—British Med. Jour.

Asthma Pastilles.

Gum benzoin	1 part.
Jaboraudi leaves	2 parts.
Stramonium leaves	4 parts.
Potassium nitrate	4 parts.
Charcoal	20 parts.

The substances, all in the form of fine powder, are beaten together with sufficient thin mucilage of tragacanth to form a stiff mass, which is then rolled out into cylindrical pencils, and cut up into pieces of suitable length. These are then given their proper shape. In use, one end of the pastille is ignited and the smoke and vapors inhaled.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for regarding which they cannot obtain complete information, so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Hydrargotin.

This is the trade name for mercury tannate.

Dermozon.

This is the trade name of a toilet cream, the base of which is lanolin.

Corpulin.

This is the name of an "antifat" preparation, said to contain iodine (in the shape of an extract of Fucus vesiculosus), Cascara sagrada and tamarinds.

Ozonal.

This is the name for a washing compound in the shape of little dice-like masses. It is claimed that it consists of soap and to be perfectly harmless.

Fanghi di Scalfini.

This is an earth of volcanic origin stated to contain almost 80 per cent. of sulphur in very finely-divided form. Dr. O. von Fleischl recommends it in the treatment of acne rosacea.—Apoth. Zeit.

Scutellarin.

Goldschmidt and Molisch have isolated from the leaves and flowers of scutellaria; a body which they have named scutellarin. By the action of sulphuric acid this is decomposed into scutellarein, which is converted into phloro glucin and para-oxybenzoic acid by the action of alkali.—Pharm. Zeit.

Pancreon.

Pancreon is a preparation obtained by the action of tannic acid on pancreatin. It is a grayish, odorless powder, having a strong tryptolytic power, 1 Gm. of it digesting 85 Gm. of albumin (out of 100 Gm. experimented with) in fifteen minutes, at a temperature of 40° C., and in a weak alkaline medium. It has also strong amylolytic and emulsifying properties. Its superiority over pancreatin lies in the fact that it is capable of resisting the destructive action of the gastric juice for a period of five hours. As is well known, ordinary pancreatin loses the greater part, if not all of, its activity when brought in contact with the secretion from the stomach.

Dr. Gockel has used pancreon in thirty-four cases of different gastro-intestinal affections in doses of 5 to 8 grs. three times a day. In twenty-five cases he had good results; in three the results were only partially good, and in six the remedy produced no effect at all. He thinks that pancreon is indicated in all anamolies of metabolism and digestion, whether of primary or secondary character, and whether dependent upon purely functional or organic causes.—Rev. Sci.

Dioscorsin.

This is the name of a new expectorant and antispasmodic.

Iodogenol.

This is the trade name for an iodine compound with peptonized egg albumen.

Agurin.

This is acet-theobromine sodium. A white hygroscopic powder used as a diuretic in dropsies, pleuritic effusions, etc. Dose, 7 to 15 grains, 3 or 4 times a day.

Trybol.

This is the name of a mouth, or tooth, water, said to be composed of vegetable principles. It has disinfecting and deodorizing properties of a high order.—Phar. Cent.

Aurin.

This is the trade name for chinolin bismuth rhodanate, an anti-bacterial astringent, recommended by Prof. Jacobi as a remedy in blennorrhœa, etc. As it comes into trade, the chemical, under the name aurin, contains 25% of starch.—Apoth. Zeit.

Gacamphol.

This is the name given to the camphoric ether of guaicol. It appears as a whitish inodorous and insipid powder, insoluble in water and all ordinary solvents. It is not attacked by the gastric juice, but is dissolved by the alkaline intestinal fluids and decomposed into camphoric acid and guaicol.—Rev. Sci.

Saloquinine (also Salochinin).

This is the name for the quinine ester of salicylic acid. It appears as colorless crystals, insoluble in alcohol and ether. It is absolutely tasteless and odorless, and is said to leave no unpleasant sequelæ. It is given in doses corresponding to its quinine content, or about double the dose of the latter.—Rev. Sci.

Dermosapol.

This is a mixture of oil, fat, lanolin and paraffin, together with alkalies in insufficient quantities for complete saponification. Various substances that are to be absorbed by the skin may be added to dermosapol. Among these are potassium iodide, cod liver oil, balsam of Peru, etc., in the treatment of tuberculosis and scrofula. These compounds never irritate the skin. Dermosapol may be employed in diseases of the skin, in surgery, and in diseases of women. In combination with lysol or corrosive mercuric chloride, or carbolic acid it may be used for the disinfection of the surgeon's hands or of the field of operation.—Deutsche med. Woch.

Eubiose.

This is the name for a new, stable, glycerin-free hœmatogen carbonate.

Rheumatin.

This is the salicylate of salicylic acid ester of quinine which comes in white tasteless needles. It is antirheumatic and antineuralgic. Given in 15 grain doses 3 or 4 times a day.

Roborin.

This is the name of a preparation of blood albumen, put on the market by the Deutschen-Roborin Werke, Berlin. It is said to contain 80% albumen and about ½ of 1% of iron oxide, in an easily absorbable combination.

Methon.

This is the name under which a Dresden firm are introducing an alcohol free beer, which they also call flussiges Brot, or "liquid bread." The latter name has been copyrighted in America for nearly, if not quite, twenty years.—Pract. Sci.

Maltogen.

This is a malt extract, obtained from barley It occurs in the form of brown, glossy scales, having a delicate odor of malt. It is stated to be non-hygroscopic and quite stable. Analysis showed the following: 25 7 per cent. of maltose, 65 71 per cent. extract, and 8.59 per cent. of moisture; 40 per cent. of the maltogen is caramelized.—Phar. Zeit.

Puroform.

Under the above name, Dr. Homeyer, of Berlin W., has introduced an antiseptic and disinfectant consisting of a zinc-formaldehyde compound, thymol, menthol, and eucalyptol. According to Aufrecht, the antiseptic possesses considerable bactericidal power, while being non-toxic and free from any caustic action on the skin.—Phar. Zeit.

Ibogaine.

This is the name given by MM. Dybowsky and Landrin to an alkaloid isolated by them from a plant found in French Congo, and there known as Iboga or Abona, according to the native dialect. Ibogaine is a crystalline body of slight amber-yellow color, nearly insoluble in water, but readily soluble in ether, chloroform and benzin; soluble, also, in hot alcohol and most other similar solvents. It forms in crystallizable neutral salts with sulphuric, nitric and acetic acids. The hydrochlorate, on the contrary, crystallizes very neatly, especially from acid solutions. Abona or iboga in small doses is an excitant tonic and aphrodisiac, but in large doses produces effects similar to alcohol in excess, and the alkaloid ibogaine possesses the same properties. The plant has been recognized by Prof. Baillen as the Tabernanthe iboga, Arduinaceæ.—Jour. Am. Phar. Assoc'n.

Examination Questions Minnesota State Board of Pharmacy.

CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

1. What is an alcohol? (a) Name three. (b) What is the difference between Ethylic Alcohol and Ether, U. S. P.? (c) How is the latter made? Outline the reaction. (d) What is the chemical difference between Chloroform, Bromoform and Iodoform? (e) What is the difference between Potash and Potassium?

2. Give a brief outline of how you would conduct a urinary analysis.

3. Convert 85 degrees Centigrade into its equivalent in Fahrenheit, and state what observations you would make in selecting an accurate thermometer.

4. What is the difference between Brimstone, Flowers of Sulphur, Washed Sulphur, Precipitated Sulphur? What is lac Sulphur and how is each made?

5. How much Cocaine would you use in making four fl. ozs. of 3 per cent. Sol.? (a) How much Bichloride of Mercury would you use in making 8 fl. ozs. of Aqueous Sol. 2 in 1,000? (b) What is a simple solution, and what is a chemical solution? Give an example of each. (c) What is a saturated solution, and how would you make? (d) Name two solutions that are incompatible with water.

6. What impurities would you look for in the following articles before placing them in stock and how would you detect them: (a) Calomel, (b) Ether, (c) Asafoetida, (d) Balsam Peru, (e) Essential Oils, (f) Bismuth Salts, (g) Cream Tartar, (h) Sulphate Quinina, (i) Liq. Ammonia Fort., (j) Potassium Iodide, (k) Powd. Rhubarb, (l) Castile Soap, (m) Soda Bicarb. (n) How would you distinguish between Alum of U. S. P. and that of commerce?

7. What is an alkaloid? (a) Name three of the most poisonous. (b) Name one which is obtained from three different plants. (c) Name two that are obtained from two different plants. (d) Name one liquid alkaloid. (e) Give the official names of the plants supplying the following: Morphia, Atropia, Veratria, Codeia, Apomorphia, Brucia, Conia, Daturia.

8. Describe the process of percolation; (a) Distillation, (b) Sublimation, (c) Maceration, (d) Precipitation. Name three substances resulting from each process.

9. What species of Worm seed is the oil obtained from, and what species supplies Santonin? (a) What care should be observed in keeping Santonin? (b) What are the common names of the two seeds? Give full officinal or botanical names for following: (c) Boneset, (d) Mandrake, (e) Culver's Root, (f) Deadly Nightshade, (g) Monks Hood, (h) Prickly Ash, (i) Wild Ginger, (j) Wild Indigo.

10. Give the dose, drug strength and menstruum used in the following preparations: (a) Tr. Opium, (b) Tr. Belladonna, (c) Tr. Digitalis, (d) Black Drops, (e) Elixir Vitriol, (f) Tr. Aconite, (g) Indian Hemp, (h) Tr. Capsicum, (i) Tr. Colchicum, (j) Tr. Yellow Jasmin, (k) Tr. Guaiacum Ammoniata, (l) Tr. Hyoscyamus, (m) Tr. Lobelia, (n) Tr. Nux Vomica, (o) Tr. Opii Deod., (p) Tr. Calabar Bean, (q) Tr. Stramonium and what part of plant used, (r) Tr. Sumbul, (s) Tr. Verat. Vir., (t) How would you make Tr. Herbarum Recentium? Dose and Menstruum of following: (u) Flu. Ext. Coca, (v) Flu. Ext. Colchicum Rad., (w) Flu. Ext. Cascara Sagrada, (x) Name two extracts (with dose of each) that must be assayed to complete. (y) What is Fel Bovis Purificatum and what is the purifying process? (z) What is the difference between a cerate and an ointment?

PHARMACOGNOSY.

Samples for Identification.

Chemicals. — Caffeine, Potassium Bichromate, Potassium Ferrocyanide, Alum, Citric Acid, Potassium Permanganate, Soluble Ferric Pyrophosphate, Magnesia Phosphate, Ferrous Sulphate, Sodium Acetate.

Botanical and Materica Medica.—Buchu, Gentian, Ipecac, Anise, Kusso, Uva Ursi, Squill, Sanguinaria, Indigo, Lupulin.

Pharmaceuticals.—Tinct. Myrrh, Camphorated Tinct. of Optum, Compound Tinct. of Benzoin, Liniment of Soft Soap, Camphor Liniment, Vinegar of Squill, Sol. of Potassium Arsenite, Sol. Ferric Subsulphate, Brown Mixture, Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.

DISPENSING.

Candidates using Solvents, Excipients and Emulsifiers not called for in the prescriptions will write what they have used and the amounts, also transpose metric weights and measures into apothecaries, opposite the prescriptions on this paper.

Candidates desiring Solvents, Excipients, Emulsifiers, etc., not already provided, will make their requests in writing.

No. I.

℞ Liq. Ammon. Acet. 1 oz.
Acidi Acetic ½ dr.
Tr. Ferri Chloridi 2 dr.
Glycerini 2 dr.
Mucilaginis Acaciae ad 2 oz.
M. et Sig: Teaspoonful every 3 hours.

(Give formula for Liq. Am. Acet.)

No. II.

℞ Hydrarg. Chlor. Mit. grs. LII.
Sodii Bi Carb. grs. LX.
M. ft. in pulv. No. XII.
Sig. One every hour until bowels move.

No. III.

℞ Hydrarg. Ox. Rub. grs. V.
Unguentum ½ oz.
M. et. Sig. Eye ointment, use as directed.

No. IV.

℞ Pulv. Opii, .75.
Camphora, 1.5.
M. et. ft. pil. No. XII.
Sig. One every 3 hours as directed.

V.

℞ Ol. Terebinth, 2 oz.
Aqua q. s.
M et. ft. emulsion 2 oz.
Sig. One teaspoonful every 3 hours.

No. VI.

℞ Pulv. Opii. grs. VI.
Ft. Rectal Suppositories No. VI.
Sig. Use 1 every 2 hours.

No. VII.

℞ Quin. Sulph. 1.25.
Ft. in. pil. No. X.
Sig. One every 3 hours.

No. VIII.

℞ Pulv. Rhei.
Pulv. Aloe.
Pulv. Myrrha Ana. gr. XII.
M. et. ft. cap. No. XII.

No. IX.

℞ Emulsion Ol. Gossypii Sem. 50 per cent. 4 oz.

Petrolatum for Consumption.

Dr. Robinson reports good results from petrolatum (vaseline, terralin, etc.) in phthisis, 2-dram doses four times daily being followed in from three to six months, in every instance, by increase in weight, improvement in health, strength and feeling of well-being. The gain was from 5½ to 23½ pounds, and there was no other treatment which could be held responsible for it. The treatment gave no discomfort in any case, as the material is absolutely indigestible and unchangeable in the intestinal tract and passes through unaltered. Fermentative and putrescent changes were controlled and normal functions along the entire tract were re-established The intestinal toxins were either not formed or were carried off by the petrolatum. Indican and sulfates disappeared from the urine. The effect he considers entirely mechanical. Petrolatum, the author says, has also the property of being an ideal solvent for many remedies useful in the treatment of phthisis, such as creosote, the fixed oils and most volatile oils, alkaloids, and many chemicals. It is a solvent of iodin, sulfur, betanaphtol, naphtalin, menthol, etc., and by the addition of a little ether, chloroform, or oleic acid its power to dissolve is greatly increased. Its use in phthisis is by its mechanical action and its association with other remedies. It is the best medium for the conveyance of remedies by nebulization to the throat and bronchial tubes. It is, according to the author, an ideal remedy for the cure of all forms of constipation, and for treatment of tuberculous diarrhea.—Med. News.

To Keep Bottles Full.

It is well known that the developing fluids used in photography spoil very soon in contact with the air, and that they can therefore be preserved only in full bottles. It is thus necessary to decant them as fast as they are used into a series of smaller and smaller bottles. M. Gaumont has devised a plan by which glass balls are put into the bottle, one by one, to keep it full.

This method might be employed for many purposes besides the preservation of chemical fluids, and it is very simple.—Popular Science News.

FOREIGN TRADE SUPPLEMENT

OF THE

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST AND PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

106, 108 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK

This confidential information, which is secured by our special correspondents in the principal cities of the world, is furnished regularly to those interested, weeks in advance of publication. Reliable lists of the Best houses in all countries, and other special Assistance can also be supplied.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE GERMAN EMPIRE, HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND SWITZERLAND,

E. H. NOLTE, Arndt Strasse, 56, Dortmund.

FOREIGN TRADE PROGRAMME.

The large and rapidly increasing export business of American manufacturers of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, pharmaceutical supplies, etc., suggests a great need for a first-class medium to assist manufacturers in their efforts on these lines, and we have been requested to publish a foreign supplement and push the circulation of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST more largely than ever in all Foreign countries around the world.

This department will be in charge of parties who have traveled extensively, understand all the languages, and have had large experience in this country in the introduction and extension of American products all over the globe. Manufacturers and others who are interested, will regularly receive a confidential supplement, some weeks in advance of its publication, which will contain a large amount of valuable information that must be acted on promptly to get the best results.

We will also furnish those interested with accurate lists of all the leading importers and dealers in the principal cities abroad, together with other special and confidential information that will enable them to more rapidly push their Foreign trade on safe, practical and more successful lines.

This Foreign circulation begins with the March issue, and a very large number of copies will be sent to all the important houses and dealers, so as to thoroughly cover the seven Colonies of Australia. The April and subsequent numbers will be managed in the same way, but will reach entirely different countries each month.

WHAT THE CITY OF NAPLES BUYS.

The city of Naples offers an immense field for American enterprise. There is regular, direct steamship communication between New York and Naples, and freight rates are low, but in spite of these advantages American manufacturers and exporters have done little to capture a share of the trade of that prominent Italian port. The following figures will be of interest: During the year 1900 there were imported into Naples chemicals, medicines and perfumery to the value of $1,070,260; colors and dyes to the value of $462,700; drugs and similar goods to the value of $820,740. These figures speak for themselves.

DEMAND FOR GHEE IN ZANZIBAR.

The natives of Zanzibar and surrounding districts seem to prefer ghee to any butter. Last year the imports of ghee amounted to 9,525 packages, valued at $103,470.

AUSTRALASIA, A MARKET FOR AMERICAN DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Etc.

On January 26th, 1788, Captain Phillip arrived in Sydney Harbor, bringing with him an establishment of about 1,030 people, all told. Settlement soon spread from the parent colony; first to Tasmania, in 1803, and afterwards to other parts of the Continent and to New Zealand. At the end of 1900 the population of Australasia had increased to nearly 4,500,000 souls, thus distributed:—

State.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	729,005	627,645	1,356,450
Victoria	580,600	582,800	1,163,400
Queensland	267,340	215,060	482,400
South Australia	194,560	176,140	370,700
Western Australia	112,290	58,740	171,030
Tasmania	98,640	83,660	182,300
Commonwealth	1,982,435	1,744,045	3,726,480
New Zealand	398,680	357,820	756,500
Australasia	2,381,115	2,101,865	4,482,980

If to these numbers, which principally comprise the people of European descent, there be added an estimated population of 200,000 Australian aborigines in an uncivilized state in Western Australia, South Australia, and Queensland, and of nearly 40,000 Maoris in New Zealand, the total population of Australasia at the end of 1900, would be about 4,723,000.

One of the most satisfactory features of the social condition of the Australasian communities is the wide distribution of wealth, and the consequently small proportion of people who are brought within reach of want. In the United Kingdom, the richest country of Europe, only 9 out of every 100 of the population possesses property of the value of $500, while in Australasia the number is not less than 16, and the violent contrast between the rich and the poor which blots the civilization of the Old World is not observed in these young States.

Although a century has elapsed since settlement commenced in Australasia, its resources are by no means developed, and many men are at work far away from the home comforts of everyday life, and from home attentions in case of sickness or injury.

Owing to the peculiar nature of the occupations in which a great part of the adult male population is employed, accidents are very common, the annual death rate being about 8 per 10,000 living, and form the majority of the cases treated, especially in the districts outside the metropolitan area. Hospitals are therefore absolutely essential under the conditions of life in the rural districts of the Colonies, and they are accordingly found in every important country town.

The following table shows the number of hospitals in existence in the various Colonies during the year 1900, and will doubtless be of interest:—

New South Wales	125
Victoria	61
Queensland	66
South Australia	12
Western Australia	33
Tasmania	14
New Zealand	56

During the same year no less than 116,315 indoor patients were treated at these hospitals, the expenditures of these institutions having amounted to over $3,000,000. All the Colonies possess, also, institutions for the care of the insane, which are under government control. In 1900, over 17,000 insane patients were treated in these institutions, the amount expended being in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

To what extent Australasia offers a market for all kinds of drugs, chemicals, medicines, pharmaceutical supplies, etc., may be seen from the following table.

During the year 1900, the imports of drugs and chemicals, including acids and alkalis, alum, essences, and essential oils, cream of tartar, gelatine, glycerine, nitrate of silver, and drugs unenumerated were as follows:—

Victoria	$1,320,000
New South Wales	1,670,000
Queensland	502,000
South Australia	516,000
Western Australia	314,000
Tasmania	110,000
New Zealand	1,114,000
Or a total of	$5,546,000

The imports of surgical and similar instruments into the Commonwealth of Australasia amounted, in 1900, to a value of about $134,000, chiefly from Great Britain, Germany, and to some extent from France and the United States. It is impracticable to give a list of drugs imported into Australasia from the United States, as such a list would include some 7,000 lines, comprising pharmaceuticals, pills, compound tablets, and the like. The list of chemicals is somewhat limited, but the proprietary lines include all our popular patent medicines and toilet requisites, well known in the United States. In soaps, there are shameful imitations, but in these lines the imitators are very few, especially if the dealer takes proper pains to register the trade mark.

The druggist of the United States is a chemist in Australasia. The legal regulations of the drug business in the Australasian Colonies do not go to the length of prescribing the number of stores or shops at which drugs are sold, but under the law of 1897 every chemist must be registered as a pharmacist and be provided with a certificate of the fact.

As in our own country, there are the wholesale druggists and the retail druggists, or those who supply the trade and those who sell to the consumer. The wholesale dealer has now few legal restrictions as to the sale of drugs, save that by the "Poison Act" of 1876. The wholesale dealer is not required to be a registered pharmacist.

There are practically no exports of drugs from Australasia, save the products of the eucalyptus, which are small, unless grass tree gum, also small, should come under this head.

Up to the present time almost 90 per cent of all the drugs, medicines, druggists' sundries, glassware, etc., etc., imported into Australasia have come from the United Kingdom and the European Continent. During the last few years, however, American goods have made great headway all over the Colonies, and there is little doubt that by more systematic efforts, our trade with Australasia could largely be increased.

The principal articles shipped from Great Britain to Australasia during the last few years consist chiefly of the following items:

Combs, cork, chemicals, drugs, druggists' sundries, and apothecaries' ware; tinctures, medicinal spirits, anhydrous ammonia, disinfectants, food preservatives, gums, insecticides and tree washes, maltine, medicinal barks, leaves, etc., dyes, medicines, patent and proprietary; glass bottles, India rubber and gutta percha goods; instruments, surgical and dental; licorice, cod-liver oil, perfumery, toilet preparations, resin.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH BRITISH GUIANA.

About 40 Per Cent. of the Total Foreign Trade of the Colony Now Done with the United States.

A great many people are unaware of the fact that the United States occupies the first place in the foreign trade accounts of the colony of British Guiana after that held by the mother country itself, and that in many lines our trade is in advance of all others. During the last year for which complete returns are available, it appears that the foreign trade of the colony was thus divided: United Kingdom, 52.0 per cent.: British possessions, 5.9 per cent.: United States, 38.9 per cent., and other countries, 2.3 per cent. In view of the fact that the colony is bounded on the east by a Dutch Colony, and that a French colony lies only a little farther along the coast, this showing is all the more remarkable. One reason, no doubt, is the comparatively excellent means of communication between British Guiana and the United States through the vessels plying between New York and Venezuela, and another is the fact that this country takes nearly half of the colony's exports. In 1900 the total exports amounted to $8,944,935, of which $4,485,010 went to Great Britain, and $4,163,505 to the United States, other countries taking comparatively little. Imports from this country in the same year aggregated $1,881,610, against $3,735,940 from Great Britain.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS FOR AMERICAN DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLIES AND APPLIANCES.

(Especially written for PRACTICAL DRUGGIST.)

While there appears now almost every day an article on the tremendously increasing foreign trade in American iron and steel manufacturers, American coal, American furniture, American typewriters, sewing machines and similar goods, one scarcely reads a word in our press about the growing exports of American drugs, chemicals, pharmaceutical supplies, surgical instruments and other articles in that field.

The American tourist, who spends the winter months in the mild climate of Egypt, will find our medicines, tablets and pills in almost every drug store or pharmacy of Alexandria and Cairo, and he who prefers to live a part of the year under the blue sky of Italy, will have more than one opportunity to buy American soap in holy Rome, gay Florence, industrious Milan, or happy Venice.

While in former years the American girl thought that nothing but "Parisian" soap was fashionable, the French society girl to-day takes pride in telling her friends that she uses exclusively "American soap." The word "American" alone is to-day a great attraction abroad.

To what extent the exports of drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical supplies, chemicals, etc., have grown of late will be seen from the following figures.

During the year 1901 the United States exported:

Chemicals, drugs, dyes and proprietary medicines	$14,254,526
Ink	290,000
Scientific instruments	4,588,188
Bottled malt liquors	1,251,863
Rosin	4,480,530
Spirits of turpentine	7,234,281
Fish oil	372,925
Peppermint	62,501
Paraffin and paraffin wax	7,959,991
Toilet soap	497,758
Other soap	1,001,386
Starch	1,372,529
Varnish	602,033
Honey	101,022
Glassware	2,035,623
Paints, pigments and colors	2,051,036
Perfumery and cosmetics	374,311
Brooms and brushes	266,794
Candles	255,431
Blacking	750,096
Beeswax	40,039
Bark extract for tanning	366,000
Glue	268,705
Candy and confectionery	510,271
Syrup	2,281,997
Spermaceti and spermaceti wax	86,050
Cotton seed oil	16,367,893
Linseed oil	68,740
Quicksilver	475,609
Spirits	579,724
Bourbon whisky	500,134
Rye whisky	276,903
Total	$71,324,846

It will be seen from the above figures that the list of goods exported from this country is quite long, showing total exports in this line of more than $71,000,000 for the year. That these exports are increasing may be gathered from the following comparisons:

In 1897, that is to say only four years ago, the exports

of drugs, chemicals, dyes and medicines amounted in value to $9,787,578. Last year the value was $14,254,526, an increase of $4,466,948, of more than 30 per cent.

In 1897 the exports of scientific instruments amounted in value to $2,160,400, as against $4,588,188 in 1901, an increase of $2,427,788, or more than 50 per cent. In 1897 the exports of glassware were valued at $1,194,818, as against $2,035,623. Last year an increase of $940,805, or more than 40 per cent.

Taking articles of less magnitude, we find that our exports of fancy soap increased during the last four years from $204,504 to $497,758; our exports of varnish from $451,761 to $602,033, and so on.

Especially satisfactory have been the exports of American patent and proprietary medicines, which, in 1901, amounted in value to no less than $3,299,091. Our best customers were Great Britain, whose purchases amounted to nearly a million dollars; Canada, West India, Australia, Argentine, Brazil, Chili and South Africa. On the European continent, Germany, Spain, Belgium, France, Portugal, Holland and Austria-Hungary took the greater part, while the rest was chiefly divided among Denmark, Turkey, Greece and Malta. In the far East, China, Japan, Hong Kong and British India proved to be our best customers. No little quantities found their way also into Egypt, Canary Islands, Portuguese East Africa, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands.

Likewise increasing are our exports in acids, pot and pearl ashes, baking powder, egg substitutes, dyes and dye stuffs, ginseng, acetate of lime, roots, herbs and barks, washing powders, etc. The exports of washing powders, for instance, aggregated 2,185,650 pounds last year, valued at $145,203. The exports of sulphate of copper, last year, amounted to 47,729,547 pounds, valued at $2,251,436.

However, much more is left to be done in order to increase our exports. It would fill too many columns to enumerate here all the articles which could successfully be exported from this country.

To assist our manufacturers and exporters in gaining a foothold in foreign markets, and to increase the trade of those who have already established connections abroad, the publisher of Practical Druggist has inaugurated, in connection with the publication office, a "Foreign Trade Department," the special features of which will be seen from an announcement appearing in the February issue of Practical Druggist.

THE PHILIPPINES AS A FIELD FOR AMERICANS.

Mr. Geo. C. Sellner writes from Manila that a large number of American manufacturers of drugs, patent and proprietary medicines could do a good business in the islands if they would make some efforts to capture a share of this trade. Up to the present time the bulk of these goods has still been imported from Europe.

THE MEXICAN MARKET.

The value of the chemical products imported into our sister Republic of Mexico during the year 1900 was $2,621,720, as against $2,224,100 in the preceding year. Paints and varnishes, including aniline dyes and extracts from dyewoods, show a value of $563,170, as compared with $505,100 in 1899. Drugs and patent medicines were imported to the value of $378,270, as against $360,130 in 1899. Caustic soda and potash, used a great deal in the cotton factories, were imported to the value of $333,420. Though American trade is steadily making headway in Mexico, yet the great bulk of the above mentioned articles is still being imported from Great Britain and Germany.

MONTHLY FOREIGN TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

DRUGS IN CHILI.

Of all the Republics in South America, Chili is in every respect and by all means the most progressive. Her industries and commerce are well under way and the prosperity of the country is steadily increasing. To what extent Chili offers a market for drugs is shown by the official statistical returns for the year 1900, just published by the Chilian Government. According to these figures Chili imported during that year drugs to the value of no less than $748,620 gold, chiefly from Great Britain, Germany and France. The share of the United States in this trade was very limited, though there is every reason to believe that by systematic and proper efforts a good trade in American drugs could readily be built up in that country. In addition to the large imports of drugs, Chili bought during the year under consideration the following articles: $146,000 worth of mineral waters, chiefly from Great Britain and Germany; $321,200 worth of glass bottles; $127,461 worth of corks for bottles; $61,200 worth of condensed milk, the latter chiefly from Switzerland; $72,700 worth of assorted perfumes, and $182,720 worth of assorted paints. American manufacturers anxious to participate in this valuable trade can obtain a list of names of the leading importers in the above lines by applying to the business manager of The Practical Druggist.

MOROCCO A MARKET FOR CANDLES.

The imports of candles into Morocco are steadily on the increase. They come chiefly from Holland, England, France and Spain. Last year, Tangier, the capital and commercial metropolis of the country, alone imported 3,521 cwts. of candles, valued at $27,162. The imports into the city of Tetuan amounted in value to $3,120, while the candle imports into Laraiche reached the large quantity of $5,372 cwts., valued at $53,170. The trade of Laraiche is steadily growing, and will assume still larger proportions when the Shereefian Court will return to the northern capitals. Upon request, the business manager of The Practical Druggist will furnish the names of the principal import merchants in Morocco handling candles.

It may be added that there is also a good market for potash and soda in Morocco. The total value of chemicals imported last year was $71,260.

CHEMICALS FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC PURPOSES IN MADEIRA.

A correspondent of Practical Druggist calls our attention to the growing imports of chemicals used in connection with photographic work, stating that these imports come entirely from Germany. He says that there are no discriminating duties against American goods, and thinks that American manufacturers ought to be able to capture at least a fair share of the trade of Madeira.

SMALL GLASSWARE FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

The ancient city of Bagdad, in Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, offers in many respects a good outlet for all kinds of manufactured goods. Up to the present time the entire trade has been in the hands of British, German and French manufacturers and exporters, and it seems that American manufacturers have never made any serious attempts to introduce their goods into that part of the world, though there is every prospect that such efforts would not only pay, but would prove a decided success. The natives are especially fond of fancy glassware, small bottles and the like, and the importance of the market may be gathered from the fact during the year 1900, the last for which official returns are available, the imports of small glassware into Bagdad amounted in value to $72,920, imported in 1,393 cases, and carried

by the Eyshrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company. There are a number of large and honorable importing houses in Bagdad, whose financial standing leaves nothing to be desired.

OTHER GOODS FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

Bagdad offers also a market for quite a variety of other articles in which the readers of The Practical Druggist will be interested. During the year 1900 there were imported from Europe $11,750 worth of candles, $22,720 worth of drugs and prepared medicines, and $17,270 worth of fancy soap. Large quantities of soap are also imported from India, the value of the Indian soap imports being $16,275. It may be added that the average freight rate from London to Bagdad, including the river freight from Basrah, is about $14 per ton. The business manager of Practical Druggist can furnish interested parties with further information on the above trade.

A PREVENTIVE FOR THE CATERPILLAR PEST FOR BEETROOT CROPS IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

A private letter received from Odessa reads, in translation, as follows: "Whilst in Czerniatyn I witnessed a tremendous misfortune. Many small butterflies could be seen in our neighborhood. The caterpillar (Botis Sticticalis) which has been produced from these butterflies, destroys whole fields of sugar beet in the course of two or three days, and to such an extent that after their attack not a leaf remains on the field. This is the first time that I have seen this caterpillar in such incredible quantities at Gerniatyn. There are also there Doctor Kudetka's experimental fields, which have also been ruined. On my return to Kieff I learned that the same caterpillar is destroying even more fields in the government districts of Kieff and Podolia than in Volhynia. In the Voronesh government the best crops have been destroyed to such an extent that a number of large sugar factories had to close for the season. Any efficient preventive would find a ready and large sale all over the great beet root growing districts of Southern Russia."

We may add that Russia is now the largest beet root growing country in the world. During the "campaign" of 1900-01 there were 1,322,192 acres under cultivation in Russia, and the quantity of roots used in the 274 sugar factories was 6,340,349 tons. Germany, with only 1,111,402 acres of roots under cultivation, was able to send no less than 12,677,879 tons of roots to the factories. As far as the yield per acre is concerned, Russia stands lower than any other of the great beet-root cultivating countries, the figures being as follows: Germany, 228 cwts. per acre; France, 238; Sweden, 234; Denmark, 223; Belgium, 277; Holland, 209; Austria, Hungary, 170, and Russia, 96. A list of the leading Russian beet root growers or importers of chemicals and drugs in Kieff and Odessa may be obtained by addressing the business manager of Practical Druggist.

PAINTS WANTED IN SEVASTOPOL.

An occasional contributor to Practical Druggist writes from Sevastopol, Russia, that paint for ships is manufactured locally in large quantities, but of inferior quality. It is generally believed, he says, that a good non-corrosive paint for the bottoms of vessels could successfully be introduced into the market for the use of the large Black Sea fleet. At present, he continues, for reasons of economy, cargo ships are docked at Galatz, Roumania, but when the new large Russian docks are complete, painting and repairs to ships' hulls will be done at Sevastopol. This should lead to an increased demand for paint. In conclusion our friend states that there is also a brisk demand for toilet soap in the cities of the Black Sea.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK

OVER $500,000

Four Four Weeks ending December 19, 1901

The value and growing importance of our exports in the drug trade will be readily seen from the following figures compiled from official records, and showing shipments of at most seven specified articles from the port of New York alone for the four weeks ending December 19, 1901. This is at the rate of more than $6,000,000 per year and from only one point of shipment in this country.

While this is a good proportionate showing for the business actually done, how much greater would be the volume if manufacturers and others interested in extending their trade abroad would study the favorable conditions prevailing and take advantage of them through the Foreign Trade Department of Practical Druggist! Details of the plan to help open foreign markets and render practical assistance will be furnished on application to the Business Manager of Practical Druggist.

TO ENGLAND.

Drug sundries	$540
Drugs	49,368
Essential oils	9,301
Ink	195
India rubber goods	54,455
Perfumery	914
Paint	4,034
Varnish	14,311

AFRICA.

Canned milk	$2,285
Drug sundries	51
Drugs	13,160
India rubber goods	6,162
Ink	75
Perfumery	419
Paint	682
Varnish	113

SOUTH AMERICA.

Canned milk	$479
Drugs	54,707
Drug sundries	5,102
Essential oils	28
Ink	702
India rubber goods	3,429
Perfumery	4,777
Paint	7,489
Varnish	1,951

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Canned milk	$467
Drugs	7,034
Drug sundries	495
India rubber goods	102
Ink	17
Perfumery	659
Paint	205
Varnish	116

CHINA.

Drugs	$10,107
Drug sundries	479
India rubber goods	55
Perfumery	3,432
Paint	196
Varnish	108

GERMANY.

Drug sundries	$80
Drugs	5,241
Essential oils	7,967
Ink	30
Paint	930
Perfumery	338
Varnish	921

HOLLAND.

Drugs	$1,149
India rubber goods	2,456
Varnish	3,759

Other countries	$25,198

AUSTRALIA.

Canned milk	$715
Drug sundries	1,659
Essential oils	44
India rubber goods	5,562
Ink	764
Paint	6,931
Perfumery	369
Varnish	333

MEXICO.

Canned milk	$3,706
Drugs	10,484
Drug sundries	3,540
Essential oils	651
India rubber goods	3,566
Ink	727
Paint	3,982
Perfumery	96
Varnish	683

WEST INDIES.

Canned milk	$51,887
Drug sundries	3,394
Drugs	37,367
Essential oils	17
Ink	2,803
Paint	9,985
Perfumery	2,338
Varnish	1,951

EAST INDIES.

Drugs	$11,939
Drug sundries	215
India rubber goods	1,324
Ink	179
Paint	173
Perfumery	712
Varnish	580

JAPAN.

Drugs	$4,896
Drug sundries	194
India rubber goods	1,739
Paint	1,822
Perfumery	567

FRANCE.

Drugs	$550
Drug sundries	403
Essential oils	950
India rubber goods	3,813
Paint	2,019
Perfumery	10
Varnish	1,921

PHILIPPINES

Drug sundries	$2,212
Drugs	1,775
Ink	1,760
Perfumery	680
Paint	2,872
Varnish	668

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED

FROM THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

MAKING AND SERVING SODA SYRUPS

The custom regarding the quantity of sugar used for one gallon of water varies a great deal. From six to twelve pounds of sugar is the general rule, so we can see the big difference in the quantity. Now the question arises which is the best method in use to produce the best syrup? We would advise any dispenser to use twelve pounds of sugar rather than six pounds, for the simple reason that the stronger the syrup is the better it will keep, and the smaller quantity is necessary for a certain quantity of fruit juice. The cold process of making syrup is far better than heating over a fire. Syrup made by heat does not keep as long as the cold way. If the syrup is too thin, a larger quantity is necessary to sweeten the water sufficiently, and this, of course, spoils the sparkling beverage, and renders it less lively to the taste.

To make simple syrup, take a clean barrel, bore a hole in each side of the barrel, run a round stick through the barrel, which must fit snugly to prevent leaking. Attach a wooded crank to one side of the stick, and the machine is ready for use. The bung hole may be enlarged and fitted up with a sliding lid, to facilitate the introduction of sugar and water. Now place twelve pounds of sugar into the keg to every gallon of water, turn the crank and the sugar will easily dissolve by the agitation of the barrel. Small quantities may be stirred in large tubs or earthen pots. All that is now necessary is to mix your fruit juice with the syrup, of which every dispenser should have a stock on hand to prevent any delay during business hours.

Some manufacturers of fruit juices and syrups recommend the use of salicylic acid to prevent fermentation, but as the use of the same is condemned, we do not advise it here, but suggest benzoate of soda, of which dissolve ten grains in two drachms of alcohol to each gallon of syrup.

Although most of the fruits and berries contain a certain percentage of acid, it is of great importance to add some more acid to the syrup, because the sugar, as well as the soda or mineral water will reduce considerably the acidulated taste and will in many instances render the carbonated water flat and insipid; while you may detect the flavor of the fruit, yet you will miss something. By the addition of one-half to three-quarter ounce of fruit acid to the gallon of syrup you will surely notice the difference in taste. Use sixteen ounces of citric acid to sixteen or eighteen ounces of filtered water, which mix well, and when dissolved filter through cotton, in order to free it from any dirty substance.

It should be well understood by every soda dispenser that the business is a luxury, not a necessity, and it should therefore be his aim to not only have everything in a clean and proper shape, but to understand his business thoroughly. He should know how to properly mix the different drinks, as this will increase the sale of soda water far quicker than a big display of fruit juices and crushed fruits, and our experience has taught us that a lover of a well mixed drink in hot weather will walk two and three squares to get a drink he knows will be mixed and served in the right way.

To Dispense Ice Cream Soda.

Draw about two ounces of flavored syrup in a twelve ounce tumbler, add two spoonsful of ice cream, hold the glass in the left hand, and turn on the fine soda stream, turning the tumbler in order to mix thoroughly; when the glass is two-thirds full turn on the large soda stream until full. Insert the soda spoon carefully under the ice cream, raising it slightly to allow the soda water to mix with the syrup, stirring a little at the same time, but do not beat the ice cream into "mush" with the spoon.

Coffee Syrup

Grind one pound of best mocha and Java coffee, mixed; put in a gallon percolator with absorbent cotton on the bottom. Place eleven pounds of sugar in a porcelain lined pan, set this under the percolator, then pour boiling water on the coffee and allow to percolate through on to sugar while hot, to make two gallons of syrup. Stir with wooden spatula till sugar is well dissolved then add two ounces of gum foam, and it is ready for use.

Nectar Syrup.

Extract of vanilla, two drachms, essence of bitter almond, half a drachm, Madeira wine, four ounces; strawberry juice, eight ounces; foam extract, one ounce; half an ounce of fruit acid, three quarts and a pint of plain syrup.

Pineapple Syrup.

One gallon of plain syrup, one quart of pineapple juice, one fluid ounce of fruit acid solution.

Venus Syrup.

One quart of raspberry syrup, one quart of vanilla syrup, one glassful of good California Burgundy wine, one ounce of gum foam.

Vanilla Cream Syrup.

One ounce of best extract of vanilla, three pints of plain syrup, one pint of rich milk or cream.

Champagne Syrup.

One gallon of Rhine wine syrup or of California riesling wine, four fluid ounces of French cognac, two ounces of cherry wine.

Raspberry Champagne.

Six pints and a half of champagne syrup, one pint and a half of pure raspberry juice, two ounces of tartaric acid, half fluid ounce essence of lemon, quarter ounce of foam syrup.

Use one and a half fluid ounces of this syrup for eight ounces of soda water.

Fruitina.

Half an ounce of pineapple syrup, teaspoonful of lemon juice, one of raspberry vinegar; fill glass two-thirds full of fine cracked ice, put a mixing spoon in glass, and turn on the coarse stream of soda. Stir with spoon after having filled the glass within about one-fourth of the top with plain soda, then add more fine ice, heaping it on top of the glass; then on top of all put a teaspoonful of crushed raspberry and stick a small slice of orange between ice and glass. Serve with straws in ordinary thin soda glasses.

Banana Syrup.

Peel and slice very thin some sound, ripe fruit. Dip these slices, both sides in granulated sugar and throw them in a conical cheese-cloth bag suspended over a jar. Allow the clear syrup to drain from the fruit without pressure, which will take five or six hours. The yield will be about two ounces heavy syrup for each four ounces of fruit used. For the fountain dilute this with three parts of plain syrup. This is the finest banana syrup made in the country.—Conf. Jour.

Paint To Prevent Tin From Rusting.

It has long since been determined by scientific researches that linseed or any other oil is not impervious to water; on the contrary, that they soak up water almost like a sponge, hence some other preparations are required to protect metal from rust in the presence of water. We would recommend that the cans be first thoroughly cleaned, to remove all grease, etc., with soda water, then rinsed and thoroughly dried. Now a thin coat of equal parts white lead and zinc, thinned with turpentine and a little coach japan, to which good varnish—say a tablespoonful to each half pint of paint—is added, should be given, and when this is dry, a coat of enamel made from zinc in damar varnish, colored to suit fancy, thinned with a little turpentine and mixed with sufficient hard-drying coach varnish to work freely, applied as a finish. If each coat could be conveniently baked from four to six hours at a temperature of about 150° F., it would resist water far better than the air-dried paint.—Painter's Magazine.

To Tell Methyl from Methylene Blue.

Dr. A. Rose, referring to the frequent confounding of methyl blue and methylene blue, the latter being the article used in medicine, proposes ammonia as a distinguishing test. "Even a very dilute aqueous solution of methylene blue," he says, "is not decolorized after the addition of aqua ammonia, while a dilute solution of methyl blue is very soon decolorized by aqua ammonia."—Post Grad.

Some Dispensing Problems.

Mr. Fothergill presented a paper dealing with some dispensing problems with which he had met recently. They were as follows:

Quinæ sulph.....18 grs.
Liquor arsenicalis.....12 dps.
Liquor atropin..... ..... 1 dp.
Pulv. gum acacia.....12 grs.
Ext. gentian.....q. s.

Fiat massa, et divide in pil. 12.

Mr. Fothergill said that to compound the ingredients as written, results in a very soft pasty mass, which is impossible to roll out, in fact, it was utterly hopeless to try to do anything with the above formula. The aim of every good dispenser should be to get the mass into a condition of plasticity—a condition in which adhesiveness and firmness are properly balanced. The best method, which resulted in his hands in building up a good pill was carried out thus: (1) Substitute for the acacia powdered gentian 6 grs.; (2) evaporate the liquor arsenicalis gently down to half its bulk; (3) use ext. gentian 6 grs. and two or three drops of syrup to mass with. Have the gentian and quinine ready mixed, and to them add the evaporated liquor, together with one minim of liquor atropin, after adding the extract and the syrup. The mass turns out splendidly, and can easily be rolled into pills.

Phosphori.....$\frac{1}{32}$ gr.
Acid arsen.....$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.
Strychnini.....$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.
Quin. sulph.....1 gr.
Zinci valer.....1 gr.

M. ft. pil. mitte 24.

In order to keep these pills perfectly white sevum phosphoratum, 10 per cent. should be used, the best excipient being pulv. acacia and S. V. R., the former added to bind the mass, the latter to create adhesiveness (acacia ¼ gr. to each pill).

Ext. colcc co.....1 gr.
Ext. aloes aq.....1 gr.

Ft. pil. 1.

These pills are rather troublesome; frequently, when rolling out, the mass crumbles. It is therefore necessary to add pulv. glycyrrh. ¼ gr., pulv. tragacanth, ¼ gr., to give stability and combining power; then, after adding a few drops of a mixture of glycerin and water, mass with conf. rosæ. This method gives a very stable pill, which does not afterwards fall.

Caffeine hydrobrom.....2 grs.
Lithiæ benzoas.....1½ grs.
Zinci valerianas.....1 gr.

Ft. pil. 1., mitte 24.

The chief trouble with this formula is the unstable nature of the caffeine hydrobrom. and its incompatibility with zinci valerianas. Caffeine hydrobrom, has the chemical formula, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2HBr.2H_2O$. On mixing the ingredients a soft, pasty mass is formed, and it is therefore evident that some chemical reaction takes place, and that two molecules of water play some part in it.

Squire, in speaking of caffeine hydrobrom, states that "the commercial article sold under this name used to be nothing more than caffeine, with about 1 per cent. of HBr. It can be obtained in translucent crystals. Being a crystalizable salt of definite composition, it has been recommended as superior to the B.P. citrate; but as it is instantly decomposed by water, it has obviously no advantage over the citrate in this respect."

In the reaction between zinci valer. and caffeine hydrobrom. probably valerianic acid is formed and water set free; at all events, there is a strong smell of the acid when a pill is cut in two. Several inert absorbing powders were tried, but to no purpose, and after trying several methods, the following appeared to be the best: (1) Powder the caffeine hydrobrom., place in evaporating dish, and drive off as much water as possible over a water bath. This must be done carefully, as the salt is liable to be much discolored, owing to liberation of bromine; (2) have the other salts ready mixed in mortar, together with pulv. glycyrrh. ¾ gr., and calcii phosph. ¼ gr., the latter powders being added to absorb any remaining moisture. The formula will thus be:

Caffeine hydrobrom..... 2 grs.
(less water and a little HBr.)
Lithiæ benzoas.....1½ grs.
Zinci valerianas..... 1 gr.
Pulv. glycyrrh ..... ¾ gr.
Calcii. phosph ..... ¼ gr.

Ft. pil. i.

When the caffeine hydrobromide is quite dry, add to the other ingredients and mass rapidly with a drop or two of syrup or glucose. Roll out sharply and get them varnished at once

The foregoing gives a fairly satisfactory pill, though not a white one; but it is impossible to keep them white, as there is no better absorbent powder than licorice root, its only drawback being that, when added in excess, pills are apt to be too bulky.

Potassi iodidi.....2 drs.
Ol. limonis ....5 drs.
Lanoline .....2 drs.
Vaseline alb. ad .....2 ozs.

Ft. ung.

This ointment, when made properly, should be of a light straw color, but if the lanolin be slightly acid, chemical action takes place with the KI, and the finished product is reddish-yellow.

Mr. Fothergill said that when dispensing this ointment a few days previously, having dissolved KI in about 80 minims of water, and added the warm solution to the lanolin (anhydrous) in a warm mortar, a red coloration was at once produced. He dissolved some of the lanolin in a little ether and tested it with blue litmus paper, which has turned slightly red, showing acidity.

The tin from which the lanolin was taken had only recently been opened; therefore he scraped off the top layers, and digging the spatula into the lanolin, he got another portion from lower down. He then found that, on taking it through the same process as before, there was not the slightest discoloration. He came to the conclusion, therefore, that the discoloration was due to the slight rancidity of the lanolin.

Lanolin is the natural grease obtained from the wool of sheep, which is removed by frequent melting and washing. It is of complex composition, containing about 30 per cent. of fatty acids, besides numerous compounds known as cholesterin fats. The crude fat is first treated with weak alkaline solutions, whereby a creamy mixture is obtained, which is placed in a centrifugal machine and separated into two layers. The upper layer is treated with calcium chloride, which precipitates impure lanolin, and this is further purified by repeated washing and melting. Final extraction with acetone yields pure lanolin. The impurities, therefore, which may be looked for are alkalies, free fatty acids, and glycerin. The B. P. demands the entire absence of these, but sets a limit to the acidity by stating that 10 gms., dissolved in 25 Cc of ether, two drops of solution of phenol-phthalein being added, should not require more than 1 Cc. of volumetric solution of sodium hydroxide to produce a permanent red coloration. Lanolin (anhydrous) was used because of its great property of taking up so much water, and thus absorbing the solution of KI, giving a perfectly smooth ointment.—Chem. Assist. Ass'n., London.

New Method of Making Milk Digestible

Dr. Robert T. Edes gives a valuable method of preparing milk where other methods have not proved useful.

A pint of milk is gently warmed. Into it is dropped, very slowly and with constant stirring, about 20 minims of dilute hydrochloric acid. The milk should be stirred until it cools. In this way a very fine flocculent coagulum is produced, floating in the whey, which is easily accessible to the digestive secretions, while the whole fluid has lost somewhat of the fat and cloying taste which makes it unacceptable to so many. It will be noticed that milk prepared in this way differs from the various wheys in the highly important particular that the casein is retained and used, instead of being separated out as a distinct product, while it avoids the bitterness of pancreatinized milk.—Diet. Gaz.

A Good Disinfectant.

Dissolve half a drachm of nitrate of lead in a pint of boiling water then dissolve two drachms of common salt in eight quarts of water. Pour the two mixtures together. After the sediment has settled the liquid is a saturated solution of chloride of lead. A cloth dipped in it and hung up in a room will purify a fetid atmosphere. It may also be used to pour down a sink, drain or water closet. This is very cheap, as a pound of nitrate of lead will make several barrelfuls of the disinfectant.

METHOD OF FILING PRESCRIPTIONS.

BY EMILE BRUNOR, PHAR. D.

Of the many systems for filing prescriptions there is none so cumbersome and disagreeable as the book file. Its faults are obvious to every user, but there is hardly a druggist who has not used it at one time or another, its use on account of routine being almost universal. Where the pharmacist does a good prescription business these books accumulate very rapidly, since only 500 to 1,000 prescriptions can be safely filed in each book.

To point out the main objection to this system, let us suppose that clerk No. 1 is putting up prescription No. 5,509 and that at the same time clerk No. 2 wishes to compound prescription No. 5,530, which is located a few pages after the first prescription, and both are required at once. The result will be that the book is planked on the prescription counter, with two clerks looking daggers at each other when one or the other turns to his place in the book; and when the R needs checking then one clerk must wait till the other is ready. Of course, when two prescriptions are contained in separate books, this is not likely to happen, but think of the desk or table space taken up by two large folios wide open! In the meantime the prescriptions become soiled by contact, as the two pages usually contain anywhere from 10 to 20 prescriptions. The constant opening of the heavy prescription books, too, cracks the binding, starts the leaves and gradually loosens the pages.

The only system that should appeal to the up-to-date pharmacist is the card system.

This is a system of the utmost simplicity, and where it is to be introduced the following plan is suggested:

Procure 1,000 4 x 5 or 4 x 6 perforated cards and an iron document box fitted with a movable rod. Paste each prescription on a card as it is received, and if a triplicate check system is used, paste the first check with customer's name, address and price on the left hand top corner of the prescription; then, if it is desired to jot down any remarks on the prescription, such as price on 2 X, (double quantity) weight of mass, size of capsule, shape of pills, make use, etc., they may be noted in the space underneath the check. After filling the prescription orders are placed on an ordinary stick file until the next morning when they are put away in a box. The box is fitted with a wooden block for keeping the cards flat, as they are apt to curl when freshly pasted with ordinary label paste. Time and a little pressure straightens them so that they take up little space.

The ease with which a prescription may be repeated using this system can be easily demonstrated. One simply thumbs over the cards to the right number, pulls out the card, places it on the counter where it is not in the way, and then compounds the prescription independently and individually. When the prescription is made up the card containing the prescription order is again placed on file and recorded as repeated.

It is well to note any change of address on repetitions, as the address feature may at times pay for the whole outfit. If it is desired to send circulars to prospective customers in the neighborhood, these addresses are worth 5 to 10 dollars a thousand, that being the amount very often paid for the names of bona fide drug consumers. These names are of people who have confidence in the sender, and advertising sent in this way is sure to bring returns. When the druggist becomes thoroughly familiar with this system a handsome and durable card index cabinet may be invested in. And the arrangement can be exhibited with advantage to physicians and customers, since such things reflect credit on the dispenser and are just as essential to a modern store as a complete stock.

The card system is within the reach of all classes of pharmacists, whether they compound 5 or 500 prescriptions a day. The cost of cards is from 50 cents to $1.25 per 1,000, according to quality and quantity, and the original outfit can be started in a wooden box made to fit the cards.—Amer. Drug.

A Soothing Application for Burns.

There is perhaps no injury that is the cause of more intense suffering than burns, and none in which the victim begs more piteously for relief. A number of new remedies have been brought before the profession during the past decade, some of which are far superior to those used a quarter of a century ago when the old carron oil was the standard remedy.

For years I used a dressing of castor oil, to which was added one or two drams each of carbolic acid and acetate of lead. Finally I learned somewhere of the use of a mixture of castor oil with white of egg, and found it so much better than anything else I had ever known, that I now rely entirely upon that alone. It is easily obtained, which is not true of some of the new remedies. It is cheap, and easily prepared and used. It certainly allays the pain quicker and causes the surface to heal more rapidly than anything I have ever used.—Dr. B. P. Wilson, in Med. Council.

Artificial Sponges.

A process patented by Dr. Gustav Pum, of Graz, Germany, consists principally in the action of zinc chloride solution on pure cellulose. The results are amyloid and hydro-cellulose-like products, which swell up with water, but turn horny aud hard on drying. In order to retain for the product the property of also absorbing water after drying, alkali-haloids are employed in treating the cellulose with zinc chloride, and finally the product is subjected to a mechanico-plastic treatment.

Hair Tonics.

Many times scalp and hair diseases are caused by depraved conditions of nutrition, lack of exercise, gastric and intestinal derangements. Sometimes in men the excessive use of tobacco (smoking) is a prolific cause. These, of course, should be looked to and remedied.

The continual irritation of the scalp by harsh brushes and combs is to be discouraged, and the toilet made only once daily, using a blunt-toothed comb or a soft brush. Some cases seem to progress best by dry brushing; others by bathing the scalp in clear, cold water, and massage with the finger tips; once a week having a good, thorough shampoo, by a barber who understands it. The rose shampoo found in nearly all shops is excellent, and should be used with cold water. This bring all the scales and dirt to the surface, and facilitates their removal. The head should be fanned for at least half or three-quarters of an hour, until quite dry—not left damp.

When there is a deficiency of the natural oil on the hair, leaving it with a harsh feel and a loss of its natural glossy appearance, a little cocoanut oil, perfumed with oil of rose, may be applied once or twice weekly, and will be found to surpass most anything in the way of oils and tonics.

For the follicular eruptions, eczema of the scalp, etc., I find nothing equal to the U. S. P. ointment of chrysarobin applied once or twice daily, well rubbed in.

When the hair splits, singeing is good, or the static current applied from a head breeze.—Alkaloidal Clinic.

Test for Presence of Alcohol.

Grassini recommends the following method of determining the pressence of alcohol, as, for instance, in ethers or esters: "When we have to test an ether or an ester for alcohol, we add 2 or 3 ccm. of a 5% solution of cobalt chloride to an equal amount of potassium rhodanide, and pour over the mixture a little of the suspected article, giving the whole a gentle agitation at the same time. If alcohol be present, the upper stratum of fluid in a short time takes on a more or less strong blue color, the color appearing first at the plane of contact of the liquids. As hydrogen peroxide bleaches the color, the reaction, very probably, depends on the reduction of the cobalt salt. Ethylic, methylic, amylic and isobutylic alcohol show the same reaction, and the presence of nickel salts does not seem to interfere with it.—Apotheker Zeitung.

To Remove Warts.

Prof. Widal recommends a very simple method for the removal of warts, namely, a flannel, over which is spread some green soap, obtained at any druggist's, placed over the wart for a period of fourteen days, by the end of which time the wart will become so soft as to be easily shelled out.—Jour. de Med.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best efforts will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

Please give Formula for Elixir Glycerophosphates, Lime, Soda, Etc.

Glycerophosphate lime ...	4 drs.
Glycerophosphate soda ...	80 grs.
Glycerophosphate potash.	80 grs.
Glycerophos. magnesia ...	80 grs.
Tr. nux vomica	128 m.
Pepsin	2 drs.
Diastase	40 grs.
Glycerin	4 ozs.
Water	6 ozs.
Elixir simplex, q. s. ft ...	16 ozs.

Dissolve glycerophosphates, pepsin and diastase in water and glycerin. Add tincture nux vomica and elixir simplex.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Please let me Know what is Wanted in the Following Formulas, which are Used by Prestidigitators in Changing Water to Wine and Vice Versa?

1. Aqua distillata ..... 60 Gms.
   Culoretum ferri ..... 8 Gms.
   Oxidum sulfuricum purum ..... 9 Gms.
2. Aqua distillata ..... 16 Gms.
   Rhodanus kalicus ..... 6 Gms.
3. Aqua distillata ..... 60 Gms.
   Oxala kalicus purus ..... 20 Gms.

These are German Latin (obsolete) titles, excepting the term Rhodan which refers to a compound of N and S and C—CNS

In modern terms they read as follows:

1. Aqua distillata ..... 60 Gms.
   Chloretum ferri (Ferric chlorid) ..... 8 Gms.
   Sulfuric oxid (Sulfur. acid) 9 Gms.
2. Aqua distillata ..... 16 Gms.
   Kalium rhodanate (Potassium sulfocyanide) ..... 6 Gms.
3. Aqua distillata ..... 60 Gms.
   Potassium oxalate ..... 20 Gms.

JOHN MORLEY.

How can I Color an Ointment Green?

This may be done by using either chlorophyll or green aniline.

JOHN MORLEY.

What is Stoughton's Elixir?

According to the Jour. des Pract., Dujardin-Beaumetz and Yvon give the following formula:

Dried tops absinthium	25 parts.
Chamædrys	25 parts.
Gentian root	25 parts.
Bitter-orange peel	25 parts.
Rhubarb root	25 parts.
Cape aloes	5 parts.
Cascarilla bark	5 parts.
Alcohol	1,000 parts.

Mix. Macerate for several days, express and filter.

WM. MIXTON.

Pleas give Formula for Liniment Stillingia Compound?

This is an eclectic formula, which is as follows:

Oil stillingia	1 oz.
Oil cajuput	4 drs.
Oil lobelia	2 drs.
Alcohol	2 ozs.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Please give Formulas for Tasteless Quinine Preparations?

The taste of quinine may be disguised by suspending in Elixir Yerba Santa, or chocolate and coffee syrups with addition of saccharin. See PRACTICAL DRUGGIST for March, page 228.

The so-called tasteless quinine mixtures are made from insoluble cinchona alkaloids, euquinine and saloquinine, or tannates of the salts.

Following are some typical formulas:

1. Quinine alkaloid (precipitated from the sulphate) .64 grs.
   Tannin ..... 40 grs.
   Saccharin ..... 2 grs.
   Syrup orange peel or yerba santa ..... 8 ozs.
2. Euquinine ..... 128 grs.
   Tannin ..... 45 grs.
   Saccharin ..... 2 grs.
   Syrup yerba santa ..... 8 ozs.

LAXATIVE QUININE.

Bromate quinine	1 oz.
Resin podophyllum	16 grs.
Ext. gelsemium	32 grs.
Chocolate, q. s. to cover thinly.	

Make 240 troches. Dose: One, two or three daily.

Chocolate quinine tablets contain 1 or 2 grains tannate quinine.

Euquinine differs from quinine in being almost tasteless, and causes none of the dyspeptic disturbances usually occasioned by quinine, and after large doses there is less ringing in the ears.

Saloquinine, the quinine ester of salicylic acid, is said to be tasteless. It is given in doses twice as large as quinine.

JOHN MORLEY.

Give Formula for Iron and Manganese Peptonate?

Citric acid	10 parts.
Iron peptonate	24 parts.
Manganese chloride	3.7 parts.
Distilled water	210 parts.
Ammonia water, q. s.	

Dissolve in a beaker the citric acid in 50 parts of distilled water, and neutralize it with stronger ammonia water. In another beaker dissolve the manganese in 10 parts of water. Bring the iron peptonate into solution, in a third beaker, by boiling cautiously with 150 parts of distilled water. Pour the contents of the first beaker into the hot iron solution and then add the solution of manganese chloride. Stir well and finally add the following:

Distilled water	500 parts.
Cognac	100 parts.
Spirit orange, comp ...	1.5 parts.
Tr. Ceylon cinnamon ..	0.75 parts.
Tinct. vanilla	0.85 parts.
Acetic ether	2 dps.

Bring the whole up to 1,000 parts, by weight, with distilled water.

In making this preparation the given proportions must be strictly adhered to. If, for instance, the iron peptonate be dissolved in a larger quantity of water, there is produced upon the addition of either the ammonium citrate, or the manganese chloride solution, a precipitate which is only redissolved by further heating. The liquor so obtained is of a dark red color, somewhat turbid in reflected light, but clear in transmitted light. It contains 0.6 per cent. of iron and 0.1 per cent. of manganese.

See also PRACTICAL DRUGGIST for April, 1901, page 52.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

How is White Ink Made?

White ink is made by suspending some insoluble substance in a liquid and applying with a brush or pen. In this way zinc oxide (Chinese white) may be ground very fine on a slab with a little mucilage of tragacanth, then thinned to the required consistency to flow from a pen. The mixture requires shaking from time to time to keep the pigment from separating. The ink may be preserved by adding a little oil of cloves, carbolic acid, or other antiseptic to prevent decomposition. All so-called white inks for colored papers, about which you particularly inquire, are made from acids or alkalies which will discharge the color. The following preparation is used for writing on slate colored, blue or red paper:

Slaked lime	4 drs.
Tragacanth, in powder	16 grs.
Glycerin, a sufficiency.	
Distilled water	4 ozs.

The lime is rubbed with the tragacanth and enough glycerin to make a stiff paste; rub for about 15 minutes, and then add the water, and bottle.

The following is an ink for a blue paper:

Hydrochloric acid	1 dr.
Mucilage	30 m.
Water	7 drs.

H. W. SPARKER.

Please give Formula for Rat and Vermin Destroyer in Paste Form?

We give several formulas which are said to give good satisfaction.

1. Arsenic ..... 6 parts.
   Tartar emetic ..... 4 parts.
   Corn meal ..... 2 parts.
   Mutton tallow, q. s.

Mix the arsenic, tartar emetic and corn meal with sufficient mutton tallow to make a paste, and color with lampblack, chrome green, or ultramarine, as fancy dictates.

2. Phosphorus ..... 1 oz.
   Mutton tallow ..... 2 ozs.
   Wheat flour ..... 2 ozs.
   Sugar ..... 1 oz.
   Powd. biscuit ..... 1 oz.
   Water, q. s.

Warm a large porcelain mortar and pour 6 ounces boiling water into it; add the phosphorus; when melted add the mutton tallow (previously liquefied) and stir assiduously, adding a little biscuit. Then add the powders and water to a suitable consistency. Color with a little methyl blue dissolved in spirit.

Phosphorus paste has the distinction above most vermin killers of being, in the legal sense, non-poisonous. Put up in

and 4 oz. bottles; retail at 15c. and 25c.

3. Tartar emetic	1 dr.
Powdered squill	1 dr.
Carb. barium, precipitated.	2 drs.
Mutton tallow	1½ ozs.

It is necessary to use the precipitated and not the natural carbonate of baryta (Witherite), because the latter does not dissolve in the stomach.

As a flavoring for rat poisons, the following may be used:

Ol. rhodium	20 m.
Ol. caraway	1 dr.
Ol. lavender	5 m.
Ol. aniseed	10 m.
Tr. musk	5 m.

Use 10 drops to ounce of fat. Ten or 15 cents seems to be the most popular prices for vermin destroyers JOHN MORLEY.

Please give Formula for a good Horn Fly Oil or Spray?

A great many preparations have been tried for this purpose and none found entirely satisfactory. Oil of tar applied to the base of horns, and crude petroleum as a spray have generally given the best satisfaction. It is necessary to repeat every two or three weeks. Crude carbolic is also used. Balsam Peru in solution might also be used as a spray, but question if it would be any better than oil of tar. The point is to use something with an odor disagreeable to the flies which will last for some time, and which is harmless to the animal.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Please give Good Formula for Rubbing Off and Polishing Wood Work on Soda Fountain?

The following makes a good furniture cream:

Beeswax	3½ ozs.
Soft soap	½ ozs.
Turpentine	12 ozs.
Pearl ash	¼ oz.
Boiling water	12 ozs.

Melt the wax in the turpentine, dissolve the soap and pearl ash in the water, mix and stir constantly until quite cold.

White mineral oil is good for polishing fine woodwork, and has the advantage of being inodorous. JOHN MORLEY.

Give Formula for Elixir Saw Palmetto and Santal Co?

You will find a formula for this preparation in PRACTICAL DRUGGIST for November, 1901, page 172. JOSEPH LINGLEY.

How is Orange Color for Ices and Ice Creams Made?

Pure annatto either dissolved in alcohol and added, or the color may be steeped in your syrup or the water with which you make the ice. The former plan is the better. Saffron will also answer. Use in shape of a strong tincture (saffron, 1 part; alcohol, 94%, 5 parts). If annatto be used, see that you get the pure article, or purify the commercial article before using it. To do this proceed as follows: Break up the cake and dissolve it in a weak solution of sodium carbonate by the aid of heat, stirring to hasten solution. When solution is complete, remove from the fire, let cool, and then add sulphuric acid, c. p., drop by drop, until the solution is entirely neutral, or until a precipitate is no longer thrown down. The precipitate, a brilliant yellow powder, should be washed with distilled water and redissolved in alcohol of 90%. MARTIN NEUSS.

How can I Remove Odor of Iodoform from the Hands?

Turpentine is claimed to at once remove smell from hands and instruments.

We have found ethereal soap excellent for the purpose. JOSEPH LINGLEY.

What is the Difference between "Sea Foam" and "Shampoo?"

Sea foam and shampoo are both preparations to be applied to the head to remove dirt, dandruff, etc., from the scalp and hair. Barbers make the following distinction: "Dry shampoo" and "wet shampoo;" if the first is desired they employ "sea foam," which is a water-clear liquid preparation containing a volatile alkali, glycerin, spirit, and water, applied to the scalp and hair in just sufficient quantity to moisten the same, and by vigorous rubbing produces but a slight foam, which is removed by rubbing with a wet towel.

When the second is asked for, a preparation is employed that contains soap, salts of tartar, borax and water—alcohol and glycerin being excluded, as the object is to produce a thick and firm lather, which is removed by means of a large quantity of water. The above must be borne in mind when "sea foam" or "shampoo" is called for by the customer; as in most cases the preparation is expected that gives a copious lather, and when this is not obtained the preparation is condemned as being not good.

SEA FOAM LIQUID.

Ammonia water	1 oz.
Glycerin	1 oz.
Alcohol	6 ozs.
Water	8 ozs.

Mix and perfume if desired.

SHAMPOO LIQUID.

1. Castile soap, white	1 oz.
Potassium carbonate	60 grs.
Borax	30 grs.
Water	16 ozs.

Dissolve the soap in the water by the aid of heat, add the other ingredients. Dissolve and perfume if desirable.

2. Soft (or green) soap	2 ozs.
Potassium carbonate	1 oz.
Ammonium carbonate	½ oz.
Water	16 ozs.

Proceed as above.

3. Cocoanut oil soap	2 drs.
Saffron, American	10 grs.
Potassium carbonate	1 dr.
Water	16 ozs.

Shave the soap and boil it and the saffron in a pint of water. When the soap is dissolved, add the salt of tartar and strain. This is what is usually sold as "egg shampoo" or "egg julep." The yellow color can also be imparted by the use of yellow aniline. P. W. LENDOWER.

Registered Trade Marks.

37,818. Remedy for diseases of the mouth and throat. The Ozo Remedy Co., New Brighton, Pa. The name "Ozoline."

37,820. Resolvent pills. Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass. The word "Cuticura."

37,857. Tonics. Isaac W. Douglass, Michigantown, Indiana. The word "Sylilian."

37,858. Tonic and restorative medicines. Bendiner & Schlesinger, New York, N. Y. The word "Superlatone."

37,859. Tonic and medicinal food. Joseph Herb, West Superior, Wis. The word "Oxenol."

37,860. Tonic, antiperiodic and antipyretic. Allen H. Still, New York, N. Y. The word "Modoquinia."

37,861. Cough medicines. Tar-Ben Medicine Co., Newark, N. J. The word "Tar-Ben."

37,863. Blood, liver and kidney remedies. The Balsam Medicinal Co., Sylva, N. C. The word "Casaloda."

37,865. Laxatives. Chester Kent & Co., Boston, Mass. The word "Vinlax."

37,867. Antiseptics. Ralph H. Page, Detroit, Mich. The word "Benzozone."

37,868. Antiseptics. Ralph H. Page, Detroit, Mich. The word "Acetozone."

37,869. Disinfectant and preservative. Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Antigermin."

37,889. Atomizers and ortopaedic apparatus. Immanuel Lundquist, New York, N. Y. The word "Record."

37,890. Medicated soap. Willard Chemical Co., Malden, Mass. The word "Preventionette."

37,891. Face cream. Robert C. Hupp, 2nd, Detroit, Mich. The word "Puritana."

37,892. Medicated-cotton toothache cures. Seana Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. The word "Electric."

37,893. Remedy for colds. Charles N. Leigh, New York, N. Y. The word "Rhinaloid."

37,894. Cough medicine. Cough Checker Mfg. Co., Newburg, N. Y. The words "Cough Checkers."

37,895. Spavin cure. Troy Chemical Co., Troy, N. Y. The words "Save the Horse."

37,926. Blood remedy. The Poke Root and Burdock Medicine Co., Columbus, O. The word "Podock."

37,927. Sedative compound. Allen H. Still, New York, N. Y. The word "Modoveri."

37,928. Laxative and diuretic compound. Allen H. Still, New York, N. Y. The words "Modo Lithia."

37,929. Liquid laxatives. William D. Rea, Minneapolis, Minn. The word "Cascola."

Registered Designs.

35,749. Surgical rubber pad. William P. Richards, Union City, Tenn.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Department is open to our Readers for short items of interest to the Trade, but the Editor does not necessarily adopt nor endorse such items.

Who Owns the Prescription?

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

We are at present under a system of production known as capitalism. Under capitalism a man owns what he pays for. This has been decided by courts over and over again, and it is the logical and lexical conclusion on the premises of capitalism, with its medium of exchange, money. The man who pays for the prescription or who got trusted for it owns the prescription. When a man gives a prescription to a druggist he contracts for having it put up. If a man contracts for a house does he lose his plans and specification he paid an architect for? Not much.

Druggists and doctors are likely to be biased by their own interests and reason on moral and ethical grounds. There is no sentiment in trade. A contract is a contract whether it is for a prescription or a stone wall. Our system of production makes and dictates our morals, our morals do not dictate our system of production.

C. C. CROLLY.

Interchangeable Registration.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

The question of interstate registration comes up every little while in the drug journals and is again dropped. There seems to be no attempt at any concerted action in the matter. There are many difficulties in the way of such a measure, the principle one being the lack of uniformity in requirements in different states. I would suggest a national board of pharmacy composed of a representative from each state whose duty it would be to prepare a set of examination questions and appoint one or more centers in each state where examinations could be held once a year. The candidates who were successful being entitled to a certificate which would permit them to practice in any state of the Union. Or, if this idea could not now be carried out, have the states in different sections combine and hold a uniform examination for those states. Such a measure would do more than anything else to raise the standard of all colleges, as students would want to pass the interstate examinations to avoid further trouble with pharmacy boards when desiring to move to some other part of the country.

J. H. MORRIS.

Movable Drug Stores.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

An idea comes from England which may interest some of your readers. In the rural districts they have what might be called drug stores on wheels, going from one town to another. Why could that not be done in the country districts here? There are many towns too small to support a regular drug store, and people have to depend on the country grocer for their supplies of commonly used drugs and proprietaries, or wait until they have an opportunity to send to the larger towns.

A wagon about the size of a New York City furniture van could be fitted up with shelves, drawers and a small counter, and go from place to place, taking in, say, seven hamlets a week, so they could remain a day at each. Everything could be put up in convenient packages. It would not be necessary to carry any but the best known proprietaries and a full line of preparations of your own make, and a line of sundries Orders could be taken for other things and delivered on the next trip. In many sections it is ten or fifteen miles to the nearest drug store, and takes the best part of a day to go there. As a rule, farmers go to the country store once a week, and would soon make that day the one on which the drug store was going to be there. It seems to me it would be a feasible and profitable undertaking, and would like to know what your readers think of it. ROBT. HINKEY.

Improved Mist. Bromoformi.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

I have seen several formulas for bromoform mixtures in PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, and suggest the following as an improvement on the one in issue for February, page 219.

Bromoform	24 m.
Alcohol	3 drs.
Ol. anisi	1 m.
Ol. orange	5 m.
Ol. coriander	1 m.
Ol. lemon	5 m.
Glycerin	2 ozs.
Syr. simplex ad	3 ozs.

Teaspoonful every three or four hours, to be gradually increased, for children one to three years old. J. H. B.

Boards of Pharmacy Meetings.

Applicants should write the secretaries in advance for blanks, regulations, dates, etc. A full list of the secretaries is given in another column, and will be repeated from time to time. Mention PRACTICAL DRUGGIST when writing.

Important Medical Meetings.

For April meetings, see page 230 of the March number.

American Academy of Medicine, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., May 31 and June 2. Dr. Wm. Potter Warren, sec., 284 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.

American Gynecological Society, at Atlantic City, N. J., May 27, Dr. J. Riddle Goffe, sec., 22 East 35th, St. New York City.

American Orthopedic Association at Philadelphia Pa., May — Dr. John Ridlon, sec., 103 State St., Chicago, Ill.

American Pediatric Society, at Boston, Mass., May 26, 27 and 28. Dr. Samuel S. Adams, sec., 1 Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C.

American Surgical Association, at Albany, N. Y., Dr. Dudley P. Allen, sec., 278 Prospect St. Cleveland, Ohio.

Arkansas Medical Society, at Little Rock, May 13, 14 and 15. Dr. J. P. Runyan, sec., Little Rock, Ark.

Connecticut Medical Society, at New Haven, May 28 and 29. Dr. N. E. Wordin, sec., Bridgeport, Conn.

Illinois State Medical Society, at Quincy, May 20, 21 and 22. Dr. Edmund W. Weis, sec., Ottawa, Ill.

Indiana State Medical Society at Evansville Ind., May 22 and 23. Dr. F. C. Heath, sec., Indianapolis, Ind.

Iowa State Medical Society, at Des Moines, May 19. Dr. J. W. Cokenower, sec., Des Moines Iowa.

Kansas Medical Society, at Lawrence, May 7, 8 and 9. Dr. W. E. McVey, sec., Topeka, Kan.

Kentucky State Medical Society, at Paducah, May 21. Dr. Steele Bailey, sec., Stanford, Ky.

Medical Association of Missouri, at St. Joseph, May 20, 21 and 22. Dr. B. C. Hyde, sec., Kansas City, Mo.

Medical Association of Montana, at Anaconda, May 21. Dr. B. C. Brooke, sec., Helena Mont.

New Hampshire Medical Society, at Concord, May 15 and 16. Dr. G. P. Conn, sec., Concord, N. H.

Nebraska State Medical Society, at Omaha, May 6, 7 and 8. Dr. A. D. Wilkinson, sec., Lincoln, Neb.

New Mexico Medical Society, at Albuquerque, May 14 and 15. Dr. J. Frank McConnell, sec., Las Cruces, N. M. Mex.

North Dakota State Medical Society, at Grand Forks, May 21 and 22, Dr. E. C. Branch, sec., Wheatland, N. D.

Ohio State Medical Society, at Toledo, May 28, 29 and 30. Dr. P. W. Foshay, sec., 89 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, Ohio.

Utah State Medical Society, at Salt Lake City, May 13 and 14. Dr. Geo. E. Robinson, sec., Provo City, Utah.

Medical Society of the State of West Virginia at Parkersbury, May —. Dr. William M. Golden, sec., Elkins, W. Va.

State Pharmaceutical Meetings.

Arkansas, at Little Rock May 13-15 L. N. Snodgrass, sec, Little Rock.

Georgia, at Brunswick, May 20-21, C. T. King, sec, Macon.

Kansas, at Wichita, May 27 and 29, E. E. Lair, sec, Topeka.

Indian Territory, at Checotah, May 21-23, H. D. Kinsely, sec, Checotah.

Oklahoma, at Enid, May 14 and 15, F. M. Weaver, sec, Oklahoma City.

South Carolina, at Charleston, May — F. M. Smith, sec, Charleston.

Proprietors, at New York, May — Joseph Leeming, sec, New York.

Soda Water Pamphlet.

The soda season is on. Have you everything in readiness to meet the demand? If you have not, don't delay any longer. Have your trade fairly established before your neighbor is alive to the fact that the season is here. If you have never gotten out any advertising for soda fountain before, do so this year. We give material for a 4 page pamphlet, 6 x 2½ inches, which may help in preparing your own.

First Page.

A Cool Subject for a Hot Day

Second Page.

The First Soda Fountain

was made in Boston in 1865. It was a crude affair, with but six syrups, and was kept under cover to hide its ungainly appearance. Since then, there has been continued development until to-day we have some of the finest representatives of the artists and artisans skill.

What more handsome could be conceived than our new fountain with its handsome plate glass mirrors, magnificent proportions and beautiful onyx trimmings.

.....

....

Third Page.

The fountain pleases the artistic eye, but——

Its suggestive coolness makes you thirsty.

The soda will satisfy the most esthetic taste.

MADE RIGHT
KEPT RIGHT
SERVED RIGHT

The Nectar of the Gods could not be more delicious.

ALL FLAVORS
ALL KINDS TO
SUIT ALL TASTES.

Fourth Page.

Lime Juice, Phosphates and Cream Soda, 5c.

Ice Cream Soda,
Frappes,
Glaces,
Crushed Fruits,
Ice Cream, 10c.

...MINERAL WATERS.....

Grape Juice, 10c.
Egg Phosphate, 10c.
Seltzer Lemonade, 10c.
Etc. Etc.

Plenty of shaved ice.
Every drink cold and tasty.

Electric fans. Ice water.
Napkins. Straws.

Cater to Travellers.

At all seasons there are many persons travelling for pleasure, but in the spring and summer months the traffic is greatest, many leaving the cities for the summer months and others going to them on their vacations.

Besides the popular resorts, every town or city of any size has its quota of visitors, who for the most part put up at hotels and boarding houses. The wide-awake druggist can secure considerable trade from them. Get out a neat booklet advertising the soda fountain and seasonable specialties, and give also a brief description of the attractions of your town, where located, and how to reach them, a list of hotels and boarding houses with rates and locations, churches, their location and denomination, hours of service and any other information likely to interest the visitor. By charging a small amount for inserting ads of hotels, boarding houses, livery stables, and attractions, the cost of the booklets would be greatly lessened.

Make arrangements with hotel and boarding-house proprietors to give you a daily list of visitors, and also watch the personal columns of newspapers. To each one send a neat letter and a booklet, the letter reading somewhat as follows:

M.....

Dear Sir or Madam:

We are pleased to welcome you as a visitor to our city, and wish you a most pleasant time while with us. We send you under separate cover a booklet containing a list of attractions, hotels, boarding houses and rates, points of interest, churches and other information likely to be of use to you. If you have an engagement with a friend ask them to meet you at our store, or if you wish to write a letter, stationery and desk are at your service; also messengers furnished.

We will send for prescriptions or other orders if you will kindly notify us by 'phone or on the enclosed postal, sending a competent messenger who can give you full information about our stock.

Yours for a pleasant visit,

Phone No.... .....

It is desirable also to get their home address for future use. Either in the same letter or preferably in another one sent two or three days later, enclose a card to be filled out with name and home address, stating on the card or in the letter that if they will fill out and leave this card at your store or will mail it to you, they will receive by mail a neat souvenir. In the store have a visitors' book prominently displayed with a card over it asking visitors to register.

Properly distributed souvenirs are one of the best indirect means of advertising. To distribute them over the counter is not half so effective as to mail them. People then receive them at their homes, when they have leisure time to examine them, and the fact that it is mailed lends a personal air that is not given when handed over the counter. These souvenirs should be distinctive and represent some industry or noted attraction. For the south, say a miniature bale of cotton or a photo of cotton field, and for the north, an autumn or harvest scene, etc.

In the fall prepare another booklet with photos of several points of interest in autumn garb and send to every one on mailing list if town is a winter resort also. Then in the spring send a letter and another booklet, different in make up, but with the same information as in your first summer one. Follow this up monthly with a letter or neat pamphlet or booklet until the summer is well advanced.

When you see the name of a former visitor on the hotel register, send them a letter welcoming them back again. It would seem at first thought that it would be a waste of money to follow people up out of season, but they or their friends are often talking of the places they have visited and making plans for months ahead, so it keeps both your own name and your town in mind. A great many persons go to the same place yearly, or have friends who will be going. Make your name known so people cannot think of your town without also having in mind your store. While after the very desirable trade of travellers, the still more desirable home trade must not be neglected, but worked with the same literature and methods, only more often.

Have You Spring Fever?

In the winter you ate heartily, it was necessary to supply animal heat to keep out the cold. With the warm days of Spring you feel languid; it is an effort to even think. Given time, Nature will take care of you, but you have work to do and don't feel like doing it. Assist Nature to adjust the mechanism to the new conditions. Help her to dispose of the superfluous fats (stored heat) purify your blood and clear out your system.

De Belle's SARSAPARILLA

will do it. It is the ideal regulator, pleasant to take, dose small, effect sure, removes all impurities and puts your system in condition to withstand the enervating effects of warm weather.

50c. and $1 00 a bottle.

....

Dignity in Advertising.

Your advertisements ought to have a tone of dignity about them. Let the people know that you are after business, not charity.—Printers' Ink.

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & CO. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.35, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
108 Fulton St., New York

Philadelphia Office, 145 North Sixth St.

[All Business and Editorial communications, except purely local matters, should be sent to 108 Fulton st., New York].

Long Distance Telephone Connection.

Cable Address, "Pracdrug," New York.

Boston Jobbers Abandon Rebate Plan.

An event outrivalling in importance the withdrawal of the Manhattan Association from the N. A. R. D., was the abandonment last month of the rebate plan by the jobbers of Boston.

A jobbing cutter brought suit against the other jobbers of Boston and New England a year or so ago, claiming that, by the operation of the rebate and the tripartite plans, he had been conspired against and had found it impossible to get goods. This suit was exactly on a par with the several suits which have been brought against the retail associations under the operations of the N. A. R. D. tripartite plan. The effect of the suit has been that all the jobbers abandoned the rebate agreement and began cutting right and left. A discount from the rebate terms of five per cent., or better, is now given on proprietaries, and in fact on everything else; and everybody is wondering what the end will be.

American Ginseng in China.

The demand for American ginseng root, according to the U. S. Consul at Hong Kong, is much greater than the supply. The ginseng root is as indispensable to the well-to-do Chinese as is their rice. The growth of the ginseng trade has been marked in recent years, and higher prices are now being paid by dealers than ever before. Hong Kong is the distributing center for ginseng. The root is prepared there for the market. The skin is cleaned and smoothed by a special process, sorted out in equal sizes, put up in neat boxes of various capacities, according to quality, and re-exported to all the consuming districts in China. The bulk of the shipment goes to the northern parts, such as Shanghai, Hankan, Tientsin and Chefoo, although a fair proportion finds its way to Cantou and the coast ports, Amoy, Swatow and Fuchu; also to Formosa and other markets where there are Chinese.

The average value of American ginseng annually received at Hong Kong is about $763,300 to $808,200. The value of the Chinese ginseng annually imported is estimated at about $44,900. The importation of Koreau ginseng root is valued at abont $359,200 a year. The price varies according to quality. The wild, dried American root, as imported at Hoog Kong may be classified into three grades, generally known to the trade as "fair," "good" and "extra" or "selected." The present values of these grades is respectively $4 05. $5 25 and $6.18 per pound, after deducting charges, trade discount, selling and guarantee commissions.

Metcalf To Have a New Store.

Another of Boston's old landmarks is soon to give place to a palatial modern building. The Theodore Metcalf Company's drug store at 39 Tremont street, which has been famous in Boston's history for three-quarters of a century, will be demolished and replaced by a greatly enlarged store fitted to meet the needs of a modern business. The Metcalf store has had a famous history. When Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes began his career as a physician he hung out his sign almost directly over that of Dr. Metcalf. To quote Dr. Holmes' own words: "When I began to practice I was as anxious to get a fever as Mr. Metcalf was to get a favor; what business we could not attend to between us was looked after by the sexton of King's chapel burying ground across the street." The demolition of the old building will be begun about June 1.

Practical Druggist Course.

The enrolment for April is progressing most favorably and the indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to send in their matriculations soon. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, and have the long winter evenings to study and experiment.

Sample lectures and full particulars free. See announcement in another column.

Warner & Co.'s New Orleans Branch.

Wm. R. Warner & Co. have leased the entire building located at 508 Camp st., New Orleans, and will about April 1st, open a regular branch establishment for distributing their products in that city and contributory country. The branch will be under the management of Mr. T. B. Reams, who has represented them for several years and is well and favorably known in southern territory. This branch will no doubt be very much appreciated by firms convenient to it.

France Loses Vichy Suit.

The French Republic, which owns the Vichy mineral springs, has, at various times, instituted a number of suits in this country to restrain Carl H. Schultz, a corporatiou, from selling artificial mineral waters under such a name that the consumer might be led to suppose he was getting the product of the French springs.

One more suit was recently brought in the Circuit Court of the United States for the New York circuit, and the decision of Justice Wheeler, adverse to the contention of the plaintiff, has just been filed. In this suit it was alleged that the defendant uses the compound name "Lithia Vichy" upon artificial mineral waters, with the words "manufactured from distilled water" placed inconspicuously thereunder. The plaintiff claimed that this was a clear invasion of its rights and an infringement of its trade-mark. It appeared to the Court, however, that the compounding of the word lithia with the name vichy would seem clearly to indicate that the article labeled was something different from the natural French waters, and, even without the more obscure words below, this would not amount to a representation that the waters were from the French springs.

Assayed Drugs in Manufacturing.

The importance of using assayed drugs in making tinctures, syrups, etc., is not properly appreciated by druggists. The appearance is no indication of the medicinal strength of many drugs, as some of the finest looking specimens are practically inert. Especially is this the case with ergot, cannabis indica, digitalis and others of an active nature. When we consider that many lots of these have been rejected by large pharmaceutical manufacturers, we see the importance of great caution in purchasing in the open market. These lots are not destroyed, but find their way into the market in various ways. It is impracticable for most druggists to test all their supplies, so they have to rely largely on their wholesaler.

Gilpin, Langdon & Co., Baltimore, have for years made a specialty of furnishing fine selected and assayed powdered drugs for percolation and for mixing in powder form. These are furnished at prices but a few cents higher than what the ordinary drugs are sold at and when bought in quantities may be had as cheap. When druggists can get assayed and reliable drugs so easily and cheaply, there is no excuse for buying inferior grades. This house also puts up spices, condition powders, private formulas, etc., in any quantity and size package for sale over the counter with the druggists name on. If you are working up a trade in these lines it will pay you to get samples and prices. If not already familiar with Gilpin, Langdon & Co.'s powdered drug write them for price lists, quotations, etc. They deal direct with the druggist and pay express on reasonable sized orders.

Perfume Firms Combine.

It is reported that fifteen of the largest perfume manufacturers and handlers of the United States are organizing a company with $5,000,000 capital, with headquarters in New York City, and distributing centers in New York and Chicago. It is claimed that prices in general will not be reduced as a result of the combination.

U. S. Salyx Co Denied the Mails.

This concern, which recently exploited "Red Albumin" as a hen food, and were the originators of black pepsin, per algretta, hypersamphire, and other fakes, has been placed upon the black list and is no longer permitted to use the mails It appears that red albumen contained not even a small per cent. of stimulant, being nothing more or less than oxide of iron.

No Revenue Tax on Claret Ice.

According to the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a special tax is not required to be paid for the sale at a soda fountain of a claret ice, composed of one-half ounce claret wine, one fourth ounce raspberry syrup, one half ounce plain syrup, 7 ounces shaved ice, and some acid phosphate; the wine contained therein being only one-sixteenth of the mixture.

Chicago Clerks Campaign.

For several weeks the drug clerks' association in Chicago has been waging a vigorous campaign for certain reforms. Namely: (1) shorter hours—a maximum of 140 hours for each two weeks, and "overtime" pay for service extending beyond that; (2) better sanitary conditions in sleeping quarters; (3) aggressive enforcement of the pharmacy law concerning unregistered clerks; and, if possible, (4) more pay.

The first two things have been given most prominence. The clerks, desiring the support of the public, succeeded in enlisting the sympathy and assistance of the newspapers, and editorials and news articles galore have appeared in the Chicago dailies. Two or three mass meetings have also been held. At one time the clerks succeeded in arousing so much interest that there was some ill-advised talk of "striking" if the proprietors did not accede to their demands. The proprietors, however, have apparently evinced no hostility to the efforts of the clerks. At a meeting of the Advisory Board of the auxiliary district associations the clerks' committee was told that while the board had no power to speak for the parent association, or for the auxiliary bodies as a whole, it would gladly pass a resolution (which it did) recommending the adoption of such measures as would bring about sanitary sleeping quarters and shorter hours. The clerks were advised to carry on their work among the auxiliary associations, get the consent of these bodies to shorter hours, and then bring the subject up before the parent association at the quarterly meeting in April.

Substitution, a Serious Menace.

When the pursued ostrich sticks his head into the sand, he does not thereby become safe from his pursuers—he only renders his own destruction more certain. When we close or try to close our eyes to an evil, the evil does not thereby cease to exist; on the contrary it is only permitted more certainly and more insidiously to exert its influence and to work havoc and destruction, until perhaps such a time when no remedy is of any avail. And the true friend is he who, when noticing an evil, does not gloss it over, but kindly calls attention to it and points out a remedy.

No matter how unpleasant the truth may be, the fact must be admitted that in some drug stores substitution is practiced, and is occasionally of a very flagrant character. The number of substituting druggists we believe to be small in comparison with that of the honest ones, but the baneful results of the evil practice cannot be overestimated. The injury is of a fourfold character. First, and most important, a delicate injury is inflicted upon the patient; and this is a great crime. Second, substitution grievously injures the physician. It may ruin his reputation and may affect his very livelihood Third, it hinders the progress of therapeutics—the study of the treatment of disease—a branch of science in which every living human being is interested. Nobody knows when be himself or one dear to him may fall a victim to disease. Through substitution obstacles are thrown in the way of the orderly evolution of therapeutics, and often valuable drugs have been discarded on account of impure or worthless drugs having been substituted for them. And, fourth, this practice threatens the very existence of the pharmaceutical profession. We are certain that this aspect of the case has not been sufficiently considered by the pharmacists of the country.

In its ultimate analysis, substitution will be found to mean professional suicide, sure and certain. When a doctor has a number of times been disappointed in the results obtained from the administration of drugs, when the effects expected have failed to make their appearance, one of two things happens. Either he becomes a disbeliever in drugs, what is called a therapeutic nihilist, and treats his patients with hydrotherapy, massage, diet, etc.; or, if he learns that his disappointments were due to substitution, he decides in the future to dispense his own medicines. In either case the pharmacist becomes a superfluous factor in our social organism. We beg the readers of this journal to give this matter their most earnest consideration. There is no reason why the honest men in the profession should be made to suffer for the misdeeds of a few black sheep. Let the honest men prove to the physician that their prescriptions are not juggled with; that they are considered sacred trusts!—Merck's Rep.

Caffeine as a Carbolic Antidote.

Reasoning from the fact that caffeine is added to phenacetin to prevent respiratory and circulatory depression, Dr. G. A. Ferraby tried hypodermic injections of caffeine in a case of carbolic acid poisoning. The patient, a young man, was deeply comatose and markedly cyanotic, but a hypodermic injection of 2½ grains of caffeine dissolved in water with the aid of sodium salicylate improved his condition in about an hour. After another injection the patient recovered consciousness and was able to speak. The stomach had previously been washed out, but Dr. Ferraby thinks the caffeine had a considerable influence in combating the tonic effects of the phenol and cresols absorbed. —Chem. & Drug.

Removing Protargol Stains.

F. Zernik has carried out a number of experiments in order to find the best means of removing the silver stains caused by protargol solutions on linen. From the experiments made, the author finds that on treating the stains with a 10 per cent. hydrogen-dioxide solution and ammonia, they disappeared within half a minute, and on drying, the linen showed neither spots nor rings, such as other means tried had left.—Pharm. Zeit.

Recent Patents.

693,443. Apparatus for dyeing. John Rhodes, Bradford, England.

693,554. Scarificator for surgical use. Lewis G. Langstaff, Brooklyn, N. Y.

693,606. Hernial truss. Andrew Hunter, San Francisco, Cal.

693,637. Filler for capsules, wafers, &c. Arthur E. Brethour, Ottawa, canada.

694,424. Compound of magnesia. Emil Rueff, New York, N. Y.

694,541. Vaginal Syringe. Arthur R. Gordon, Toledo, Ohio.

694,762. Protector-pad for corns. Samuel A. Level, Hot Springs, Ark.

694,813. Hypodermic syringe. Benjamin T. Winchester, Baltimore, Md.

695,270. Vaccine-shield. George M. Beringer, Camden, N. J.

695,377. Hernial truss. Joseph A. Corbett, Medford, Okla. Ter.

Registered Prints.

471. "Sen Sen." T. B. Dunn Co.' Rochester, N. York.

Registered Labels.

8,971. Title: "Knight's Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma Cure." Alexander Knight, Watertown, N. Y.

8,972. Title: "Dys-pep-cide.,, C. D. Voorhees, Sonestown, Pa.

8,983. "The appetine stomach tablet." J. W. Stahlberg, St. Louis, Mo.

9,013. "The cardinal kidney cure and tonic." Charles W. Johnson, New York, N. Y.

9,014. "Eu-cal-hydra." Charles W. Dean, Chardon, O.

9,015. "Belgian hair grower." William C. Ballowitz, Chicago, Ill.

Bad Business Methods.

The following, which appeared as editorial in Dental Cosmos, will do for druggists as well as doctors and dentists:

The idea of some physicians and dentists that their accounts should not be rendered monthly or only when requested, is a great mistake. It is mistaken charity, and it is a business fault. A practitioner with a large practice may think it is his skill that has accomplished it. He has been ever exceedingly "easy" with his patrons, allowing accounts to run on from months into years. Too considerate in the first place, and then two busy to push them. When pressed by his creditors his well to do and willing debtors being called on in the emergency to help him out of a tight place. Really it was and is this easy way of his that has attracted his following and keeps it to him, for the world generally believes one professional man just as good as another for ordinary purposes, and will employ the one whose services may be secured on the easiest terms.

In large centers of population business managed this way may hurt only the doctor himself, but in small communities it is a decided detriment to himself and a great harm to his brother professional, whose credit he impairs with his own in consequence of the lack of ready money from a badly managed business. Again when rushed to distraction with work, it naturally results that the same care and precision is not taken in operations. They fail, and the profession at large is condemned. We have in mind two such practitioners, one of the medical and the other of the dental profession. Both very clever and popular, who conscientiously think they are doing life's duty well, and yet they are wearing out themselves with hard work, partially paid for, their families stinted and their brother practitioners in no lovely mood toward them.

Patents Sold in Bulk?

A cut-rate druggist in Boston advertises to open any original bottle of the well-known patent medicines and sell two, four or more ounces at the proportionate price of a full bottle. For an explanation of this novel method of merchandising he claims that there are many people who would like to try some of the largely advertised remedies, but who do not feel inclined or able to purchase a full bottle of the preparation. So to please his patrons he will break the seal, uncork and dispense any amount of any proprietary called for. The first day's experience with remedies on draught was quite satisfactory to him and his customers seemed to take to the innovation.—Printer's Ink.

Practical Druggist Course.

No books or any extra expense of any kind are required in this very popular course. It is the easiest, cheapest and best. Sample lectures free. See Prospectus in another column.

Danger in Celluloid Apparatus.

According to the Pharmaceutische Centralhalle, many specimens of celluloid after a time become so brittle that even picking them up in the hand is sufficient to cause them to break, sometimes even to disintegrate or crumble into very small bits. This occurs, it is stated, when external inspection can discover no change in structure. Investigation has apparently shown this brittleness to be due to the fact that the pyroxylon, of which the celluloid was made, had not been carefully washed, and contained free acid. It is manifest that sounds, catheters, etc., which should be made of this material would be highly dangerous. It is asserted also that articles of the sort impart a brittleness to metallic sounds, etc., especially those of German silver, that have been kept for any length of time in contact, or in the same receptacle with them, but no reason for this appears.

Eat More Fruit.

Meat three times a day is more than the average down-town-dwelling human nature can endure. Functional disturbances of the liver, gall stones, renal calculi, diseases of the kidneys, dyspepsia, headache, fits of ill temper or of the blues, irritability and general absence of the joy of life are largely due to an excess of meat and other highly concentrated food. What shall we eat? We reply, eat more fruit.

Slate Pill-Tile.

From the quarries of Slatington, Pa., comes a pill-tile that from a point of utility and economy is both novel and peculiarly interesting. It is merely a ½ inch slab of slate, about 10x10 inches, the surface having been treated with smoothing agents to present a black-board finish. The prescriptionist shaping a pill mass on this tile is at once constrained to comment on the ease and facility with which the mass can be rolled. The operator finds that the unglazed surface of the tile interrupts the movements of the mass just the little that prevents it from slipping as it often will on an enameled tile or a sheet of glass. Very little dusting powder need be used in modeling the mass. These are features of merit worthy attention. The tile cost the owner only 16 cents.

To Keep Ants Away.

If annoyed excessively by swarms of ants which infest the bottling table, syrup pails, and everything about the place, it is recommended that balsam Peru be used. Rub a thin film of it around near the bottom of the table legs and renew the application about once in three weeks. This will keep them away. One drop of the balsam spread around the top of syrup measures will keep them out. Boil one ounce balsam Peru in one gallon of water for 30 minutes and sponge this water while hot over wooden floors and walls and it will keep ants away for a long time. —Bottlers' Gaz.

Recent Deaths.

L. H. Wells, Warrior, Ala.
Jos. H. Buckley Jr., New Haven, Conn.
T. J. Loar, Monroe, Iowa.
Edward B. Shope, Des Moines, Iowa.
Nathan F. Smith, Williamstown, Mass.
John A. Zobrist, Geneva, N. Y.
W. J. Bean, Hemmingford, Neb.
D. S. D. Bell, Tucson, Arizona.
Roland Selzer, San Francisco, Cal.
Alfred C Beebe, Spokane, Wash.
Roy Smith, San Francisco, Cal.
Wm Hamilton, Shippensburg, Pa.
Dr. Moses W. Speer, Chattanooga Tenn.
John C. Carr, Jersey City, N. J.
Chief of police Warner, Billings Mont.
J. Evans Mays, Cartersville, Ga.
Walter N Taylor, Norfolk, Va.
M. Monteser, New York, N. Y.
Elbridge H. Grover, South Boston, Mass.
Frank Bech, Danvers, Mass.
J. C. Van Nort, Elmira, N. Y.
E. B. Fleming, Xenia, Ohio.
Harry Warrick, New York, N. Y.
R. J. Bradley, Percival, Iowa.
Dr. Joseph Temm, St. Louis, Mo.
Nicholas U. Lyn, Fall River, Mass.
Chas. H. Woodman, West Brook, Me.
Chas. M. Barbour, Westerly, R. I.
Alfred Westbrook, New Haven, Conn.
Adolph F. Braidick, New York, N. Y.
A. G Guiterrez, Santa Barbara, Cal.
Louis Yakel, Baltimore, Md.
Dr. W. G. Troxell, Pittsburg, Pa.

Henry Barnes Platt.

Mr. Platt died suddenly on March 28th, in the ferry house of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City. He was on his way to Atlantic City where his family are temporarily residing. He was formerly a member of the firm of Scott, Platt & Co., manufacturers of druggists' specialties, but many years ago severed this connection and engaged in the business of manufacturing Platt's Chlorides. On his retirement the old firm was changed to Scott & Bowne, Messrs. Alfred B. Scott and Samuel Wood Bowne, both being cousins of Mr. Platt. The latter was 55 years old and leaves a wife, son and daughter.

Salt an Antidote to Strychnine?

The following interesting editorial note appeared in a late issue of the Alkaloidal Clinic: "An observant friend tells me that he has frequently seen the lives of dogs saved from strychnine poisoning by the use of large doses of common salt—this after the dog was in spasms. He first saw some boys recovering a dog that had been treated to a dose of strychnine by the police. The method used was to fill the dog's mouth with a big handful of salt and wash it down with water from an old tin can. The dog soon straightened out and was all right. Is it a chemical antidote, or does it cause elimination of the poison by creating an active exosmosis? Who knows? Who has made the same observation? Does it apply to the human family?"

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most Formulas published are at best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

Benzo Boratum Cream.

Powd. gum tragacanth	5 drs.
Powd. corn starch	2 ozs.
Glycerin	14 ozs.
Boric acid	100 grs.
Carbolic acid	2 drs.
Tr. benzoin	1 oz.
Oil bitter almond	15 dps.
Alcohol	½ oz.
Water, q. s.	

Heat tragacanth with 2 pints water until it thickens; rub smooth the corn starch with 7 ozs. glycerin and 1 oz. water and heat until it thickens, then mix both together and continue heat for a few minutes, stirring well. Dissolve boric and carbolic acid in remainder of glycerin, add to mixture and remove from fire. Add gradually the tincture benzoin to 2 pints water, mix all together, and lastly add oil bitter almond dissolved in alcohol. Finally add water to make 8 pints and strain.—L. W. Marshall.

Toilet Ammonia Cream.

For insect bites and stings.

Pulv. tragacanth	2 drs.
Ol. thymi	20 m.
Ol. citri	20 m.
Sp. rectificat	½ oz.
Pulv. ammon. carb	½ oz.
Glycerini	3 ozs.
Aquæ	6 ozs.

Dissolve the essential oils in the rectified spirit, and add to the tragacanth contained in a mortar; mix well, then add all at once the glycerin and water previously mixed; stir until uniform, and, lastly, add the finely powdered carbonate of ammonia.—Chem. & Drug.

Mouth Wash Tablets.

Heliotropin	0 01 Gm.
Saccharin	0.01 Gm.
Salicylic acid	0.10 Gm.
Menthol	1 Gm.
Milk sugar	5 Gms.

Perfume with oil rose as required. Make 100 tablets.

In order to give the mouth wash a nice color, the mass may be colored red with eosin, green with chlorophyl, or blue with indigo-carmine.—Merck's Report.

Cough Mixture.

Containing linseed, licorice and chlorodyne.

Ol. lini	½ oz.
Ol. anisi	20 m.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq	1½ ozs.
Ext. ipecac. liq	3 drs.
Chlorodyni	½ oz.
P. tragacanth	30 grs.
Spt. chloroformi	½ oz.
Glycerini	2 ozs.
Inf. senegæ ad	1 pt.

Emulsify the oils by means of the infusion of senega and tragacanth, then add the other ingredients. The dose for an adult is a teaspoonful three or four times a day.—Chem. & Drug.

Cordials.

ANISE.

Anise oil	90 m.
Alcohol	3 ozs.
Magnesium carbonate	3 drs.
Water to make	5 pts.

In the clarified solution so obtained dissolve:

Sugar	4 lb.

Then add enough syrup to make the whole measure 10 pints.

Cinnamon, clove and peppermint cordial may be similarly made.

GINGER.

Soluble essence ginger	2 ozs.
Tincture capsicum	1 dr.
Tincture cloves	1 dr.
Tincture cinnamon	2 drs.
Sugar coloring	1 to 2 drs.
Syrup	6 pts.
Water to make	10 pts.

RUM SHRUB.

Fresh orange juice	1 pt.
Sugar	1½ lb.

Clarify the juice by filtration, and dissolve in it the sugar. Then add:

Rum	3 pts.

ORANGE.

Sugar	2 lbs.
Water	26 ozs.

Dissolve by heat, and add:

Orangeade essence	1 oz.
Citric acid	4 drs.
Orange flower water	3 ozs.
Sugar coloring, sufficient.	

—Merck's Report.

Liqueurs.

ABSINTHE.

Oil wormwood	12 m.
Oil anise	3 m.
Oil coriander	5 m.
Alcohol	2 pts.

Mix and add:

Syrup	6 ozs.
Water	4 pts.

Color pale-green with chlorophyll.

ANISETTE.

Oil star-anise	30 m.
Oil anise	12 m.
Oil fennel	4 m.
Oil coriander	1 m.
Oil sassafras	2 m.
Tincture Orris	1 dr.
Alcohol	2½ pts.
Water	3 pts.
Sugar	2 lbs.

CHARTREUSE.

1. Oil angelica ..... 20 m.
   Oil cajuput ..... 2 m.
   Oil calamus ..... 1 m.
   Oil cloves ..... 2 m.
   Oil coriander ..... 2 m.
   Oil hyssop ..... 3 m.
   Oil mace ..... 3 m.
   Oil melissa ..... 3 m.
   Sugar ..... 5 ozs.
   Alcohol ..... 1 pt.
   Water ..... 10 ozs.

2. Oil melissa ..... 6 m.
   Oil angelica ..... 30 m.
   Oil cloves ..... 6 m.
   Oil peppermint ..... 40 m.
   Oil Hyssop ..... 6 m.
   Oil Nutmeg ..... 6 m.
   Oil cinnamon ..... 6 m.
   Alcohol ..... 1 gal.
   Sugar ..... 8 lbs.
   Water ..... to make 2½ gal.

Color yellow with tincture of saffron, or green with chlorophyll.

KUMMEL.

Oil caraway	1 dr
Oil anise	5 m.
Oil fennel	2 m.
Oil Lemon	2 m.
Oil nutmeg	1 m.
Brandy	½ pt.
Alcohol	2 pts.
Sugar	2½ lbs.
Water	to make one gal.

MARASCHINO.

Essential oil almond	5 m.
Essence vanilla	½ dr.
Extract jasmine	1 dr.
Raspberry essence	5 m.
Oil neroli	5 m.
Oil Lemon	10 m.
Spirit nitrous ether	1 dr.
Alcohol	3 pts.
Sugar	4 lbs.
Rose water	5 ozs.
Water	to make 1 gal.

KIRSCH.

Oil cinnamon	1 m.
Oil cloves	1 m.
Oil rose	1 m.
Essential oil almond	15 m.
Alcohol	6 pts.
Cherry Syrup	10 lbs.
Water	to make 10 pints.

CURACOA.

1. Tinct. fresh orange peel ..... 1 oz.
   Tinct. tangerine orange-peel ..... 1 oz.
   Oil orange ..... 2 drs.
   Alcohol ..... 12 ozs.
   Syrup ..... 8 ozs.
   Water ..... 10 ozs.

2. Fresh orange-peel ..... 15 ozs.
   Tangerine orange-peel ..... 15 ozs.
   Mace ..... 1 dr.
   Vanilla ..... 12 grs.
   Cinnamon ..... 4 drs.
   Alcohol ..... 1 gal.

Macerate for a week, filter, and to the filtrate add:

Jamaica rum	12 ozs.
Sugar	8 lbs.
Water	4 pts.

Add caramel to color, and make up to 25 pints with water.

VERMOUTH.

Wormwood	4 drs.
Gentian	2 drs.
Angelica root	2 drs.
Blessed thistle	4 drs.
Flag root	4 drs.
Elecampane leaves	4 drs.
Centaury leaves	4 drs.
Germander leaves	4 drs.
Nutmegs	2
Orange, sliced	1
Alcohol	1½ pts.
Sweet white wine	3 gals.
Sugar	1¼ lbs.

—Merk's. Report.

Acid-pooof Cement.

Asbestos, shredded	1 part.
Fine sand	1 part.
Solution sodium silicate	2 parts.

Lilac Glycerine Lotion.

Glycerin	8 ozs.
Water	8 ozs.
Sodium borate	2½ drs.
Ext. purple lilac, q. s.	perfume.

Mix. Color a light violet tint, put up in 2 oz. Blakes; label; sell for 25 cents.

Rose Eye Water.

Zinc sulphate	10 grs.
Morphine sulphate	5 grs.
Rose water	1 oz.

Mix. Retail at 25 cents.

Headache Cure.

Acetanilid	15 grs.
Sodii bicarb	15 grs.
Caffein	5 grs.
Codeine sulphate	1¼ grs.
Extract guarana	2⅛ grs.
Extract rhubarb	2½ grs.

Mix. Divide into ten powders. Put up three powders in an envelope and retail at 10 cents.

Salicylated Talcum.

Salicylic acid	1 oz.
Talcum	50 ozs.
Lycopodium	50 ozs.
Powdered starch	25 ozs.
Zinc oxide	10 ozs.
Ext. violet, sufficient to perfume.	

Mix. Put up in tall paper, sprinkler top boxes: retail 25 cents.

Cherry Pine Cough Cure.

White pine bark	1 oz.
Wild cherry bark	1 oz.
Balm Gilead buds	1 dr.
Sanguinaria	1 dr.
Sassafras	1 dr.
Chloroform	1 dr.
Alcohol	4 ozs.
Water	4 ozs.
Syrup	8 ozs.

Reduce the drugs to coarse powder and percolate with alcohol and water in equal portions until 8 ounces are obtained, then add the syrup and chloroform. Put up in 2 oz. panels to retail at 25 cents.

Southern Ague Remedy.

Tinct. eucalyptus	2 ozs.
Tinct. serpentaria	4 ozs.
Tinct. capsicum	5 drs.
Tinct. myrrh	5 drs,
Tinct. nux vomica	2 drs.
Quinine sulphate	60 grs.
Elixir glycyrrhiza, q.s.	16 ozs.

Mix. Put up in 4 ounce bottles to retail at 50 cents.

Exit Worm Syrup.

Fluid extract spigelia	5 ozs.
Fluid extract burdock	2 ozs.
Oil anise	10 m.
Oil caraway	10 m.
Syrup	8 ozs.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful. Put up in 2 ounce panels.

Camphor Ointment.

Camphor	1 oz.
Carbolic acid	1 oz.
Acid salicylic	2 ozs.
Ichthyol	2 ozs.
White wax	2 ozs.
Sulphur	10 ozs.
Zinc oxide	10 ozs.
Pine tar	10 ozs.
Petrolatum	20 ozs.

Mix. Put up in 2 oz. tin boxes; sell for 25 cents.

Brown's Burdock and Potassium.

Potassium iodide	200 grs.
Water	1½ ozs.
Fluid extract burdock	2 ozs.
Compound syrup sarsaparilla (U. S. P.)	8 ozs.
Syrup stillingia, enough to make	16 ozs.

Mix. Put up in 12 oz. panel bottles.

Toothache Buster.

Chloral hydrate	1 dr.
Water	4 drs.
Tinct. aconite	15 dps.
Chloroform	20 dps.
Ether	20 drs.
Alcohol	20 dps.
Acetous tincture of opium	2 ozs.
Oil cloves	2 ozs.
Camphor	90 grs.

Mix. Put up in 2 dram homeo. phials; retail at 15 cents.

Jaborandi and Rum Hair Tonic.

Quinine sulphate	65 grs.
Tinct. capsicum	5 drs.
Tinct. cantharides	4 drs.
Fluid extract jaborandi	2 drs.
Distilled ext. witch hazel	6 ozs.
Sodium chloride	2 drs.
Alcohol	12 ozs.
Oil rose geranium, enough to perfume.	
Water, enough to make	2 pints.
Red saunders, enough to color.	

Mix. Put up in 4 oz. bottles to sell at 50 cents.

Cinchonated Pepsin.

Orange wine	20 ozs.
Tinct. cinchona com	7 ozs.
Raspberry syrup (fruit)	4 ozs.
Hydrochloric acid dilute	½ oz.
Pepsin	½ oz.

Mix. Filter; put up in 4 oz. bottles.—Amer. Drug.

Liquorice for Disguising Quinine, Etc.

Ceylon cinnam., ground	12 Gms.
Ginger, ground	8 Gms.
Cloves, ground	8 Gms.
Nutmeg, ground	3 Gms.
Alcohol, q. s. make	100 cc. of tinct.
Add to sugar	750 Gms.

Allow the alcohol to evaporate and add

Pure extract licorice	50 Gms.
Water enough to make	1000 Cc.

Quince Cream.

Boric acid	8 grs.
Quince seed	3 drs.
Water	1 pt.

Macerate 3 hours, strain and add

Carbolic acid	20 grs.
Glycerin	4 ozs.
Glycerite starch	4 ozs.

Mix well and add the following solution:

Lavender oil	40 drops.
Cologne	4 drs.
Alcohol	4 ozs.

Menthol Liniment.

Menthol	1 oz.
Chloral	1 oz.
Camphor	1 oz.
Soap liniment to make	1 pt.

Aromatic Elixir Kola.

Fluid extract kola	2 ozs.
Ammoniated glycyrrhizin	1 dr.
Saccharin	1 dr.
Water	7 ozs.
Alcohol	3½ ozs.
Syrup	3½ ozs.

Jamaica Ginger.

Ginger, ground	4 ozs.
Calamus, ground	2 drs.
Cinnamon, ground	2 drs.
Hazelwort, ground	2 drs.
Mace, ground	2 drs.
Alcohol q. s. make pint tincture.	

Elixir Cascara and Glycerin.

Fl. extract cascara	30 ozs.
Fl. extract licorice	30 ozs.
Glycerin	25 ozs.
Saccharin (soluble)	280 grs.
Anise oil	20 m.
Peppermint oil	20 m.
Dill oil	10 m.
Clove oil	10 m.
Cinnamon oil	10 m.
Alcohol (90%)	1 oz.

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, and add to the other ingredients Dose: Teaspoonful as a laxative.—Merck's Report.

Blackberry Brandy.

Crushed blackberries	4 pts.
Brandy	4 pts.
Sugar	1 lb.

Macerate the berries in the brandy for 5 or 6 days, express the liquor, add the sugar, and after a fortnight decant or filter.

2. Blackberry root ..... 1 lb.
   Cloves ..... 1 oz.
   Cinnamon ..... 1 oz.
   Syrup ..... 8 oz.
   Brandy to make ..... 1 gal.

Exhaust the drugs by percolation or maceration with enough brandy to make 7½ pints, and add the syrup.

3. Blackberry ether ..... 1 dr.
   Blackberry juice ..... 16 ozs.
   Syrup ..... 8 to 16 ozs.
   Deodorized alcohol to make. 1 gal.
   Caramel to color.

Sea Salt for Bathing.

Sodium chloride	800 Gms.
Magnesium chloride	110 Gms.
Calcium chloride	20 Gms.
Potassium bromide	3 Gms.
Potassium iodide	3 Gms.
Magnesium sulphate	65 Gms.

Compound Naphthalin Ointment.

Naphthalin	2 drs.
Benzoic acid	1 dr.
Boric acid	1 dr.
Vaselin	12 drs.
Yellow wax	4 drs.
Bals. peruv.	1 dr.
Tinct. benzoin	2 drs.

Cement for Ivory.

Isinglass	2 drs.
Gelatin	4 drs.
Water, hot	7½ ozs.

Make a solution and evaporate to 10 drs., then add a solution of

Mastic	12 grs.
In alcohol	10 m.
And incorporate zinc oxide	½ dr.

Cooling Ointment.

Sol. subacetate lead	25 Gms.
Olive oil	20 Gms.
Wool fat	5 Gms.

Fumigating Powder.

Cascarilla bark	4 parts.
Benzoin	2 parts.
Cloves	1 part.
Saltpetre	2 parts.

Complexion Wash.

Resorcin .....2 drs.
Magnesium sulphate .....2 drs.
Zinc sulphocarbolate .....2 drs.
Glycerin .....3 ozs.
Cologne water .....6 ozs.
Mucilage quince .....1 pt.
Water, enough to make.....2 pts.

The mucilage of quince for above is made from 1 ounce of seed.

Neutralizing Cordial.

Rhubarb, ground ..... 2 ozs.
Golden seal, ground..... 1 oz.
Ceylon cinnamon, ground.. 1 oz.
Peppermint oil.....20 m.
Bicarb. potassium..... 2 ozs.
Sugar .... 4 lbs.
Brandy ..... 1 gal.

Prepare by percolation of the drugs and addition of other ingredients.

Diarrhoea Cordial.

Cascara bark, ground .... 2 drs.
Catechu, ground..... .2½ drs.
Myrrh.....2½ drs.
Rhubarb, ground .....2½ drs.
Ceylon cinnamon, ground. 5 drs.
Zedoary ..... 1 oz.
Saffron ..... 5 drs.
Sugar ..... 1 oz.

Diluted alcohol q. s. to make 2 pints of tincture by percolation.

Face Creams.

1. White wax.....15 parts.
Spermaceti .....15 parts.
Expressed oil almond ...75 parts.

Melt and stir in:

Balm gilead..... 2 parts.
Zinc oxide..... 1 part.

2. Gelatin..... ... . 1 part.
Glycerin.....28 parts.
Rose water ....24 parts.

Soak the gelatin in the rose water until it is soft, and then dissolve by the aid of a gentle heat. Add the glycerin and pour into bottle to set.

3. Zinc oxide..... 50 parts.
Expressed oil almond.. 50 parts.
Extract violet..... 1 part.
Adeps lanæ.....100 parts.
Carmine.....sufficient to color.

4. White petrolatum.....27 parts.
White wax..... 5 parts.
Spermaceti ..... 3 parts.
Bismuth oxychloride.... 4 parts.
Spirit rose (1:32)..... 2 parts.
Essential oil almonds...0.1 part.

5. Spermaceti ..... 2 ozs.
White wax..... 2 ozs.
Castor oil..... ..... 4 ozs.
Cottonseed oil .....10 ozs.
Borax powder ..... 1 drs.
Bitter-almond water..... 7 ozs.
Essential oil almond..... 5 dps.
Oil bergamot.....20 dps.
Oil rose geranium .....10 dps.

Hair-Curling Powder.

Dried carbonate soda.....10 ozs.
Powdered acacia..... 4 ozs.

Mix well, and divide into packets, each containing one-third ounce.

The contents of a packet, for use, are dissolved in a teacupful of hot water.

Fertilizer for Lawns.

Potassium nitrate.....1 oz.
Sodium nitrate.....1 oz.
Calcium sulphate.....1 oz.
Calcium superphosphate.....1 oz.

Veterinary Condition Powders.

DARBY'S POWDER.

Sodium sulphate .....8 parts.
Sulphur ....4 parts.
Fenugreek..... ..... .4 parts.
Gentian ....2 parts.
Black antimony.... .....2 parts.

Reduce all to powder and mix well.

YOUATT'S POWDER.

Potassium nitrate ..... 2 parts.
Sulphur ..... 4 parts.
Iron carbonate..... 1 part.
Ginger .... 2 parts.
Black antimony..... 1 part.
Linseed meal .....10 parts.

Reduce to powder and mix with the linseed meal.

TAPLIN'S POWDER.

Sulphur .....8 parts.
Potassium bitartrate .....2 parts.
Potassium nitrate ..... .1 part.
Gentian .....2 parts.
Fenugreek.....4 parts.
Aniseed .....1 part.
Black antimony.....2 parts.

Reduce to powder and mix.

LEBLA'S POWDER.

Gentian .....6 parts.
Asafetida.....1 part.
Ginger .....1 part.
Licorice .....1 part.
Sodium chloride .....4 parts.
Fenugreek.....6 parts.
Resin .....1 part.

Reduce to powder and mix; to promote appetite.

The dose of condition powders is a tablespoonful for a horse, cow or hog; two tablespoonfuls for an ox or mule; a teaspoonful for a calf, sheep or dog—mixed with the food night and morning for a week or two; afterward the same dose every other day.

Shampoo Powder.

Dried carbon. soda } equal parts.
Powdered soap .... }
Aniline orange, a sufficiency.

Mix and divide into 3 dram packets for making one pint of shampooing liquid.—Chem. & Drug.

Remedies for Blackheads.

1. Potassium Carbonate..... 3 drs.
Distilled water.....3½ ozs.
Oil cinnamon ..... 2 dps.
Oil rose..... 1 dp.

2. Thymol ..... 10 grs.
Boric acid.....120 grs.
Extract witchhazel ..... 1 oz.
Rose water .... 4 ozs.

3. Ammonium carbonate ....20 grs.
Ether ..... 1 oz.
Water .....to make 2 ozs.

The selected lotion is applied 2 or 3 times a day with a piece of soft linen.

Dr. Unna's usual treatment of blackheads consists of applications of the following ointment:

4. Acetic acid.....1 part.
Hydrogen Peroxide.....8 parts.
Petrolatum ....8 parts.
Adeps lanæ..... .....8 parts.
Ess. vanilla sufficient to perfume.

He also recommends the following:

5. Ichthyol .....500 parts.
Pea flour .....200 parts.
Distilled water.....100 parts.
Adeps lanæ .....100 parts.
Expressed oil almond..100 parts.
Mercuric chloride..... 1 part.

Apply at night.

Dr. Heuss recommends the following:

6. Ichthyol .....1 part.
Zinc oxide .....2 parts.
Wheat starch.....2 parts.
Lard .....4 parts.

Apply evenings after expressing the pustules.

Sealing Wax.

BLACK.

1. Shellac .....24 parts.
Venice turpentine.....16 parts.
Resin.... ..... 3 parts.
Lampblack .....sufficient.

2. Resin .....20 parts.
Venice turpentine..... 3 parts.
Chalk ..... 5 parts.
Lampblack ..... 2 parts.

BLUE.

1. Venice turpentine.....15 parts.
White shellac .....35 parts.
Resin ..... 5 parts.
Prussian blue..... 5 parts.
Calcined magnesia..... 1 part.

2. Gum turpentine..... 8 parts.
Resin .....30 parts.
Ultramarine blue ..... 4 parts.
Barium sulphate ..... 5 parts.

GREEN.

1. Resin .....20 parts.
Venice turpentine..... 3 parts.
Chalk ..... 5 parts.
Chrome green ..... 2 parts.

2. Shellac .....170 parts.
Venice turpentine..... 85 parts.
Resin ..... 50 parts.
Magnesia... ..... 9 parts.
Yellow arsenic-sulphide. 22 parts.
Blue cuprous-carbonate. 10 parts.
Oil turpentine..... 50 parts.

RED.

1. Shellac, bleached .....8 parts.
Venice turpentine.....5 parts.
Chinese vermillion .....sufficient.

2. Resin .....12 parts.
Yellow wax..... 2 parts.
Burgundy pitch.... .... 2 parts.
Red lead .....sufficient.

3. Venice turpentine.....20 parts.
Shellac .....35 parts.
Cinnabar .....20 parts.
Magnesium carbonate... 1 part.

VIOLET.

Gum turpentine..... 8 parts.
White resin.....30 parts.
Carmine..... 2 parts.
Zinc oxide ..... 8 parts.
Ultramarine blue..... 1 part.
Barium sulphate .....40 parts.

WHITE.

Bleached shellac .....28 parts.
Venice turpentine.....13 parts.
Plaster paris..... 8 parts.
Magnesia..... 1 part.
Bismuth subnitrate.....12 parts.
Lead carbonate .....17 parts.

YELLOW.

1. Bleached shellac .....8 parts.
Resin .....5 parts.
Venice turpentine.....8 parts.
Arsenic sulphide .....3 parts.

2. Gum turpentine..... 4 parts.
White resin.... .....15 parts.
Chrome yellow..... ... 2 parts.
Barium sulphate ..... 3 parts.

Diarrhea Mixtures.

1. Tincture catechu .....0.6 Cc.
Tincture opium.....0.6 Cc.
Chalk mixture..... 30 Cc.

Repeat this dose every two hours till relieved.

2. Comp. tincture lavender..120 Cc.
Sugar ..... 15 Gms.
Camphor water to make ..500 Cc.

Dose: Tablespoonful every 2 hours.

3. Tannalbin..... 2 drs.
Resorcin, resublimed.....12 grs.
Glycerin..... 1 oz.
Cinnamon water to make.. 4 ozs.

Dessertspoonful every 3 to 4 hours for child 2 to 3 years of age. Shake well.

4. Lactic acid..... 10 Gms.
Syrup.....200 Gms.
Water .....800 Gms.

Dose: Tablespoonful every 2 hours (in chronic diarrhea).

5. Tincture capsicum..... 4 Cc.
Spirit peppermint..... 8 Cc.
Tincture opium.....12 Cc.
Comp. tincture catechu ....16 Cc.
Tincture kino .....16 Cc.
Tincture krameria.....16 Cc.
Spirit camphor .....16 Cc.
Water .....16 Cc.

Dose: One-half to one teaspoonful.

IMPROVED "SUN" CHOLERA MIXTURE.

Tincture opium.....
Tincture rhubarb ....
Tincture capsicum ...
Spirit peppermint....
Spirit camphor.....
Chloroform .....equal parts.

Dose: One-half to one teaspoonful in sweetened water.

DIARRHEA POWDERS.

1. Tannic acid .....0.06 Gm.
Powdered opium.....0.02 Gm.
Powdered sugar .....0.5 Gm.

One such powder every two hours.

2. Tannalbin..... 1 Gm.
Powdered opium.....0.06 Gm.

One such powder every 2 or 3 hours until relieved.

This is a very good combination, and one greatly favored. Its action is prompt and highly satisfactory.

For severe diarrhea in adults, accompanied by profuse and painful discharges, the following has been recommended:

3. Tannalbin.....10 grs.
Ichthoform .....10 grs.
Bismuth subnitrate .....20 grs.
Powdered opium..... 1 gr.

One such powder 3 or 4 times a day.

DIARRHEA SYRUP.

Powdered acacia.....15 Gms.
Cinnamon water.....15 Gms.
Mint water.....10 Gms.
Quince syrup.....20 Gms.
Extract opium....0.05. –0.1 Gm.

Dose: One to two teaspoonfuls.

Sausage Seasoning.

Cayenne pepper .....1 oz.
Cumin ....1 oz.
Cassia.....1 oz.
Nutmeg ....2 ozs.
Pimento.....6 ozs.
Black pepper .....8 ozs.
Salt .....8 ozs.

Sunburn Remedies.

1. Zinc sulphocarbolate ..... 1 part.
Glycerin ....20 parts.
Rose water .....70 parts.
Alcohol (90 per cent.) .... 8 parts.
Cologne water ..... 1 part.
Spirit camphor..... ... 1 part.

2. Borax ..... 4 parts.
Potassium chlorate ..... 2 parts.
Glycerin.. .. ..10 parts.
Alcohol..... 4 parts.
Rose water to make.....90 parts.

3. Citric acid ..... 2 drs.
Ferrous sulphate (cryst.)...18 grs.
Camphor ..... 2 grs.
Elder-flower water..... 3 ozs.

4 Potassium carbonate.... 3 parts.
Sodium chloride ..... 2 parts.
Orange-flower water ....15 parts.
Rose water .....65 parts.

5. Boroglycerin (50 per cent.) 1 part.
Ichthyol ..... 1 part.
Cold cream ..... 9 parts.

6. Sodium bicarbonate..... 1 part.
Cold cream ... . 7 parts.

7. Ichthyol..... 1 dr.
Expressed oil almond..... 2 drs.
Lanum ..... 6 drs.
Cold-cream ..... 6 drs.

Apply thrice daily.

Fly Papers.

1. Resin .....8 parts.
Castor oil... .....6 parts.
Glycerin.....3 parts.

Dissolve the resin in the mixture of the other two ingredients, with the aid of heat; when completely liquefied, spread on parchment paper with a brush.

2. Resin .....16 parts.
Turpentine ..... 8 parts.
Oil rape seed ..... 8 parts.
Honey..... 1 part.

3. Resin .....32 parts.
Molasses..... 7 parts.
Linseed oil ..... 7 parts.

Boil until thick.

Poisonous fly papers may be made by impregnating paper with a solution made according to one of the following formulas:

1. Arsenic .....sufficient.
Water, sweetened.....sufficient.

Use enough of each to make as concentrated a solution as possible.

2. Quassia chips.....20 ozs.
Water ..... 1 gal.

Boil for 10 minutes, strain, and add 2 lbs of treacle.

3. Quassia chips..... 15 ozs.
Water ..... 40 ozs.

Boil for 10 minutes, strain, and add

Cobalt chloride ..... 1 oz.
Tartar emetic.....1½ drs.
Tinct. capsicum (1:4)..... 8 ozs.

Camphor Ice.

Spermaceti ..... 4 ozs.
White wax..... 8 ozs.
Almond oil .....16 ozs.

Melt and add

Flowers camphor .....4 ozs.

Dissolve and add

Bitter almond oil .....½ dr.
Expressed mace oil ..... 2 drs.

Stir well, and when about to set pour into suitable moulds and cool rapidly.—Chem. & Drug.

A Fountain of Youth at Home.

A French paper makes public the secret of Sarah Bernhart's eternal youth, and gives the Americans credit for discovering the composition of the following solution which the Divine Sarah uses for a bath, accompanying the same with plenty of friction applied to the neck and shoulders.

Alcohol ..... 500 gms.
Camphor ..... 60 gms.
Sal ammoniac ... . 60 gms.
Sea salt ..... 150 gms.
Boiling water.....1,500 gms.

Moth and Caterpillar Lime.

Resin .....36 parts.
Rape oil.....36 parts.
Venice turpentine.....20 parts.
Wood tar..... 5 parts.
Turpentine ..... 3 parts.

Mix.

Paint the warm mixture on strips of paper laid smoothly on the tree-trunk, about a yard above ground, about the end of October or beginning of November, to prevent the females of the winter moth from climbing trees.

The Care of Linoleum Mats.

The Bulletin de la Société Royal de Pharmacie de Bruxelles gives the following directions for keeping linoleum mats bright:

Treat first with a mixture in equal parts of milk and water. Let this dry on the surface, then apply one of the following mixtures:

1. Yellow wax.....15 parts.
Oil turpentine .....33 parts.
Amber varnish.....15 parts.

2. Palm oil..... 3 parts.
Paraffin ....54 parts.
Kerosin .....12 parts.

3. Yellow wax..... 3 parts.
Carnauba wax..... 6 parts.
Oil turpentine .....30 parts
Benzin ....31 parts.

If the mat is subjected to much service the first preparation appears to be the best, while if but light, either of the others will answer.

Hoose Mixture.

Ferri peroxid.....2 drs.
Spt. picis.....1 oz.
Ol. terebinth.....1 oz.
Ol. lini ad .....8 ozs.

Mix. A small teaspoonful night and morning.—Chem. & Drug.

Violet Powder.

Starch powder ..... 6 lbs.
Powdered orris root ..... 1 lb.
Bergamot oil..... .... 2 drs.
Neroli oil ....16 dps.

Mix the perfume with the orris root, pass through a sieve, then mix with the starch, and again sift.

Dandruff.

Ceræ alb.....3½ drs.
Ol. petrolati.....2½ ozs.
Aq. rosæ..... 1 oz.
Sod. biborat..... 15 grs.
Sulphur præcip.....3½ drs.

M. et ft. ung. Apply daily or every few days.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for regarding which they cannot obtain complete information, so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Appallagin.

This is the trade name of the mercury salt of tetra-iodphenolphthallein (nosophen). Recommended as an antiseptic.

Hæmaphoskol.

This is the name of a preparation claiming to be a compound of kola, glycerophosphate of sodium and concentrated hæmoglobin, each tablespoonful of which is said to contain 40 cgm. of tannin-free fluid extract of kola and 20 cgm. sodium glycerophosphate.—Rev. Sci.

Valyl.

This is the name given by Prof. H. Kionka and Dr. Liebrecht to a substance derived from valerian, whose physiological action indicates its content of valerianic acid dicthylamid. It appears as a colorless, limpid fluid of peculiar odor and sharp, burning taste, boiling at 210° C.—Rev. Pract.

Pneumine.

This is a product obtained by the action of formaldehyde upon creosote. It is a yellow powder which is odorless and tasteless, and is insoluble in water. It is administered in cachets in tuberculosis in doses of .5 gram. to 2 grams. Its use may be continued for some time without unfavorable effects.—Bull de Pharm. du Sud-Est.

Oil of Tomatoes.

Prof. Battaglia has examined the fixed oil obtained from ripe tomatoes, and finds it to differ but slightly in composition and properties from numerous other oils of the semi-drying class, with iodine values near 100. The following figures are given: Sp. gr., 0.922; refractive index, 1.473; iodine value, 106.9; iodine value of the fatty acids, 112; insolube fatty acids, 95.1 per cent.; Reichert value, 18.9. It contained W. F. 2.3 per cent. of lecithin, small quantities of cholesterin, myristicin, olein, linolein and stearin.—Chem. & Drug.

Substitutes for Cacao-Butter.

According to G. Possetto a substitute for cacao-butter, called "vegetable butter" or "cacao-butter S," is sold in blocks of two kilos, or in cakes wrapped in tin-foil. This fat has a faint tallow-like odor, and melts at 34° to 35.5° C. It behaves much like cacao-butter towards alcohol and ether. It is partially soluble in hot 95-per-cent. alcohol, and, on cooling the solution, a white semi-crystalline precipitate is deposited, which gives constants almost identical with those of Japan-wax. The author concludes that the material consists of 70 to 75 per cent. of cocoanut-oil and 25 to 30 per cent. of Japan wax.—Pharm. Era.

Physol.

This is the name given by Dr. Wilbert, of the German Hospital, at Philadelphia, to a 5% solution of pepsin, used as a destroyer of necrotic tissues.

Dormiol in Pediatrics.

Dr. L. Furst reports having used dormiol with success in cases of insomnia due to psychic irritation in children. He exhibited the remedy in doses of 0.5 to 1 Gm. in the form of a starch enema in the case of young children; those attending school took the dormiol per os.—Phar. Zeit.

Peroscols.

Under this name mixtures of aqueous or alcoholic solutions of disinfectant bodies, such as salicylic acid, camphor, menthol, quinine sulphate, etc., and 3 per cent. hydrogen peroxide solution have been recently introduced. They contain one or two per cent. of the disinfectant, and are diluted with ten or twenty times their volume of water before use.—Phar. Jour.

Schistiol.

This is the name given by the manufacturers to a substance derived from the bituminous rocks found in the department of Aire, France. It appears in masses of a deep brown color, with a bituminous odor, strongly reminding one of its origin. It has been found valuable in the treatment of tuberculosis and of certain skin diseases. Chemically it is the sulphoschistiolate of ammonium.—Phar. Zeit.

Atroscine.

Prof. Hesse has published a full account of his more recent researches on the chief of the solanaceous alkaloids, of which the work on atroscine is of the greatest interest. Hesse first prepared atroscine, although in an impure condition from the so-called commercial scopolamine hydrobromate. He states that it is identical with the inactive scopolamine of Schmidt, the hyoscine (inactive) of Bender, and the scopolamine of Luboldt. Atrocine or inactive hyoscine crystallizes with two molecules of water. When anhydrous it melts at 82°-83° C. By heating with alkali it decomposes into oscine (scopoline), and tropic acid. It forms well-defined crystalline salts, of which the aurichloride melts at 201°-202° C. It forms a syrupy acetyl derivative, which, in its turn, forms crystalline salts. Hyoscine is transformed to a very large extent into its inactive isomer by heating the dry hydrobromide to about 195° C., some charring taking place at the same time. The base oscine melts at 106°-107° C., and forms long colorless prisms.—Chem. & Drugg.

Ossin.

This is the trade name for a preparation of cod-liver oil, said to be very easily digested and have a pleasant and agreeable flavor.

Myrosin.

According to Bokorny this substance is widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom. Its presence may be easily detected by the peculiar smell of mustard due to potassium myronate and water. The author found it in all the cruciferæ, except in Hesperis matronalis, in certain umbelliferæ, and alliaceæ.—Bot. Central.

Peruol.

This is a substitute for balsam-of-peru, put on the market by the Actiengeselschaft für Anilin Fabrication, Berlin, who state that it is a 25% solution of peruscabin in various neutral oils of commerce. Peruscabin is the active principle of the balsam, and is now synthetically prepared as benzyl ester benzoate. Peruol is entirely colorless and odorless and does not soil the clothing.

Phenacylphenacetin.

This is a substance derived from the addition of bromacetophenon to sodium phenacetin, the latter being obtained by heating phenacetin with xylol and adding sodium. The liquid, filtered off from the sodium bromide, is evaporated to dryness, and the residue recrystallized from its alcoholic solution, appears as crystals soluble in alcohol and glycerin, but insoluble in water.—L'Union Phar.

Euquinine A Prophylactic in Malaria.

Dr. A. Mori reports that euquinine in doses varying from 4 to 8 grs. a day is capable of preventing malaria in those not protected by living in mosquito proof houses. It is advisable to begin treatment four or five months before the usual malarial season. He reports, further, that in a series of observations on eighty-nine individuals under similar circumstances, that in forty-two who had been under treatment only five contracted malaria, while in forty-seven who were not so treated thirty-nine suffered. The five who contracted the disease had it mild.

Boletol.

Prof. Bertrand has studied the cause of the turning blue of certain mushrooms of the Boletus family. He has found that the blue color is due to the diastatic oxidation of a peculiar acid-phenol, bolétol. The bolétol appears to be capable of two modifications, the more simple of which is very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; the other, crystalline in form, on the contrary, is but very slightly soluble. Crystallized bolétol has a bright orange color, like alizarin. Its dilute aqueous solution is yellow, like the flesh of the mushrooms which contain it. The blue color developed by bolétol on oxidation occurs only in the presence of an alkali or alkali earth metal.—L'Union Phar.

Examination Questions New York Board of Pharmacy.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Questions one to eight relate to the following substances submitted for identification: (1) Potassium nitrate, non-powdered; (2) copper sulphate, crystals; (3) spermaceti; (4) spirit of pepperment; (5) tincture of opium; (6) boric acid, powdered; (7) bismuth sub-nitrate; (8) ammoniated tincture of valerian.

1. (a) Give official title.
   (b) Name official preparation made from it.
2. (a) Give official title.
   (b) State chemical formula.
3. (a) State source.
   Give solubility in water, alcohol, ether, and chloroform.
4. (a) State strength.
   (b) Give source of color.
5. (a) State proper percentage of drug.
   (b) State proper percentage of active principle.
6. (a) Give official title.
   (b) Give synonym.
   (c) State solubility in water, and alcohol.
7. (a) Give official title.
   (b) What is indicated by effervescence when this substance is added to acids?
8. (a) Give official title.
   (b) Name menstruum used.
   (c) State proper percentage strength of drug.
9. (a) Name two extracts for which the U. S. P. provides assay processes.
   (b) Give standard in each case.
10. (a) Name two pills which the U. S. P. directs shall be coated.
    (b) Name coating in each case.
11. (a) Name two plasters which the U. S. P. directs shall be spread.
    (b) What is diachylon plaster?
12. $As_2O_3 + 4KHCO_3 =$
    (a) Complete above equation.
    (b) In what official preparation does it occur?
13. (a) State physical effect of light on yellow Iodide of Mercury.
    (b) State chemical effects of light on same
14. (a) State two differences in physical appearance between crystalline and exsiccated Sulphate of Iron.
    (b) State relative strength.
15. Estimate the dose in grains where 0.01 gm. of Aconitine is prescribed for 15 doses.

MATERIA MEDICA, BOTANY, PHARMACOGNOSY.

The following specimens were exhibited: (1) Matico leaves; (2) Arnica root; (3) Black snakeroot; (4) Gentian root; (5) Blue flag root; (6) Senega root; (7) Strophanthus seed.

Of seven samples shown give—
(a) Pharmacopoeial title.
(b) Botanical name.
(c) Common name.
(d) Part of plant official.
(e) Active principle or constituent.

8. What acid is obtained from Argols? Give the official titles of two double salts of this acid.
9. Name the three chief Organs of vegetation.
   State the functions of each.
10. Into what two classes are Organic drugs divided:
    Give two examples in each class.
11. Give the botanical name of the plant from which each of the following is obtained:
    (a) Kino,
    (b) Nutmeg,
    (c) Myrrh,
    (d) Manna,
    (e) Lupulin.
12. What Natural Order furnishes the greatest number of official drugs? What official drugs are obtained from the class Lichenes?
13. Give the Pharmacopoeial titles of four official drugs containing a fixed oil.
14. Name four official preparations containing Corbonate of Iron.
15. Is Oil of Thyme a fixed or a volatile oil?
    Give the botanical name of the plant. State from what part of the plant the oil is obtained.
16. Name five official preparations containing a free or uncombined element.
17. Give the Pharmacopoeial title of the following:
    Griffith's Mixture,
    Lead Water,
    Brown Mixture,
    Carron Oil,
    Labarraque's Solution.

TOXICOLOGY AND POSOLOGY.

N.B.—In giving doses Write the Name of the Drug and give the Minimum and Maximum dose, unless otherwise directed.

1. Define the difference between a True Poison and a Corrosive. Give two examples of each.

2. State the prominent symptoms, and what physiological antidote you would employ in poisoning by Tincture of Aconite. By Atropine.

3 What is the poisonous principle of the Castor Bean and what symptoms does it develope?

4. Name two stimulants, two demulcents, two rectal injections, administered in case of Poison.

5. In poisoning by Oxalic Acid what neutralizing agents should be avoided? Why?

6. What emergency treatment would you employ in poisoning by Rat Paste? By Strychnine?

7. State how you would identify poisoning by Nitrate of Silver, otherwise than by symptoms. By Arsenic.

8. What are the ordinary symptoms of poisoning by Potassium Iodide? What emergency treatment should be employed? How would you identify it in vomit?

9. How do Hypodermic and Rectal doses of a medicine compare with the ordinary mouth dose of the same medicine?

10. What precaution is prescribed by law for the sale of poisons in Schedule A and B of the Pharmacy law?

11. State the Hypodermic dose of Atropine, Digitalin, Sulphate of Morphia, Nitrate of Strychnine.

12. State the Rectal dose of Extract of Belladonna, Gallic Acid, Opium, Tannic Acid.

13. State the dose of Basham's Mixture, Tincture of Colchicum Seed, Fluid Extract of Ipecac, Oil of Peppermint.

14. State the dose of Ammonium Carbonate, Corrosive Sublimate, James' Powder, Sodium Salicylate.

15. State the dose of Arsenious Acid, Chloroform, Carbolic Acid, Sulphate of Sparteine.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Compound the following and answer the questions relating thereto:

1.

℞ Pulv rad. rhei,.....ʒ j.
Sacchari lactis,.....ʒ j.

Mix, divide into 10 equal parts and make powders.

2.

℞ Potassii chloratis.....ʒ ss.
Acidi hydrochlor.....ʒ j.
Aquae q. s. ad.....ʒ ij.

Misce fiat solutio.

Sig. One teaspoonful as a gargle every three (3) hours.

(a) In what manner did you mix the above?

(b) Why?

3.

℞ Camphorae.....gr. ij.
Olei theobrom. q. s.

Misce et div. in Suppos. rect. No. vi.

Sig. Camphor suppositories.

(a) State how much oil of theobroma you used.

4.

℞ Camphorae.....gr. xxiv.
Sapo pulv.....gr. vj.

Misce ft. pil. No. vi.

Signa: One at night.

(a) State what excipient you used. (b) State what quantity of camphor (expressed in metric terms) is contained in each pill.

5.

Zinci sulphatis.....gr. ij.
Solut. acidi borici (sat.).....ʒ ij.

Misce ft. sol.

Sig. Eye wash.

(a) State how much boracic acid you used.

To Destroy Moss on Fruit Trees.

Every second year scrub the trunk of the tree affected with a stiff brush dipped in strong brine. This not only kills the mosses and lichen, but the insects that make their habitat there, and their eggs and larvæ as well.—Nat. Drug.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED

FROM THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

PARIS GREEN.

BY J. W.

This is one of the most important insecticides on the market. If perfectly pure chemically it is a compound made up of three substances—arsenious acid, acetic acid and oxide of copper—joined to each other in a chemical combination called copper-arseto-arsenite. These should be present in the following proportions:

Arsenious acid.....58 65%.
Copper oxide .....31.29%.
Acetic acid .....10 06%.

Because of faulty methods of manufacture, however, and also because arsenious acid is cheaper than the other constituents of Paris green, large amounts of this substance are sometimes present in the Paris green on the market not combined as it should be with the other two constituents, but present in the free state. A sample of this kind will cause great damage to the foliage by scorching. The maximum amount of free arsenious acid that should be allowed in Paris green has been found in California to be four per cent. and in Idaho between four and five per cent.

Another method of adulterating Paris green is by the addition of calcium sulphate. To test for this form of adulteration, take about as much Paris green as can be held on a 5 cent piece, transfer to a drinking glass and add about six tablespoonfuls of household ammonia; stir all the time and continue stirring for about five minutes. If the green is pure a dark blue solution will be formed and no residue will remain undissolved. If calcium sulphate is present, however, a white residue will remain suspended in the blue liquid, which will soon sink to the bottom of the glass in a compact mass.

Commercial samples of Paris green always contain sodium sulphate because of their method of manufacture. It should not exceed 1 to 1.5 per cent.

GELATIN AS A PILL-EXCIPIENT.

BY GEORGE ROE.

I have had on several occasions some difficulty in dispensing in pill form powders which liquefy when mixed. With large quantities of powders of an absorbing nature it is possible to make the pills, but they are often so large that it is necessary to divide them into two, or send them out as boluses, the appearance of which would undoubtedly be a surprise to the prescriber, and certainly be viewed with wonder by the patient whose misfortune it is to have to take them. In the same category come essential oils, creosote and carbolic acid, the literature on the dispensing of these being great but unsatisfactory. Sometimes the quantity ordered for each pill is too much for one to be made of a reasonable size with the better known excipients. It is in consequence of this fact that I have tried to get off the beaten track.

It occurred to me that gelatin might be used for making pills, and if made pliable with the smallest amount of water and glycerin, the various liquids would probably mix with it when in the melted form, and as it cooled it could be massed and made into a workable condition with such powders, as is common under other circumstances. This is the form I used:

GLYCERO-GELATIN STOCK.

Gelatin .....6 drs.
Glycerin. .. ..2 drs.
Water, sufficient.

The gelatin is tied in a bundle and soaked in warm water for a few minutes, drained, placed in a porcelain capsule, and dissolved with the glycerin by placing over hot water; then poured into a wide-mouthed bottle, and kept on the dispensing counter ready for use.

As an example of how this excipient can be used, the following prescriptions were taken:

Carbolic acid ..... 1 gr.
Menthol .....¼ gr.
Salicylic acid .... 3 grs.
Ft. pil. Mitte xxiv.

Carbolic acid and menthol liquefy when mixed; the ordinary excipients make too large a pill. By carefully melting a few grains of the above stiff jelly on a small slab, adding the menthol and carbolic acid, well mixing, and finally massing with the salicylic acid, some calcium phosphate, and fuller's earth, a very satisfactory pill was made.

Carbolic acid .....12 grs.
Pulv. tragacanth .....q. s.
Sapon. alb .....q. s.
Tritici farinæ .....q. s.
Massæ gelatinæ ....q. s.
Ft. pil. xij. Total weight, 36 grains.

Carbolic acid .....12 grs.
Ol. cajuputi .....12 m.
Pulv. glycyrrhiz.....q. s.
Cimoliæ terræ.....q. s.
Massæ gelatinæ.....q. s.
Ft. pil. xij. Total weight, 57 grains.

Creosoti .....12 m.
Cimoliæ terræ.....q. s.
Pulv. saponis.....q. s.
Massæ gelatinæ .....q. s.
Ft. pil. vj. Total weight, 34 grains.

Salol and menthol, phenol and menthol, and such like, which, when mixed, liquefy, can be successfully made into pills in the same way.

In 1889 I made pills in a similar manner, and the samples, carefully prepared, have not lost their shape, and easily crumble under moderate pressure. The above method is given as having been found useful when a few pills have had to be made which under ordinary treatment have been found difficult, and from the uniform results obtained, think it a process worthy the consideration of dispensers.

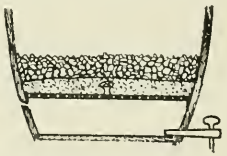
New Mortar Holder.

William Lister states that when a very stiff ointment has to be mixed in a mortar it is very difficult to work the pestle round unless a firm grip is kept on the mortar, which keeps slipping on the counter. To

obviate this, take a small strong wooden box, about four inches square, and two or three inches high, screw down to the counter at the four corners, place the mortar in this and tightly wedge with pieces of wood. The author finds this an excellent contrivance, and has even thought of having one made in iron.—Chem. & Drug.

Clarification of Fruit Juices.

For the clarification of raspberry juice, and other fruit juices, the following method has been given: A vessel is constructed, shaped as in accompanying figure, to contain about from 50 to 70 liters. About 15 Cm. from the bottom, a perforated partition, bearing a wooden handle is accurately fitted, and rests on small projections extending from the staves of the casks. For use in filtration, the sieve is covered with gauze large enough to be later on folded over the filtering mass so that the latter is completely covered. Over the gauze is placed filter-paper mass, prepared by shaking filter-paper with water until disintegrated. The layer of filter-paper



mass should be about 3 Cm. thick. After folding the gauze over the paper pulp, the mass is evenly distributed by pressure with the hands, special care being taken that it rests close against the walls of the cask, and in no place forms a thin spot. The mass is now covered with so deep a layer of fragments of glass or stoneware, that on pouring on the juice, the latter does not come into direct contact with the filtering mass.

The vessel being thus prepared, the juice is poured in, and the faucet opened. For the escape of air, a hole is bored obliquely downwards just below the bottom of the perforated partition, at one side. The water which percolates through the filtering mass is first allowed to flow off. The juice is poured back repeatedly until it flows clear, which occurs in a very short time, provided there are no gaps or thin spots in the filtering mass. Since the efficiency of the filtering-mass is limited,

the juice after a time, no longer flows off clear. The remainder is then taken from the cask, the glass layer removed and washed, and finally the gauze containing the entire filtering-mass is removed and placed in a larger vessel of water, and after being stirred and well distributed, it is strained through a hair-sieve. This is repeated until the water flows off clear, and the mass again rendered suitable for filtering.—Phar. Zeit.

The East Indian Papaya.

The papaya tree flourishes all over tropical India, from Delhi to Ceylon. Its fruit is greatly prized by both European and native, as well for its edible as for its medicinal qualities.

Botanically, it is of the passion-flower family and is termed Carica papaya, having been once erroneously supposed to have had its origin in the Asia Minor province of Caria. In the United States it is known as the papaw or pawpaw and wrongly identified with the small tree and fruit of that name, which is of the custard-apple family, and is found growing in the Middle, Western, and Southern States. According to modern botanists, the papaya is domesticated in India, and is doubtless a native of the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, whence it was introduced into India by the Portuguese at an early date or soon after the discovery of America.

The tree grows very quickly and bears fruit within a year from first putting down the seed. It bears fruit all the year round and in great numbers. The fruit when ripe attains the size of a small melon, which it somewhat resembles. In the West Indies, it is sometimes boiled and eaten as a vegetable. In India, when green, it is cooked by the natives in their curries and is also pickled. It is usually, however, eaten raw, when ripe, with salt, and is ranked among the finest of Eastern fruits.

The fruit, particularly in the early stages, secretes a white milky, viscid juice of the consistency of cream, which has the extraordinary property of hastening the decay of muscular fiber exposed to its influence. It has an energetic action upon nitrogenous substances and, like pepsin, will curdle milk; it is more efficacious than pepsin in dissolving albumen.

The active principle has been separated and given the name of papain. This active principle is analogous to pepsin in its physiological properties. In its peptonizing power, it is superior to ordinary animal pepsin, having the peculiar additional advantage of requiring neither the aid of an acid nor an alkali to convert the contents of the stomach into peptone.

The juice is used as a cosmetic to destroy freckles on the skin caused by the sun's heat, and to remove ink stains from the hands. It is also an excellent vermifuge. The natives repeatedly use it for children, a single dose, they claim, being sufficient for the cure.

The unripe fruit possesses ecbolic properties, and is often resorted to by native women for that purpose. The green fruit cooked as a vegetable and the ripe fruit eaten as a dessert seem to have about the same effect as a good digestive and are most effective in cases of dyspepsia and habitual constipation. The papaya tree grows luxuriantly in southern Florida and in all our insular possessions.

Preserving Bottled Fruit Juices.

The fundamental principle of the preservation of any organic substance liable to decomposition is based upon the absolute exclusion of micro-organisms (fungi, bacteria, etc.) The old method of Appert, or rather Pasteur's process, will be found, in practice, the most serviceable, when the addition of special preservative agents is not desired or permitted. The vessels in which the liquids are to be preserved must, of course, be thoroughly cleansed before being filled. They are then placed into a tank containing water which must be gradually heated to a temperature varying according to the nature of the contents, but which should reach the boiling point of the water if the contents of the vessels are not injured thereby. The necks of the latter should be closed during the heating by a wad of cotton. The requisite corks should be prepared by boiling them in water containing about six per cent. of salicylic acid.

The boiling extracts from the cork a certain bitter substance, while the salicylic acid helps to destroy the vitality of germs. When the heat has been kept up for some time—care being taken to see that the vessels are filled to within a short distance of the cork, some time before the latter is inserted—the bottles or vessels are removed, and the corks carefully inserted the moment the wad is withdrawn. In place of salicylic acid, a solution of bisulphite of sodium may be used for soaking the corks. Immediately before use, each cork is washed in fresh cold water.—National Bottlers' Gazette.

Filtered Water Dangerous.

Dr. A. L. Wood says that the domestic filter is a dangerous article of the worst description. People rely upon it in fancied security, while in ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred the water is more dangerous to health and life after passing through it than before. All soluble mineral salts and all impurities of every description, including the deadly poisons from disease germs, which are held in solution, pass through the very best filter at all times, as freely as the water itself, and, unless the filter is cleaned and sterilized several times a day, which is rarely if ever done, the germs of typhoid fever and other diseases multiply with great rapidity within the filter itself and pass through with the water. Many eminent chemists and scientists have testified to the truth of these statements.—Diet. and Hyg. Gaz.

A Natural Soap Mine.

A natural soap and a paint mine are two of the latest mineral discoveries in Canada. Several soda lakes have been found in the foothills near Ashcroft, British Columbia. Their bottoms and shores are incrusted with a natural washing compound, containing borax and soda. No two analyses agree exactly as to the composition of the material; a New York analysis gives 26 per cent. borax, while a Montreal chemist, from the same sample, gives 16 per cent. borax. Tests prove the substance to be equal to the washing powders in common use. Trials by blacksmiths and farm workmen show that it will remove grease and dirt quicker than soap

A syndicate of British Columbia men has been formed to put the product on the market. About 275 tons of the compound have been cut and taken out of the lake. It is handled precisely as ice is handled. The blocks are more than 9 inches in thickness, are sawn into pieces of 15 by 18 inches, and weigh 50 pounds each. It is estimated that this lake alone contains 20,000 tons, proving that the industry, if successful, will reach large proportions.

Discovery of Ozokerite Deposits.

The St. Petersburg Viedomosti reports the discovery in Finland of rich deposits of ozokerite by a Russian engineer, Mr. V. O. Berislavski. These deposits lie along the bank of the Kemioki, not far from Tornea, and are remarkable for their large proportion of paraffin, besides 6 per cent. of various resinous substances. Hitherto, ozokerite has mostly been found in the Caucasus, Galicia, and America, and these new deposits promise to have a great industrial importance. Mr. Berislavski is preparing a detailed report on his discovery for the Petersburg Society of Mining Engineers.—Chem. & Drug.

Filling Jars with Preserves.

The German technical journal, der Praktische Rathsgeber, tells how to fill narrow-necked jars with preserved fruits: The first thing that is necessary is a jet or stream of steam, and to procure this, recourse is had to the ordinary tea-kettle. Put a linen cloth over the opening and put the cover down tight to ensure that all the steam made by the kettle shall pass out by the nozzle. Around or over the latter slip a piece of gum tubing (a bit of garden hose) about two feet long. When all is ready, the kettle is placed on the fire and the water is got into active ebullition, making plenty of steam. The bottle to be filled is then placed, mouth downward, directly over the steam jet, and in an instant is filled with steam. Now, without losing a moment, thrust the mouth of the bottle into the preserves, jelly or what not, and as the steam condenses the vacuum that it leaves sucks in the fluid or semi-fluid mass. The hands must be protected with cloths, of course, as the steam heats the glass very quickly.

Prevent Recurring Hay Fever Attacks.

Dr. Wright recommends the employment of frictional massage in this trouble. He states that by this means the mucous membrane of the nose is hardened and thereby lessens its hypersensitiveness, and increases its power of resistance. This can be accomplished by using a piece of surgical cotton on an applicator. Friction must be made over as much of the mucous membrane as possible and applied twice a day. In this way the membranes become accustomed to the contact with foreign substances and will be enabled to withstand the irritation from any exciting agent. He states that there are no less than 20 square inches of mucous membrane in the nasal passages and consequently emphasizes the importance of rendering this area resistant. He states that the results show this method to be a positive preventive.—Charlotte Med. Jour.

Maimonides' Physician's Prayer.

According to Montgomery, a prayer is a sincere wish, uttered or unexpressed. In this domain of sincere wishes we know of nothing more beautiful, more noble, more lofty, more inspiring, and, at the same time, rational, than the prayer for physicians composed by the greatest physician and rabbi of the Middle Ages, Dr, Moses ben Maiman, generally referred to as Maimonides. Though written more than seven centuries ago (Maimonides was born about 1135 and died in 1204), we believe that its frequent perusal and contemplation would do a great deal of good to the physicians of our time—believers, agnostics, and atheists alike. The prayer follows:

"O God, Thou hast formed the body of man with infinite goodness; Thou hast united in him innumerable forces incessantly at work like so many instruments, so as to preserve in its entirety this beautiful house containing his immortal soul, and these forces act with all the order, concord, and harmony imaginable. But if weakness or violent passion disturb this harmony, these forces act against one another and the body returns to the dust whence it came. Thou sendest then to man Thy messengers, the diseases which announce the approach of danger, and bid him prepare to overcome them. The Eternal Providence has appointed me to watch over the life and health of Thy creatures. May the love of my art actuate me at all times, may neither avarice, nor miserliness, nor the thirst for glory or a great reputation engage my mind; for, enemies of truth and philanthropy, they could easily deceive me and make me forgetful of my lofty aim of doing good to Thy children. Endow me with strength of heart and mind, so that both may be always ready to serve the rich and the poor, the good and the wicked, friend and enemy, and that I may never see in the patient anything else but a fellow creature in pain.

"If physicians more learned than I wish to counsel me, inspire me with confidence in and obedience toward the recognition of them, for the study of the science is great. It is not given to one alone to see all that others see. May I be moderate in everything except in the knowledge of this science; so far as it is concerned, may I be insatiable; grant me strength and opportunity always to correct what I have acquired, always to extend its domain; for knowledge is boundless and the spirit of man can also extend infinitely, daily to enrich itself with new acquirements. Today he can discover his errors of yesterday, and to-morrow he may obtain new light on what he thinks himself sure of today.

"O God, Thou has appointed me to watch over the life and death of Thy creatures; here am I ready for my vocation."

Deceptive Advertisements.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed a bill to prevent deceptive advertisements of merchandise in newspapers as follows:

Section 1. Any person, firm, corporation or association, or any employee thereof, who, in a newspaper, circular or other publication published in this state, knowingly makes or disseminates any statement or assertion of fact concerning the quantity, the quality, the value, the method of production or manufacture, or other reason for the price of his or their merchandise, or the manner or source of purchase of such merchandise, or the possession of rewards, prizes or distinction conferred on account of such merchandise, or the motive or purpose of a sale, intended to give the appearance of an offer advantageous to the purchaser which is untrue or calculated to mislead, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 2. Any person, firm, corporation or association, or any employee thereof, who violates any provision of this act shall be liable to a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100 for each offense.

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

New Device for Taking Pills.

An European scientist has patented a device for facilitating the swallowing of pills, which consists essentially of a bottle with a long neck. In use, the pill is placed in the bottle and the long neck inserted into the mouth as far as possible, the pill being retained upon the shoulder until what the novelists call the psychological moment, when it falls with great speed and the throat is surprised into completing it descent.

Substitution.

Substitution is the universal sin; it is placing the right for the wrong, a lie for the truth, a fraud for the original, an idol for God. Substitute nothing, live in the light, be manly and speak the truth.—Sapolio Times.

Cut Price Patent Medicine Stores.

One of the largest department stores in Philadelphia recently opened a drug department and came out with a long list of patents and sundries cut to pieces. They have not as yet included a prescription department. It is rumored that another concern will soon include drugs and this may cause others to follow.

Custom Among Druggists?

A law suit of considerable interest to druggists and drug clerks in general, was recently tried in Montreal. One of the leading druggists had a night clerk arrested for the theft of some small articles from his store, such as one dozen antikamnia tablets, one-half dozen 10-grain phenalgin powders, two ounces of liniment, a small baby sponge and other minor things.

The defense in admitting the taking of the goods denied that this could be called stealing, and produced the prominent druggists in Montreal to prove that the prisoner in his position of head clerk was entitled to take articles of a trifling nature for his own use.

The complainant denied this custom among druggists, but Mr. Lewis and Mr. Chapman both established beyond doubt that throughout the retail drug trade generally a clerk was entitled to take small quantities of drugs for his own use and not be considered a thief if he didn't pay for them. Mr. Chapman went the length of saying that a clerk in his employ was entitled to take for his own use, any of his preparations being of a medicinal nature.

Several others also gave evidence of the same nature.

The judge in summing up accepted this testimony as reasonable and just and honorably discharged the prisoner.

Eggs in Therapeutics.

A mustard plaster made with the white of an egg will not leave a blister.

White of an egg beaten with loaf sugar and lemon relieves hoarseness—a teaspoonful taken once every hour.

An egg added to the morning cup of coffee makes a good tonic.

A raw egg with the yolk unbroken taken in a glass of wine is beneficial for convalescents.

It is said that a raw egg swallowed at once when a fish bone is caught in the throat beyond the reach of the finger will dislodge the bone and carry it down.

The white of a raw egg turned over a burn or scald is most soothing. In bowel trouble a partly beaten raw egg relieves the feeling of distress.—Pub. Health Jour.

How to Keep Surgical Needles.

Dawbarn considers surgical needles are best kept in a saturated watery solution of washing soda. They do not then tarnish or become dull. Needles will keep well in absolute alcohol containing calcium chloride, or in absolute alcohol containing a slip of gelatin, but the washing soda is best, least expensive, and quite reliable.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best efforts will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

Please give Formula for a Combination Paste and Cleaner Shoe Polish for Vici Kid and Calf Leather?

LIQUID.

Five eggs.	
Sperm oil	6 ozs.
Acetic acid	6 drs.
Glycerin	6 drs.
Oil turpentine	1 oz.
Methylated spirit	5 ozs.
Lampblack	1 oz.
Water, to make	30 ozs.

Beat up the eggs thoroughly with an egg beater. Mix the oils, acid and glycerin, and add gradually to the eggs, using the beater constantly. Transfer to a bottle and add gradually the spirit diluted with its own volume of water; finally make up to 30 ounces with water and incorporate lampblack. For russet leather leave out lampblack and add annatto to the required color. Apply with a cloth or brush and rub lightly till dry, and polish with a cloth.

PASTE.

1.	Soft soap	4 drs.
	Linseed oil	6 drs.
	Carnauba wax	1 oz.
	Aniline blue	10 grs.
	Aniline black	1 dr.
	Turpentine	2 ozs.
	Water	3 ozs.

Dissolve the soap in the water. Melt the wax in the oil and turpentine, then gradually stir in the soap solution. Stir till cold.

2.	Bone black	2 lbs.
	Molasses	1½ lbs.
	Lard oil	¼ pt.

Vinegar enough to make a paste.

If these do not suit your purpose, experiment with some of the formulas for shoe dressings in PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, adding lampblack, or black aniline, or nigrosine to some of the formulas for tan leathers, and leaving out annatto or other coloring matter. JOHN MORLEY.

Please give Criticism of the Following Formula for a General Catarrh Cure?

Powdered cubeb	96 ozs.
Powdered bloodroot	64 grs.

Percolate with alcohol, 4 ounces, water, 11 ounces, glycerin, 1 ounce; to this add:

Potassium iodid	128 grs.
Fowlers solution	32 m.
Terpene hydrate	186 grs.

Add enough water, 1 part, alcohol, 3 parts, to make one pint. A tablespoonful 3 times a day. For colds, a teaspoonful every hour.

The amount of Fowler's solution and terpene hydrate are both too large for a mixture for general use. It would also be better to give smaller doses. This as a matter of business, as a teaspoonful dose reads better to the customer. Mixtures containing potassium iodid and Fowler's solution should always contain a laxative. The following we would suggest as an improvement:

Powdered cubeb	96 grs.
Powdered bloodroot	64 grs.
Powdered buckthorn	256 grs.
Potassium iodid	128 grs.
Fowler's solution	16 m.
Terpene hydrate	64 grs.
Glycerin	1 oz.
Alcohol	2 ozs.
Water	6 ozs.
Aromatic elixir, q. s. ft.	16 ozs.

Percolate the powdered drugs with glycerin, water and alcohol. Dissolve the other ingredients and add aromatic elixir to make one pint.

Directions: One or two teaspoonsful three times a day. For a cold, a teaspoonful every 2 hours. Children in proportion.

By consulting index of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST you will find formulas for blood mixtures which should suit your purpose.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Please give Formula for Commercial Flavoring Extracts?

PINEAPPLE.

Amyl-acetic ether	1 part.
Amyl-butyric ether	10 parts.
Butyric ether	5 parts.
Glycerin	3 parts.
Oil lemon	0.1 parts.
Oil orange	0.2 parts.
Rectified spirits	100 parts.

Color with saffron.

ORANGE.

1.	Oil orange	10 parts.
	Glycerin	10 parts.
	Methyl salicylic ether	1 part.
	Formic ether	1 part.
	Butyric ether	1 part.
	Benzoic ether	1 part.
	Amyl-acetic ether	1 part.
	Acetic ether	5 parts.
	Chloroform	2 parts.
	Aldehyde	2 parts.
	Tartaric acid	1 part.
	Rectified spirit	100 parts.

2.	Oil orange	1¼ ozs.
	Carbonate magnesia	1½ ozs.
	Alcohol	12 ozs
	Water to make	32 ozs.

Dissolve the oil in the alcohol and rub it with the carbonate of magnesia in a mortar. Pour the mixture into a quart bottle, fill the bottle with water, and allow to macerate for a week or more, shaking every day. Then filter and make up to two pints.

RASPBERRY.

Succinic acid	1 part.
Tartaric acid	5 parts.
Aldehyde	1 part.
Acetic ether	5 part.
Amyl-butyric ether	1 part.
Benzoic ether	1 part.
Butyric ether	1 part.
Formic ether	1 part.
Methyl-salicylic ether	1 part.
Nitrous ether	1 part.
Oenanthic ether	1 part.
Sebacylic ether	1 part.
Glycerin	4 parts.
Alcohol	100 parts.

STRAWBERRY.

Acetic ether	5 parts.
Amyl-acetic ether	3 parts.
Amyl-butyric ether	2 parts.
Butyric ether	5 parts.
Formic ether	1 part.
Methyl-salicylic ether	1 part.
Nitrous ether	1 part.
Glycerin	2 parts.
Alcohol	100 parts.

Color raspberry and strawberry with aniline red (fuchsin) and add a little caramel to neutralize the bluish tint. They are much improved by addition of 10 to 20 per cent. of tincture orris root. These essences improve with age.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

What will Bleach Teeth Stained by Medicines?

Teeth stained with iron solutions are very hard to bleach, while those darkened by mercurials, boric acid solutions, etc., are said to be relatively easy. One of the dental journals recommended for the purpose a paste of flowers of sulphur, as follows:

Flowers sulphur	50 parts.
Magnesia, burned	40 parts.
Menthol	2 parts.
Glycerin, q. s. make paste.	

Sig.: Use as a dentifrice.

P. W. LENDOWER.

Please give Formula for Laundry Blue?

You will find a formula in PRACTICAL DRUGGIST for January, page 196, which is well recommended. Ultramarine and the soluble aniline blues are also used.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Will Resorcin and Bichloride of Mercury in a Hair Tonic Turn Hair Green?

When, as stated in March number of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, applications of bichloride after using a hair tonic will turn the hair green, it may be assumed that they will do so when used together, as the chemical decomposition that takes place evidently forms a green dye. You could easily prove it by experimenting on some loose hair, preferably some that has not been prepared by a wig maker.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Please give Formula for a Good Furniture Cream?

White soap, shaved up	12 parts.
Beeswax	24 parts.
Oil turpentine	64 parts.
Boiling water	144 parts.

Dissolve the soap in the water. Melt the wax in the water-bath and carefully add the turpentine oil; mix, and add while still hot to the soap solution, letting it flow in in a thin stream, under constant stirring, maintaining the latter until the mass cools. Directions: Apply with a flannel rag, and polish off with a dry silk or linen cloth.

It is a fact not generally known, that by first wiping furniture with a cloth wrung out in hot water, it will take a much better polish and will not show finger marks.

For other formulas see PRACTICAL DRUGGIST for March, page 238. JOHN MORLEY.

Please give Formula for Paste Dandruff Shampoo?

1. Castile soap, white.....4 ozs.
Curd soap, powder .....2 ozs.
Potassium carbonate .....1 oz.
Honey .....1 oz.
Perfume to suit.

Make a homogeneous paste by heating with a sufficient quantity of water.

2. Castile soap, white..... 4 ozs.
Potassium carbonate ..... 1 oz.
Water ..... 6 ozs.
Glycerin..... 2 ozs.
Oil lavander flowers..... 5 dps.
Oil bergamot .....10 dps.

To the water add the soap, in shavings, and the potassium carbonate, and heat on a water bath until thoroughly softened; add the glycerin and oils. If necessary to reduce to proper consistency more water may be added.

You will find other formulas by consulting index of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST. An important feature in shampooing the head is that only the tips of the fingers should be used. Be careful not to use the nails, as they irritate the scalp and create dandruff. JOHN MORLEY.

Please give Formula for Marking Ink for Boxes and Packages that will not Spread?

The following will neither smear nor spread, if made properly: Dissolve one part of borax in 10 parts of boiling water, and into the solution put one part of common shellac, and heat until dissolved. Now rub up a small amount of the solution with lampblack and add to the liquid. Continue doing this until the mixture is black enough and thick enough to suit. Another preparation is made according to a German technical journal, by dissolving 10 parts of common gum arabic (dextrin would probably answer as well), one part of crystal soda and one part of glycerin in 40 parts of water, and rub up with lampblack as before. MARTIN NEUSS.

Preserving Eggs.

United States Consul-General Guenther, of Frankfort, sends the following extract from an article on preserving eggs: Four hundred fresh hen eggs were subjected to the action of different substances for eight months. At the expiration of that time it was found that the eggs which had been put into brine were all spoiled; of those which had been wrapped in paper and of those which had been immersed in a mixture of glycerin and salicylic acid, 80 per cent. were unfit for use. Of the eggs which had been rubbed with salt, or imbedded in bran, or coated with paraffin, 70 per cent. were spoiled; of those coated with collodion or varnish, 40 per cent.; and of those which had been placed in wood ashes or had been painted with a mixture of liquid glass and boric acid, or a solution of permanganate of potash, only 20 per cent. were bad. Almost all the eggs that had been coated with vaseline, or had been placed in lime water, were in good condition.

To Clean Chamois.

In a suitable vessel place a weak solution of sodium hydrate and add to this some rasped soap, or soap solution. Throw the chamois into this, let soak for two or three hours, and then rub it clean. Rinse in clean, tepid suds, wring out, wrap in a cloth and dry quickly. When dry, rub together or brush with a stiff brush, to restore softness. A chamois skin thus treated will for all practical purposes be as good as new.—Dietetic Gaz.

To Clean Mantles of Gasoline Lamps.

The sprinkling of fine salt on the mantles of gasoline lamps when they blacken will immediately cause the deposited carbon to burn off without injuring the mantle in the least.—Bull. Phar.

Recent Patents.

695,657. Ozonizer for wounds, etc. Robert F. W. Smith, London, England.

695,658. Ozone inhaler. Robert F. W. Smith, London, England.

695,727. Dyeing apparatus Joseph Hussong, Camden, N. J.

695,971. Electric massage apparatus. Fenton B. Turck, Chicago.

696,105. Disinfectant. Abiel W. Nelson, New London, Conn.

696,123 Surgical dressing. Henry P. Weidig, Newark, N. J.

696,345. Massaging instrument. Herbert E. Law, San Francisco, Cal.

696,441. Bag for remedial applications. Franklin C. Holmes, Chicago, Ill.

697,117. Pocket inhaler. Harry J. Valentine, Hempstead, New York.

697,164. Abdominal support. Isaac E. Palmer, Middletown, Conn.

697,209. Device for facilitating taking pills. Benno Koppenhagen, Unterneubrunn, Germany.

Registered Trade Marks.

37,959. Perfumes. Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. The word "Du Barry."

37,960. Breath-perfume. The Perfumol Company, Battlecreek, Mich. The word "Perfumol."

37,961. Medicine. Allen & Hanburys, Limited, London, England. The word "Quinacol."

38,013. Tablets for the breath. Robert Adam Brachvogel, Chicago, Ill. The word "Nix-E."

38,014. Syrups, tinctures, etc. George R. White, Boston, Mass. The word "Sanderma."

38,015. Perfumes. Acton A. LeFevre, Lancaster, Pa. The word "Acton."

38,016. Perfumery and toilet preparations. Heinrich Mack, Ulm, Germany. The word "Myra."

38,024. Preparations for glanders. P. Schmidt, New York, N. Y. The word "Glanderine."

38,026. Stomach bitters. Baton Rouge Liquor & Cigar Co., Ltd., Baton Rouge, La. The word "Istrouma."

38,027. Medicinal tablets. Claudia C. Diggs, Baltimore, Md. The word "Enerjets."

38,028. Medicinal tablets. Egyptian Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. The word "Calendar."

38,029. Proprietary medicines. The Herbagen Medical Co., Montreal, Canada. The word "Herbogen."

38,030. Medicinal preparations for asthma, catarrh and hay fever. The T. & A. Chemical Co., Dayton, O. The word "Regal."

38,048. Medicine. The Powers Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. The word "Santolin."

38,078. Cough syrups and remedies. Otto C. B. Grom, New York, N. Y. The syllables "O Cee Bee Gee."

38,080. Medical compounds. George A. Knox, Rochester, N. Y. The word "Rox."

38,081. Medicinal remedy. Kress & Owen Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Glyco-Thymoline."

38,082. Medicinal oils. Max R. Zacgel-Sheboygan, Wis. The letters "Z M O."

Registered Labels.

9,028. "Derma detergent." Herbert Walker, Chicago, Ill.

9,038. "Nix-e-won't tell." Robert A. Brachvogel, Chicago, Ills.

9,039. "Sapphine toilet cream." Frank W. Peterson, Minneapolis, Minn.

9,040. "Satin-skin cream." Albert F. Wood, Detroit, Mich.

9,041. "Mineral dandruff cure." B. & W. Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

9,042. "The Jay Williams rheumatic plaster." James Williams, Lynn, Mass.

9,043. "W. C. Hughens electric fluid." W. C. Hughens, Atlanta, Ga.

9,047. "Bartmer's floral cream." Adolph H. Bartmer, St. Louis, Mo.

9,048 "Soule's infallible moth, tan, freckle and pimple eradicator." L. M. Brock & Co., Lynn, Mass.

9,049. "Mrs. Dinsmore's great English cough and croup balsam." L. M. Brock & Co., Lynn, Mass.

9,050. "Heroids." Dinet & Delfosse, Chicago, Ill.

9,051. "Kraum's new red blood." The Kraum Remedy Company, Emporia, Kan.

9,052. "Rocky mountain tea." Madison Medicine Company, Madison, Wis.

9,054. "Granulos tonico-laxantes del Doctor Roberts." Robert J. Salicrup and Joseph A. Salicrup, New York, N. Y.

9,055. "Oxyneura." John Stolze, Reading, Pa.

9,073. "Eureka skin cleanser." Eureka Toilet Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

9,074. "Hamadala cream." Marcus Petersen, Buffalo, N. Y.

9,075. "Hamlin's wizard oil." Hamlin's Wizard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill.

9,076. "Glascoe's pepsin zone." Travis Glascoe, Washington, D. C.

9,078. "Dr. Daniel's veterinary ostercocus liniment." Dr. A. C. Daniels, Inc., Boston, Mass.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Department is open to our Readers for short items of interest to the Trade, but the Editor does not necessarily adopt nor endorse such items.

What does G. P. Mean?

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

The question of titles for graduates in pharmacy is an old one. The first college objected to titles on account of the religious principles of the good Quakers who founded it. These excellent people had no special grudge against pharmacy, but were religiously opposed to titles of all kinds as a matter of principle.

Later on, when this Quaker element lost its control somewhat, and the clamor of graduates for some kind of an ornamental handle as a compensation for hard work and tuition fees increased, a compromise was made on the Female Seminary Plan, which was so mild and harmless that some of the good Quakers even went so far as to endorse it.

The initials then adopted were Ph. G., which, they explained, stood for Pharmaceutical Graduate. This, however, lead to trouble in two novel and unexpected directions. Our German friends protested that the public might mistake Ph. G. for an abbreviation for German Pharmacist, and that it looked like an attempt by the Americans to take away from the Germans their proper title and legitimate business. Many of the Americans, however, persisted in interpreting Ph. G. to mean Philadelphia Graduate, which seemed quite natural and logical under the circumstances.

In order to get around these difficulties and not to use any title that would advertise formidable competitors, many of the colleges in other cities reversed the Quaker idea and adopted the title G. P., which they claimed was the real American abbreviation of graduate in pharmacy. This so-called improvement also met with the approval of our German friends, as they thought it would not be so misleading or hurtful as the other.

Although pharmacal colleges have always striven to be in harmonious accord with the medical profession, it seems that by some chance or other they neglected to post the doctors in regard to these new, novel and interesting titles for a so-called degree. They also failed to take into consideration the fact that our medical friends have been using G. P. as a title for a long time, but in an entirely different, yet natural and appropriate way.

When physicians speak of a person as a G. P. they mean that he or she, are grateful patients. If they pay bills promptly small letters are used, g. p. When, in addition to paying promptly, they throw in a bonus in the shape of a handsome present, it is customary to use the capitals, G. P., and in all probability the size of the letters would be regulated according to the amount of the bonus.

It seems unfortunate that there should be so much and so wide a difference in feeling among professional brethren on so serious and important a subject, especially as it is so apt to lead to misunderstandings and trouble. I see no remedy for this, except that the professors of pharmacy and medicine make renewed and stronger efforts to get closer together and work in better harmony, and for that reason I suggest that a joint committee on titles and degrees be appointed, so that this question may be adjusted as soon as possible, and finally ended in a way that will be proper and satisfactory to all concerned.

SPRUCE STREET.

The Klopfen Treatment of Tuberculosis.

The method of treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, known as the "Klopfen" plan, consists in slapping with a silver paper-cutter the surface of the chest in front, behind, and at the sides. A scientific examination of the advantages said to result from this process appears to justify the conclusion that it is really a powerful means of mechanically stimulating the pulmonary apparatus and of dissipating the tendency to congestion, and in this manner promotes spontaneous healing of tuberculous lesions.—Diet. & Hyg. Gaz.

Practical Druggist Course.

The enrolment for May is progressing most favorably and the indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to send in their matriculations soon. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, and have the long winter evenings to study and experiment.

Sample lectures and full particulars free. See announcement in another column.

Important Medical Meetings.

For May meetings see page 246 of the April number.

American Medical Association, at Saratoga, N. Y., June 10 to 13. Dr. Geo. H. Simmons, sec., Chicago, Ill.

American Academy of Medicine, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., June 7 and 9. Dr. Charles McIntire, sec., Easton, Pa.

American Climatological Association, at Coronado, Cal., June 2. Dr. Guy Hinsdale, sec., 3943 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

The American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, at Washington, D. C., June 2, 3 and 4. Dr. Wendell C. Phillips, sec., 350 Madison ave., New York City.

The Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, at Washington, D. C., June 5, 6 and 7. Dr. James E. Pilcher, U. S. A., sec., Carlisle, Pa.

Colorado State Medical Society, at Pueblo, June 17. Dr. J. M. Blaine, sec., Denver, Col.

Delaware State Medical Society, at Newark, June 10. Dr. John Palmer, Jr., sec., 1900 Delaware ave., Wilmington.

The Indian Territory Medical Association, at South McAlister, June 3 and 4. Dr. Fred. S. Clinton, sec., Tulsa, I. T.

Louisiana State Medical Society, at Shreveport, June 3, 4 and 5. Dr. Hermann B. Gessner, sec., 124 Baronne st., New Orleans, La.

Maine Medical Association, at Portland, June 4, 5 and 6. Dr. Chas. D. Smith, sec., 126 Free st., Portland, Me.

The Massachusetts Medical Society, at Boston, June 10 and 11. Dr. F. W. Goss, sec., Roxbury, Mass.

Michigan State Medical Society, at Port Huron, June 26 and 27. Dr. A. P. Biddle, sec., Detroit, Mich.

Minnesota State Medical Society, at Minneapolis, June 18. Dr. Thomas McDavitt, sec., St. Paul, Minn.

Medical Society of New Jersey, at Atlantic City, June 24, 25 and 26. Dr. Wm. J. Chandler, sec., South Orange, N. J.

Rhode Island Medical Society, at Providence, June 5. Dr. Frank L. Day, sec., Providence, R. I.

South Dakota State Medical Society, at Scotland, June 4 and 5. Dr. J. L. Stewart, sec., Irene, S. Dak.

Washington State Medical Society, at Tacoma. Dr. Arthur H. Coe, sec., Spokane, Wash.

The Wisconsin State Medical Society, at Milwaukee, June 4 to 6. Dr. C. S. Sheldon, sec., Madison, Wis.

Egyptian Medical Congress.

Consul-General Long, of Cairo, informs the Department, January 25, 1902, that the First Egyptian Medical Congress will be held December 19–23, 1903, instead of December 10–14

State Pharmaceutical Meetings.

For May meetings, see page 246 of April number.

Indiana, at Andersonville, June —. A. Timberlake, sec., Indianapolis.

Kentucky, at Grayson Springs, June 24–27. J. W. Gayle, sec., Frankfort.

Maryland, at Blue Mountain House, June 17. Owen C. Smith, sec., Baltimore.

Massachusetts, at Northampton, June 3–5. J. F. Guerin, sec., Worcester.

Minnesota, at Lake Minnesota, June —. E. B. Wilson, sec., Minneapolis.

Missouri, at Pertle Springs, June 10–13. H. M. Whelpley, sec., St. Louis.

New Jersey, at Atlantic City, June —. Frank C. Stutzlen, sec., Elizabeth.

New York, at Elmira, June —. J. B. Todd, sec, Ithica.

North Carolina, at Moorehead City, June 19. P. W. Vaughan, sec., Durham.

Pennsylvania, at Buena Vesta Springs, June 17–19. J. A. Miller, sec., Harrisburg.

Preparing Ads.

Why is it that so many men who can talk well and write a letter in clear and simple language as soon as they commence to write an ad become stilted in their style and use the biggest words they can find? An ad should be written in the same style as you would use in talking to a customer. When preparing advertising matter get your mind off the fact that you are writing for a number of people and imagine you are addressing an individual. Then start in to describe the article or articles on paper—first enumerate the good points, then elaborate them and then cut out all unnecessary words. For instance, you are writing an ad for a colic cure. The first copy would read somewhat as follows.

"Although considered intelligent, a horse's knowledge will not prevent him from getting colic, but Horseman's Colic Cure will cure the worst cases. It is advisable to always have a bottle on hand for emergencies, as a delay of half an hour may mean the loss of a valuable animal. We keep all kinds of veterinary remedies."

When completed and toned down it would read like the following

Horse Sense

will not protect an animal from attacks of colic, but

HORSEMAN'S

Colic Cure

will cure the worst cases.

Always have a bottle on hand. A half hours delay may mean the loss of a valuable animal.

We are headquarters for

VETERINARY REMEDIES

Liniments.

Condition Powders.	Liniments.
Flaxseed Meal.	Blisters.
Vaseline.	Colonia, etc.

A number of words are left out and others turned around so as to be more expressive. In building an ad, the finished matter should give a clear conception of what the ad is about. The reader should be able to get the substance of the ad at a glance. If it is a subject that interests him he will read it all, and if not, why he wouldn't take the time to read it all and to find out what it was anyway.

Illustrations should be used whenever possible. A good illustration will often sell more than a well written ad without one. Better not use any cut at all than a poor one, though. In displaying ads it is better to use only one style of type, and in any case not more than two, and not too many sizes or much heavy face or capitals. It is much easier to read lower case than capitals, and even in display matter [illegible] ...ter to have only the first letter of the word a capital. An ad should never appear crowded, but have plenty of white space around and between the lines. Some advertisers seem to think they are not getting their money's worth unless they put all they can crowd into their space. White space is not wasted. It is often the same matters of the ad and makes it more-

Horses ...

Make men feel strong in the spring.

HORSEMAN'S

CONDITION POWDERS

will cure hurtiches, Heaves, Worms, Rheumatism and other disorders arising from a run-down condition.

One package will make an ounce. Put in a bottle and take to the barn; you'll find he would be proud of it if he could express his thoughts.

We are headquarters for Veterinary Remedies.

ous, especially when those around are rather loose. Other advertisers crowd black face type and others, borders. It does not look well in any kind of advertising, and is particularly out of place in drug ads. Be suggestive in the consequences if the druggist is not careful in his work. A light border and light face type makes the most pleasing ad. The

PARIS GREEN

[illegible] PARIS GREEN will not poison

Arsenious Acid, .50 per lb.
Copper Sulphate, .01 per lb.
Arsenic [illegible] per lb.

In quantities, combination is cheaper than ready made.

A Good Green

should not contain more than 5% of free arsenic or it will burn the leaves and should not be dusted with gypsum.

That's the kind we handle.

A little higher in price perhaps, but—it kills bugs, not plants.

25c. lb. ½ lbs. 10c.

[illegible] ad with [illegible] is all right, it is better to use a little heavier one or else a wide margin of white around it. It is advisable to [illegible] a particular style of type and stick to it, so that a reader will come in time to know what it is before they see the name. The [illegible] many of the large advertisers [illegible] well the value of the general [illegible] they could almost erase their names. Ads should be changed every issue. The same article may be advertised but the wording changed.

Advertising Insecticides.

The sale of Paris green, London purple, Bordeaux mixture and other insecticides is nearly always within the sphere of the druggist, but few make an effort to get the business, leaving it to the hardware and seed men. They do not make any attempt at pushing these, and in consequence the consumer imagines the drug stores get their prices. It is the druggist's duty to sell poisons, and besides he has the facilities for making the simple tests for adulteration in the customer's presence. A practical demonstration is the best possible means in advertising. Many plants are either poisoned with gypsum or arsenic, or else burned too much with arsenic from carelessness in manufacture. A reference to the subject will be found in another page of this issue.

Most of the patent insecticides in the market are practically useless for the purpose intended. By writing to the Department of Agriculture at Washington,

It Is Annoying

to any one to [illegible] an ordinary or [illegible] pen with Paris green, and when dipping find the nibs more worn than ever or the leaves burn.

It Gives You Cold ...

the Paris green has been adulterated.

It Burns the Leaves ...

there is too much free or [illegible] present.

Our Green has been tested and guaranteed of standard purity.

25c. lb. ½ lbs. 10c.

or bulletins on insecticides druggists who are interested can obtain information on this subject which will aid them in making their own preparations.

Veterinary Remedies.

The summer months is the season of most active demand for these, and more especially [illegible] liniments and healing and condition powders. There is a good profit in veterinary remedies and a ready sale. This has been a very much neglected field, and offers good opportunities for advertising and working up a good trade. In the many years before the automobile will make in horses, or it, and as with the human so with the dumb animal they are turning more attention and care to keep in good health. By consulting the [illegible] many formulas for these preparations will be found.

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & Co. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.35, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
108 Fulton St., New York

Philadelphia Office, 145 North Sixth St.

[All Business and Editorial communications, except purely local matters, should be sent to 108 Fulton St., New York].

Long Distance Telephone Connection.

Cable Address, "Pracdrug," New York.

Soda Water Law Passed.

The bill of Assemblyman Colby, of New York State, permitting the manufacture of soda water in buildings occupied in part as dwellings, passed the Senate by a vote of 34 to 9 on Tuesday, March 25. The measure has now passed both houses and will probably receive the Governor's signature soon and become a law.

Another Jamaica Ginger Suit.

H. W. Jackson, of Keswich, Virginia, has entered suit against Gilbert Bros. & Co , Baltimore, claiming $25,000 damages for alleged loss of eyesight as the result of drinking Jamaica ginger sold by that firm in which wood alcohol was used. Depositions are being taken at Charlottesville. The plaintiff is being represented by three Baltimore attorneys. This is one of a number of cases brought against the same firm.

Refilled Poland Water Bottles.

Charles N. Leigh, who conducts a drug store in the Park Ave. Hotel, New York, pleaded guilty to the charge of refilling Poland Water bottles with bogus water, and selling them at the prices of the genuine water.

The complainant was the Poland Spring of Maine, and Justices Hinsdale, McKean, and Wyatt, in passing sentence, declared that this was one of the meanest of offenses; that persons for whom that particular water had been prescribed by physicians paid a high price for a bogus water, and that the offender defrauded both the public and the owner of the trademark.

Leigh was fined $250, in default of the payment of which he would stand committed to the city prison for 100 days.

Over Two Hundred Druggists Fined.

State excise agents for more than a month past have been at work in and about New York getting evidence against druggists who violate the liquor tax law by selling liquor in quantities less than five wine gallons and without a physician's prescription. Recently more than 200 druggists in New York City have received notices from the State Excise Department notifying them that they had violated the conditions of their license and would be required to pay a forfeit of $500.

The Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association held a special meeting on Friday afternoon, April 4, at the New York College of Pharmacy, to consider the State Excise Commissioner's crusade.

There was a large attendance at the meeting, many of the accused druggists being present, and the subject was thoroughly discussed. Much indignation was expressed by those present that comparatively innocent offenders—if the acts complained really constitute an offense—should be punished while the law has been notoriously violated, it was declared, by hotel and saloon keepers. Officials of the association said they had investigated the charges made by the Excise Commissioner against the druggists, and, taking all facts into consideration, had found the charges to be unwarranted and unjust. It was finally decided to fight the issue and the matter was placed in the hands of the association's attorneys.

A fund is being raised, and if the drug gists are sued for the amount of the bonds every case will be fought vigorously.

The Board of Health as Traders.

Petitions which have been circulated among manufacturing pharmacists, druggists, physicians and others, protesting against the system of commercialism which has developed as the result of the manufacture of antitoxins and serums by the New York Board of Health, were presented to Mayor Low Thursday, April 17, and the position of the petitioners explained in detail by Mr. Bartow S. Weeks.

The Mayor promised to give the matter proper consideratiou and to supply the petitioners with full details as to the production and sale of antitoxins and serums by the Board of Health, upon the receipt of which the attorney for the petitioners will submit a brief to the Mayor based thereon, and it is hoped his honor will then take action to stop the unfair and pernicious competition of the Board of Health with regular manufacturers and traders, as it is not believed the citizens desire any department of the city government to engage in manufacture and trade.

Considerable strong opposition has, however, developed by the action of the New York County Medical Association, who recently adopted the following resolution:

"That the New York County Medical Association do most heartily again indorse the work being done by the New York Board of Health in furnishing the medical profession of the city with approved and reliable biological products, and disapprove of any interference with the work. That we again express our confidence in those in charge of the scientific work, and extend to them our support."

The Liebig Extract of Meat Co.'s Suit.

In this suit against J. T. Walker & Co., Judge Hazel in the United States Circuit Court upheld the plaintiff's trade mark and copyrighted label, but in his opinion the words "Liebig's Extract of Meat" can be used by any person manufacturing a preparation of this nature. He also said that anyone has a legal right to advertise that a certain extract other than the one prepared by the Liebig Company is prepared according to the process of Baron Liebig, as he published his formula years ago, and did not regard it as a trade secret.

They Pass the Board Easily.

Graduates of the PRACTICAL DRUGGIST INSTITUTE correspondence course of Pharmacy have never yet failed to pass any of the Examining Boards. We append a few recent examples from different sections:

"I received the diploma and was greatly pleased with it. I shall value it highly, as I regard your course the foundation of my Pharmaceutical education. I have just tried and passed the Massachusetts Board and can truthfully say that my success was due mainly to your course with some advance study. I have been greatly pleased with the PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, and shall always continue to take it, and shall recommend it to others as an up-to-date Pharmaceutical Journal. Hoping to be of service to you, I wish you everlasting success."—E. T. Q. HODGES, Quincy, Mass.

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of my diploma and extend thanks to you for same. I shall always remember PRACTICAL DRUGGIST INSTITUTE kindly, for I passed the Louisiana State Board within nine months after beginning your course, making a general average of 91 $\frac{6}{10}$ per cent. which was far better than several graduates from Tulane University, and I owe all my success to you. Your course has made me independent, and in a very short time. Before I began the study with you I had no knowledge whatever of chemistry or a chemical equation, and very little of Practical Pharmacy. I now feel that I am thoroughly competent to compound Medicines and conduct a Pharmacy. I shall recommend your course to all my friends who wish to pass the Board easily and quickly."—H. H. SAMPLE, Bunkie, La.

"At the recent examination of the State Pharmacy Examining Board of Pennsylvania, two other students of the PRACTICAL DRUGGIST INSTITUTE and I were successful. I found that the course was a great aid in the examination. More than two-thirds of the applicants failed. I will recommend this course to my friends."—LEONARD A. WEAVER, 1510 Center ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sprague Apparatus Co Sold Out.

All the property belonging to the Sprague Apparatus Co., New York, was sold at auction April 22d, at the direction of Bertram L. Webster, a signee.

John Reynders & Co. Assign.

John Reynders & Co. Corporation, dealers in surgical instruments and opticians at 303 Fourth ave., New York, have made an assignment to William A. Kirchhoff. At the office of James M. Hunt, the attorney, it was said that the assignment was caused by the wearing away of the business. The liabilities are estimated at $10,000 and assets $10,000. They did not believe in or practice advertising.

Suit Against John Wanamaker.

A warrant was issued April 12th, for the arrest of John Wanamaker, on a charge made by the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board of Pennsylvania, that he sold poison contrary to the Act of Assembly of May 4th, 1887. The complainant states that on April 8th, he purchased an ounce of bichloride of mercury, that no entry was made of the sale and that it was not properly labeled. The sale was made in the photographic department. Local druggists condemn the step, and many ridicule the idea that sales of poisons used in the trades and arts can be stopped by the State Board of Pharmacy.

Weeks & Potter Liquidate.

This old Boston drug house will be a matter of history in the drug trade soon. Owing to the increase in detail and the fact that their capital and time can be used to better advantage, they have decided to liquidate. They purpose offering their stock at bargain prices to their customers, after which the balance will be taken in hand by the Raymond Syndicate, who have taken over the unexpired lease for their premises. The old firm of Weeks & Potter is to go totally out of existence, as the senior and junior surviving members of the firm positively decline to allow their name to be continued under the guidance of other parties.

N. Y. C. P. Examinations.

The seventy-second annual commencement of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York was held Thursday evening, April 24, at which the prizes won at the recent examinations were awarded as follows: First prize, gold medal, Nathan A. Porter, Tarboro, N. C.; second prize, silver medal, Mary E. Doyle, Constableville, N. Y.; third prize, bronze medal, George F. Tempel, Newark, N. J. The faculty post-graduate prize, a compound microscope, was awarded to Dr. Anton Vorisek, New York. The special $100 prizes were awarded to Thomas W. Hillier, New York, Practical Pharmacy; Edward Norden, Brooklyn, N. Y., Analytical Chemisty; Anna Krepela, New York, Materia Medica and Pharmacology. One hundred and nineteen graduated and fifteen took the Ph. D. degree.

Pharmacy Law for Maryland

After years of hard work, Maryland has at last secured a Pharmacy Law. A bill introduced at the beginning of the present session of the General Assembly passed the Senate recently. While scarcely a model law, it is a beginning which has only been secured after twenty years persistent effort.

The Witch-Hazel Combine.

It has again been reported that a $3,000,000 combine is about to be formed in the witch-hazel trade. Fifteen concerns are said to be interested in the movement, including E. A. Dickinson, Gould & Co., and the Hughes Distilling Company. It is said that one motive of the proposed combine is to drive inferior goods from the market.

Plant of Southern Pharmacal Co. Sold.

The plant of the Southern Pharmacal & Chemical Co. has been sold to W. E. Turner and J. T. Baldwin, of St. Louis, for $20,000, $14,000 of this amount being in cash. This company was organized about two years ago by retail druggists of Louisville. It started with $50,000 stock and from the first had little difficulty in securing orders. It had the entire south to draw from, and at first it was believed that the investment of the druggists would prove a good one. The stockholders found they were selling enough goods, but all the sales were on time, and the failure to realize made the investment unprofitable. The plant was closed last October. The new owners will start manufacturing shortly and are confident that they will be successful.

A New Postal Currency.

A unique feature in congressional legislation this winter is presented in the promotion of a postal currency, which provides for printing the one, two and five dollar bills in the future with blank spaces on the face. These bills, of course, pass from hand to hand before the blanks are filled. When it is desired to send one in the mails the blanks are filled in with the name of the payee, his city and state, a 2-cent postage stamp is placed in another blank space and canceled with the initials of the sender in ink, the name of the sender is signed on the back, and, presto! his money has suddenly ceased to exist as currency and has been transformed into a check on the United States government, having all the safety of any bank check, and ready for inclosure in his letter. When the payee receives this check he treats it just as he would any other check—indorses it, goes to the nearest bank or post office and deposits it or has it cashed.

The paid check finally reaches the Treasury Department, when it is replaced by a new one with the spaces unfilled.

The bill also provides for the issue of $75,000,000 of fractional currency, with blank spaces similar to the larger denominations, in place of an equal amount of money of larger denominations, presumably twenty and fifty-dollar bills. The provision under the new system for a continual reissue insures clean money both in the fractional currency and in the larger bills. The government fee on the five, ten, fifteen, twenty-five and fifty-cent pieces is to be one cent each.

This excellent idea originated with and is being worked up by Mr. C W. Post, of the Postum Cereal Co., with the assistance of his many friends. It will be of great advantage to all advertisers if this measure goes through.

Grateful Patients.

The Philadelphia Medical Journal in commenting on this subject, says that these citizens deservedly form a class by themselves, and they are frequently spoken of affectionately as G. Ps. We are sure that everything concerning them is of interest to the profession—especially their manner of making their wills and of giving gifts. That they do not always give with the best judgment, however, is forcibly proven by a recent English case.

An old lady (who was in every sense a G. P. in capitals) gave her doctor $4,000 in various sums, simply as a kindly expression of her appreciation and gratitude. The doctor, as the records show, accepted the gifts in the spirit in which they were made. After the old lady's death her unfeeling executors brought suit to recover this money, and, to our mortification be it told, succeeded.

According to the British Medical Journal, the learned judge held that "the relation of patient and physician is a confidential relationship, and where it exists, as it did in this case, the donor must have had competent and independent advice before a gift can be supported. There is no exception to this rule." The physician was not accused of having used undue influence in obtaining this large sum of money, but he had merely omitted to call in some of the neighbors or forty second cousins as an advisory committee. How willingly and cheerfully this old lady's lawyer and relatives would have advised her to give her doctor four thousand dollars for nothing, can readily be imagined.

The case is of interest to gift-hunting doctors, and to doctors who pride themselves on their G. Ps. It would perhaps require a stiff command of one's self to decline a trifling gift of four thousand dollars from an overgrateful old lady, but before pocketing the money it would be well to secure for her guidance the advice of the house-maid or the butler.

Indian Territory Pharmacal Association.

The eighth annual meeting of this association will be held at Checotah, May 22 to 24 inclusive. Several matters of importance in regard to legislation will be brought up. Many papers will be read and subjects of interest to the profession discussed. A large attendance is expected.

The Oakley Company Fails.

The Oakley Soap and Perfumery Company, 43 Leonard street, New York, made an assignment April 1st, to John A. Oakley without preference. The liabilities are $30,000, and assets about the same.

Palmetto Chemical Company Fails.

Deputy Sheriff Rinn has taken charge of the place of business of the Palmetto Chemical Company, at 320 and 322 Pearl st., New York, on an execution for $1,567 in favor of the Hempstead Bank of Hempstead, L. I. The company was incorporated on Feb. 19, 1901, with a capital stock of $50,000, of which, it is said, $17,500 has been paid in.

Law Against Samples.

The free sample in medicine is likely to soon receive a rude check in the District of Columbia. The commissioners have decided to put a stop to the distribution of such samples to the public in that region. A fine of not less than $5 is the penalty. No medicinal or toxic substances must be left in or upon any premises without the consent of the owner or occupant. This seems to be a wise provision, and one that should be adopted by other communities. The habit of leaving advertising samples of medicinally active agents promiscuously around is a dangerous one. Children are apt to get hold of them and accidents occur by their use in too large doses. Many of the samples contain agents, such as acetanilid, capable of great mischief.

Practical Druggist Course.

No books or any extra expense of any kind are required in this very popular course. It is the easiest, cheapest and best. Sample lectures free. See Prospectus in another column.

How to Catch Substituters.

A considerable commotion has just been made by a large manufacturing house accusing one of the oldest and best known drug houses in this city, of substituting a home made and inferior product when their preparation was prescribed.

Sufficient evidence was secured to justify an officer in going to the drug store and seizing the bottle of counterfeit preparation, which he had sealed up as evidence for the coming trial.

It is an interesting point in this connection, that the evidence was probably given out by a clerk, and that there is a growing disposition among proprietors to pay a large reward to drug clerks who will furnish evidence of criminal substitution.

It is also very strange and inexplicable, how an old-established and rich house, could resort to a criminal practice of this kind, merely to save about two cents on a prescription. With their reputation, they could easily have charged five or ten cents extra, if they merely wished to increase their profits, and the public would have been just as well satisfied.

Recent Deaths.

Wm. Karrman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. Coverdale, Brooklyn, N. Y.
James W. Bryan, Indianapolis, Ind.
C. H. Hickson, Oakland City, Ind.
Alfred Goff, Bridgton, N. J
Wm. H. Underhill, Haverhill, Mass.
Wm. H. Laubach, Catasauqua, Pa.
Alice L. Summers, Friday Harb., Wash.
Chas. Mossmeyer, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Wm. Boynton Fisher, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph Toplis, Germantown, Pa.
A. H. Porter, Chicago, Ills.
Dr. Henry L. Linn, Butler, Pa.
W. R. Cole, Detroit, Mich.
Chas. W. Griffin, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Geo. F. Umland, St. Paul, Minn.
David Magee May, Bloomfield, N. J.
Daniel Wuller, Butler, Pa.
Alexis Robert, Montreal, Que.
Simon Snyder, Waterloo, Ont.
Horace Stanley, Beverley, Mass.
H. M. Dean, Niles, N. Y.
James J. Donovan, Detroit, Mich.
E. S. Elliott, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Alb't C. Schumacher, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Geo. F. Wild, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Dr. Wm. H. Keyer, Bay City, Mich.
Geo. W. Sipe, Carlisle, Pa.

Henry B. Platt.

We present herewith an excellent portrait of the late Henry Barnes Platt, an

account of whose sudden death appeared in last month's issue.

Henry M. Fuller Dies.

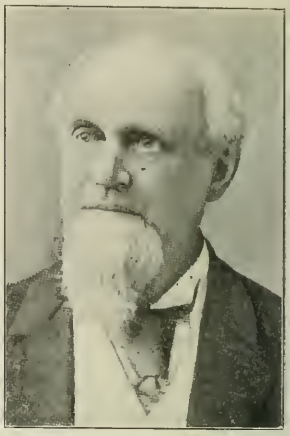
Mr. Fuller was the son of O. F. Fuller, of the Fuller & Fuller Co. He had been in poor health lately, was 41 years old and a bachelor.

Frederick Washington Troemner.

Frederick W. Troemner, who for many years was a member of the firm of Henry Troemner, died of heart disease, April 3, at his home in Germantown, Philadelphia. Mr. Troemner was born in 1843, and at the age of 21 years entered his father's business. Since his father's death in 1873, Mr. Troemner and his two brothers, John I. and Chas. E. Troemner, have continued the business under the old name.

A. B. Merriam.

Andrew Merriam, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, died at Charles City, Ia., March 26th. Mr. Merriam was born in Salem, N. Y., in



1826. He went west when a young man and in 1865, on the death of Mr. Scanlon, one of the firm of Edward Scanlon & Co., of Cincinnati, he purchased the business, when the firm of A. B. Merriam & Co. was established. He disposed of his interest in 1876 and became a resident of Minneapolis. It was during his business career in Cincinnati that the Western Wholesale Druggists Association was organized at Indianapolis in 1876. He was elected its first secretary and has been continuously re-elected.

Thomas Leeming.

Thos. Leeming, of Brooklyn, N. Y., head of the firm of Thos. Leeming & Co., died on Monday, March 31, at Lakehurst, N. J., at the age of 65 years.

Mr. Leeming has for the past twenty-five years been well known to the wholesale drug and grocery trades, as the agent for the United States and Canada of the Swiss house of Henri Nestle and other important foreign accounts.

Bowles Colgate.

Bowles Colgate, the soap manufacturer, died April 21, at his residence at Lakewood, N. J. Mr. Colgate was fifty-six years of age. He entered the employ of his father, Charles Colgate, as soon as he had completed his education, and at the former's death became head of the firm. He retired from active business about a year ago, and leaves a widow and two children.

Boards of Pharmacy Meetings.

Applicants should write the secretaries in advance for blanks, regulations, dates, etc. A full list of the secretaries is given in another column, and will be repeated from time to time. Mention PRACTICAL DRUGGIST when writing.

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most Formulas published are at best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

ORIGINAL VETERINARY FORMULAS

BY J. W.

Colic in Horses.

More deaths come from this disorder than any other. The usual treatment in man is to first relieve the pain and then remove the cause. In acute attacks in horses this method should be reversed especially in flatulent colic. When an animal is attacked by colic in hot weather it often happens that death ensues from strangulation in less than an hour. In these cases the following treatment has been found most effective. Whereas the mortality is usually 40%, it may be reduced to less than 5%. In the writer's experience he has not seen a death where the animal could swallow.

Ac. salicylic ..... 1 oz.

Make one powder.

Ammon. carb..... 6 drs.

Make one powder.

Mix salicylic acid in a long-necked quart bottle about two-thirds full of water. Add powdered carbonate ammonia, shake and give while effervescing. Repeat in half an hour if necessary. This immediately stops all fermentation and causes belching of wind. Next give

Fld. ext. cannabis indica ... 2 ozs.
Alcohol..... 2 ozs.

One half ounce on the tongue every fifteen to thirty minutes until pain is relieved when symptoms have abated give a drench of

Soda bicarb..... 4 ozs.
Raw linseed oil ..... 24 ozs.

To be followed later by hot bran wash. Cannabis indica is one of the most useful drugs in veterinary science, but only a reliable make should be used, preferably assayed or physiologically tested.

It is not in the druggist's province to usurp the place of the veterinary, but in a case where half an hours delay might mean the loss of a valuable animal he is justified in acting.

Condition Powder.

Powd. gentian..... 4 ozs.
Powd. cinchona..... 4 ozs.
Powd. nux vomica ..... 1 oz.
Powd. saltpetre..... 4 ozs.

In one package. Sell for 50 cents.

Tablespoonful once a day in feed. For horsemen who want a good powder and do not mind paying for it.

Absorbing Liniment.

Red iodide mercury..... 2 drs.
Potassium iodide..... 3 drs.
Alcohol..... 8 ozs.
Water ..... 8 ozs.

Color if desired. Put up in 8 or 10 oz. panels. Sell for 75 cents.

Apply once daily. Be careful not to blister.

This is practically the formula of the much advertised liniments which sell for double.

Healing Powder.

Slaked lime..... 2 lbs.
Carbolic acid..... 1 oz.
Salicylic acid ..... 2 ozs.
Boric acid ..... 8 ozs.
Powd. charcoal ..... 8 ozs.

Freshly slake the lime and pass through sieve. Incorporate the carbolic acid with the charcoal and boric acid, then add the salicylic acid and lastly the lime, and sift.

Put up in 4-oz. tin boxes. Sell for 25 cents. Directions: Wash sores with castile soap and apply powder. When necessary mix with vaseline.

Liniment.

Sweet oil ..... 2 pts.
Ammonia water ..... 14 ozs.
Turpentine ..... 1 pt.
Spike oil..... 2 ozs.

Put up in 8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles; sell for 25c. and 50c.

Condition Powder.

Sulphur..... 2 lbs.
Sulphate, iron dried..... 2 lbs.
Saltpetre ..... 1 lb.
Gentian..... 2 lbs.
Black antimony ..... ½ lb.
Ginger..... ½ lb.
P. nux vomica ..... 1 lb.
Willow charcoal..... ½ lb.
Oil cake ..... 5 lbs.

Put up in 1 lb. packages; sell for 25c.

Directions: Two teaspoonfuls in feed night and morning.

Physic Ball.

Aloes..... 6 drs.
Ginger ..... 2 drs.
Calomel ..... 1 dr.
Honey, q. s.

To make into a bolus.

Fever Mixture.

Liq. ammon. acet..... 12 ozs.
Spts. aeth. nit ..... 4 ozs.
Tr. aconite..... 1 dr.

4 ozs. every hour in pint of water.

Drench for Cow.

Epsom salts ..... 12 ozs.
P. ginger..... 2 drs.
P. gent..... 2 drs.
P. nux vom..... 1 dr.

For one dose: Dissolve in one quart hot water. Give when cool.

FOUNTAIN SYRUPS.

Pepto Malt Syrup.

Malt extract ..... 8 ozs.
Essence pepsin ..... 2 ozs.
Essence cinnnamon..... 1 dr.
Orange flower water ..... 1 oz.
Raspberry syrup..... 8 ozs.
Orange syrup, to make..... 2 pts.

Serve in an 8-ounce glass.

Malt Sarsaparilla.

Extract malt..... 12 ozs.
Comp. tincture gentian.... 2 drs.
Orange syrup..... 4 ozs.
Sarsaparilla syrup, to make 2 pts.

Cherry Malt Tonic.

Malt extract ..... 8 ozs.
Tincture celery seed ..... 2 drs.
Orange syrup..... 4 ozs.
Comp. tincture gentian..... 1 dr.
Lemon syrup, to make ..... 2 pts.

Mix and serve one ounce in an 8-ounce mineral glass, with or without phosphate.

Kopje Defender.

Ginger syrup ..... 4 drs.
Lemon syrup ..... 4 drs.
Lemon juice..... 1 dr.
Aromatic tincture.... ....20 dps.

Carbonated water, coarse stream enough to fill two-thirds of a 12-ounce glass.

Add a teaspoonful of powdered sugar and stir with a spoon.

Crushed Strawberry.

Select ripe strawberries, stemmed and washed, 1 quart; powdered sugar, 1½ pounds. Put in a glass bowl and stir well together. If the fruit is fully ripe, a heavy syrup will soon form on which the berries will float. In ladling out, dip the ladle into this syrup and draw up through the fruit. Half an ounce to an ounce of this syrup as a "topping" to ice cream soda is sufficient.

Crushed Pineapple.

Select pineapples, fully ripe, 1 pound, powdered sugar, 1 pound. Pare the fruit and slice it crosswise one quarter inch thick. Cut the slices in cubes, avoiding the core. Put these in a glass bowl, add the sugar and stir well together. Use with ice cream soda.

Crescent Sherbet.

Pineapple syrup ..... 1 pt.
Orange syrup..... 1 pt.
Vanilla syrup..... ¾ pt.
Sherry wine ..... 4 ozs.

New Century.

Raspberry syrup..... 3 pts.
Red currant syrup ..... 2 pts.
Madeira wine..... 2 pts.
Lemon syrup ..... 1 pt.

Rapid Transit.

Tea syrup ..... 1 pt.
Vanilla syrup ..... 8 ozs.
Solution acid phosphate.... ½ oz.
Foam extract..... ½ oz.
Simple syrup ..... 3 pts.

Color with caramel.

Constitution Breezes.

Shaved ice ..... ½ glassful.
Sol. acid phosphate .. 1 dr.
Comp. tr. cardamom. ½ dr.
Vanilla syrup..... 1½ ozs.
Plain soda..... 8 ozs.

Stir, strain and serve with straws.

Independence Tonic.

Coffee syrup..... 8 ozs.
Elixir coca..... 4 ozs.
Tincture cinchona..... 2 ozs.
Madeira wine..... 2 ozs.
Raspberry syrup..... 16 ozs.

Monte Cristo Cordial.

Wine coca ..... 2 ozs.
Wine kola ..... 6 ozs.
Cognac ..... 6 ozs.
Vanilla syrup..... 6 ozs.
Essence rose..... ½ oz.
Essence cinnamon ..... ¼ oz.
Simple syrup to..... ½ gal.

Wild Strawberry.

Strawberry syrup .....16 ozs.
Almond essence ..... 2 drs.
Cherry juice..... 8 ozs.
Diluted phosphoric acid ... 1 oz
Syrup, enough to make....32 ozs.

World's Wonder.

Grape juice .....1 pt.
Strawberry juice.....1 pt.
Sugar ....3 lbs.

Mix, dissolve by the aid of heat, strain, and when cool, add:

Wine kola .....4 ozs.
Dilute phosphoric acid .....2 ozs.
Simple syrup .....4 pts.

Mix thoroughly, then add

Soda foam...about 1 oz. (or q. s.)

Unfermented Grape Juice.

Serve in a small straight champagne glass (four-ounce size). Put a spoonful of crushed ice in the glass and fill up with ice cold grape juice.—Era.

Artificial Mineral Waters.

The following have been recommended as affording suitable artificial mineral waters for charging in fountains:

VICHY.

Sodium carbonate .....4250 grs.
Sodium chloride ..... 110 grs.
Potassium chloride..... 140 grs.
Sodium bromide ..... 10 grs.
Lithium carbonate..... 10 grs.
Calcium chloride..... 725 grs.
Magnesium chloride..... 300 grs.
Water ..... 10 gal.

HUNYADI.

Magnesium sulphate ..41,200 grs.
Sodium sulphate .....41,600 grs.
Potassium sulphate.... 220 grs.
Sodium chloride..... 3135 grs.
Sodium bicarbonate . . 1250 grs.
Water ..... 10 gal.

LITHIA.

Lithium carbonate..... 120 grs.
Sodium bicarbonate ....1100 grs.
Carbonated water..... 10 gal.

For "still" lithia water, substitute lithium citrate for the carbonate in the above formula:

HIGH ROCK.

Sodium carbonate .....4480 grs.
Potassium sulphate ..... 15 grs.
Sodium chloride .....2270 grs.
Potassium chloride..... 85 grs.
Sodium bromide .... 10 grs.
Calcium chloride.....1020 grs.
Magnesium chloride..... 50 grs.
Iron chloride..... 15 grs.
Water ..... 10 gal.

DEEP ROCK.

Sodium chloride .....1500 grs.
Potassium chloride.....1500 grs.
Sodium silicate .....1460 grs.
Sodium carbonate..... 520 grs.
Magnesium chloride .... 100 grs.
Calcium chloride..... 200 grs.
Hydrochloric acid..... 260 grs.
Water .... 10 gal.

—Merck's Rep.

Ingrowing Toe Nail.

Sol. plumbi subacetatis . 16 Gms.
Tinct. opii ..... 20 Gms.
Aquæ, q. s ad .....256 Gms.

Mix. Sig.: Apply on lint to reduce the inflammation and ease the pain.

Hair Renewers and Preservatives.

1. Bay rum..... 1 pt.
Alcohol ..... 8 ozs.
Castor oil.....4 drs.
Ammonium carbonate.....2 drs.
Tincture cantharides.....4 drs.

2. Quinine sulphate .....20 grs.
Powdered borax.....30 grs.
Ammonia water..... 2 drs.
Tinct. cinchona comp ..... 4 drs.
Bay rum, to make..... 4 ozs.

3. Quinine sulphate ....20 grs.
Tincture jaborandi..... 1 oz.
Glycerin ..... 1 oz.
Cologne water ..... 2 ozs.
Bay rum..... 2 ozs.
Rose water ..... 11 ozs.

Dissolve the quinine in the rose water with the aid of 20 drops of diluted sulphuric acid, and add the glycerin. Mix the tincture, cologne and bay rum, and add the rose-water mixture.

4. Quinine hydrochlorate. 15 Gms.
Tartaric acid ..... 8 Gms.
Fld. ext. pilocarpus.... 50 Cc.
Tincture cantharides .. 100 Cc.
Glycerin ..... 300 Cc.
Triple ext. Jockey Club 100 Cc.
Alcohol .....1500 Cc.

Mix and set aside for a few days, then filter.

5. Quinine sulphate .....15 grs.
Borax ..... 1 dr.
Cologne .... 2 ozs.
Tincture cantharides..... 3 ozs.
Ammonia water ..... 1 dr.
Glycerin..... ..... 3 ozs.
Alcohol..... 6 ozs.
Distilled water, to make...16 ozs.
Tincture cudbear, to color.

6. Quinine sulphate.....25 grs.
Tincture cantharides... .. 2 drs.
Bay rum.....10 ozs.
Glycerin..... .... 4 ozs.
Rose oil ..... 2 dps.
Neroli oil..... 5 dps.
Diluted sulphuric acid, sufficient.
Tincture cudbear, to color

Root Beer Extract.

1. Fl. ext. sarsaparilla.....1 pt.
Fl. ext. calamus.....2 ozs.
Sassafras oil .....4 drs.
Wintergreen oil.....1 dr.
Anise oil.....1 dr.
Alcohol.....1 pt.
Sugar color .....2 pts.
Syrup, to make .....1 gal.

2. Essence sassafras .....2 ozs.
Essence wintergreen.....2 ozs.
Fl. extract ginger.....2 drs.
Syrup .....1 gal.
Caramel, sufficient to color.

The quantities above given are presumed to be sufficient for a 10-gallon fountain. This may, however, be readily ascertained by a trial or two.—Merck's Report.

Yellow Paste Sheep Dip.

Yellow arsenious sulphide. 3 parts.
Dried sodium carbonate..3 parts.
Sulphur .....1 part.
Soft soap .....3 parts.

Make into a paste. From 2 to 3 lbs. of the paste is first dissolved in a few gallons of boiling water, and then more water added to make 30 gals.—a quantity which suffices to dip twenty-five to thirty sheep. —Chem. & Drug.

Quinine and Iron Tonic.

Quininæ sulph.....1½ drs.
Ac. nitric. dil ..... 2 drs.
Tr. ferri perchlor .....1½ ozs.
Glycerini ..... 1 oz.
Aq. chloroformi ad..... 20 ozs.

M. Dose: Two teaspoonsful in a wineglassful of water thrice daily.—Chem. & Drug.

Itch.

Menthol .....40 grs.
Ichthyol..... 4 drs.
Calcium sulphide ... . 1 dr.
Sulphur .... 6 drs.
Lanolin, aa
Olive oil, q. s. ad .....3 to 4 ozs.

Mix. Sig.: Apply as required.—C. E. Boynton, in Med. Summary.

Almond Paste for the Hands.

Blanched almonds .....1½ lbs.
Rice powder..... 4 ozs.
Orris powder ..... 6 ozs.
Spermaceti ..... ½ oz.
Almond oil ..... 2 ozs.
White soft soap ..... 2 ozs.
Essential almond oil..... 1 dr.
Bergamot oil..... 3 drs.
Otto of rose..... ½ dr.

Beat the almonds to a paste, add the spermaceti, oil of almonds and soap previously melted, then the powders and perfumes. The mass to be beaten till quite smooth, and the consistency adjusted by adding more powders or glycerin.—Chem. & Drug.

Violet Hectograph Ink.

Methyl-violet .....2 drs.
Spirit .....2 drs.
Water.....6 drs.
—Chem. & Drug.

Sunburn Remedies.

1. Zinc sulphocarbolate ..... 1 part.
Glycerin.....20 parts.
Rose water .....70 parts.
Alcohol (90%) ..... 8 parts.
Cologne water ..... 1 part.
Spirit camphor..... 1 part.

2. Borax ..... 4 parts.
Potassium chlorate..... 2 parts.
Glycerin.....10 parts.
Alcohol..... 4 parts.
Rose water to make ....90 parts.

3. Citric acid..... 2 drs.
Ferrous sulphate (cryst) ...18 grs.
Camphor ..... 2 grs.
Elder flower water ..... 3 ozs.

4. Potassium carbonate .... 3 parts.
Sodium chloride..... 2 parts.
Orange flower water ....15 parts.
Rose water .....65 parts.

5. Boroglycerin (50%).....1 part.
Ichthyol.....1 part.
Cold cream .....9 parts.

6. Sodium bicarbonate.....1 part.
Cold cream .....7 parts.

7. Ichthyol.....1 dr.
Expressed almond oil .....2 drs.
Lanum .....6 drs.
Cold cream .....6 drs.

Apply thrice daily.—Merck's Report.

Egg Powder.

Tartaric acid .....16 ozs.
Sodium bicarbonate.....20 ozs.
Powdered turmeric ..... 6 drs.
Ground rice..... 3 lbs.

Azo orange is sometimes used in place of turmeric.

Blackboard Paint.

Shellac	4 ozs.
Lampblack	2 ozs.
Emery powder	1 oz.
Ultramarine	1 oz.
Spirit	2 pts.

Dissolve the shellac in the spirit; place the lampblack, emery and ultramarine on a cheese-cloth strainer, pour on part of the shellac solution, stirring occasionally, gradually adding the rest of the solution, until all the powders have passed through the strainer.—Chem. & Drug.

Sloe Gin.

1. Sloes 3 lbs.
   Gin 3 pts.
   Sugar 4 lbs.

The proportion of sugar can be varied, but some ought to be used.

2. Gin 1 gal.
   Sloes 3 qts.
   Bitter almonds ½ oz.
   Sugar 2½ or 3 lbs.

Put into a stone jar, cork well, shake twice a week for three months, strain and bottle—Chem. & Drug.

Rat Poison.

Powdered cantharides	40.0 Gms.
Powdered malt	450.0 Gms.
Musk	0.06 Gms.
Oil rhodium	6 dps.
Oil caraway	6 dps.
Brown sugar	60.0 Gms.

Make into a paste.

For Falling Hair.

Tinct. cantharides	1 0 Gm.
Spirit mustard	5 0 Gms.
Alcohol	50.0 Gms.
Lavender oil	0.25 Gms.
Bitter almond oil	0.25 Gms.
Rose oil	0.25 Gms.
Orange flower oil	0.25 Gms.

Rub a little into the scalp twice daily.

For Mosquito Bites.

M. Manquet recommends the following application to be applied to the face, upon tender surfaces, and in cases of very young children:

Formalin, 40% sol. formaldehyde	20 Gms.
Alcoholis	40 Gms.
Aquæ	40 Gms.

Mix. Sig: Apply locally lightly without reaching the smarting point and thus avoid caustic action.

To Relieve Burns.

The following containing hydrogen peroxid is recommended as an application for burns of the first or second degree:

1. Hydrogenii peroxidi ½ oz.
   Adipis lanæ 1 oz.
   Ol. rosæ 2 dps.

M. Sig. Apply locally.—Jour. A. M. A.

Dr. Heloin gives the following:

2. Sodium naphtholate 4½ grs.
   Ess. geranium 6 dps.
   Ess. origanum, true 6 dps.
   Ess. verbena 6 dps.
   Ess. thyme 6 dps.
   White petrolatum 3 ozs.

M. Pour into wide-mouthed containers. This unguent, while antiseptic, is non-irritant, and is well adapted for extensive skin wounds, as of burns.—Bull. des Sci.

Pile Ointment.

Ext. hamamelidis liq	1 oz.
Liq. hamamelidis	1 oz.
Adipis lanæ	6 ozs.
Ung. camphoræ	3 ozs.

Put up in collapsible tubes —Chem. & Drug.

Horse Colic and Inflammation Draught.

Ether rect	½ oz.
Tr. opii	6 drs.
Spt. ammon. arom	1 oz.
Tr. asafetidæ	½ oz.
Ol. lini ad	½ pt.

Give at one dose, and repeat in an hour if necessary.

Horse Cough Powders.

Pulv. camphoræ	3 drs.
Potass. chlorat	1½ ozs.
Pulv. fol. belladon	1½ ozs.
Pulv. anisi	2 ozs.

Divide into twelve powders. Give one twice a day in the food.—Chem. & Drug.

Ginger Puff.

Ginger syrup	1 oz.
Lemon syrup	½ oz.
Cream syrup	½ oz.
Whipped cream	1 spoonful.

Half-fill a 12-ounce glass with carbonated water, using coarse and fine streams, and then fill with ginger ale on draught.

Fruit Chocolate.

Make a syrup as follows:

Strawberry syrup	10 ozs.
Vanilla syrup	10 ozs.
Raspberry syrup	8 ozs.
Chocolate syrup	4 ozs.

In serving draw two fluid ounces of this syrup into a 12-ounce glass, add one or two fluid ounces of cream, nearly fill the glass with the coarse stream of carbonated water, then top off with the fine stream.

Mint and Milk.

Mint syrup	1½ ozs.
Angostura bitters	½ dr.
Milk	3 ozs.

Carbonated water (coarse stream) enough to fill eight-ounce glass. Serve "solid."

Frosted Chocolate Ice Cream Soda.

Put the proper amount of chocolate syrup into the glass. Then run in enough carbonated water to half fill the glass. Next put in a lump of vanilla ice cream the size of an egg. Then draw on the fine stream of carbonated water, and top off the whole with a tall, foaming billow of whipped cream.

White Liniment.

Ol. terebinth	4 ozs.
Camphor	½ oz
Ol. adipis	1½ ozs.
Liq. ammoniæ	½ oz.
Sapo. mollis	½ oz.
Ol. origani	2 drs.
Aq. destillatæ	2 ozs.

Shake the lard oil and ammonia together till a thin cream results, and place aside. Mix the soap with the water till homogeneous, and add to it with constant trituration, the turpentine in which the camphor has been dissolved. When the emulsion is formed, mix in the ammonia mixture previously formed, and add the oil of thyme.—Chem. & Drug.

Magnesian Lemonade Powders.

Fine white sugar	2 lbs.
Magnesium carbonate	6 ozs.
Citric acid	4 ozs.
Ess. lemon	2 drs.

Rub the essence into the dry ingredients, work well together, sift, and bottle.

Magnesian Orgeat Powder.

Fine sugar	1 lb.
Carbonate magnesia	3 ozs.
Citric acid	1 oz.
Oil bitter almonds	3 dps.
Vanilla flavoring	q. s.

Thoroughly amalgamate the dry ingredients. Rub in the oil of almonds and sufficient essence of vanilla to give a slight flavor. Work all well together, sift and bottle.

Raspberryade Powder.

Fine sugar	2 lbs.
Carbonate soda	2 ozs.
Tartaric acid	2 ozs.
Essence raspberry	4 drs.
Carmine coloring	q. s.

Rub the essence well into the sugar, and mix this with the soda and acid. Then work in sufficient liquid carmine to make the powder pale red, sift through a fine sieve, and pack in air-tight bottles.

Ambrosia Powder.

Fine sugar	2 lbs.
Carbonate soda	12 drs.
Citric acid	10 drs.
Essence ambrosia	20 dps.

Amalgamate the whole of the above, and afterwards sift and bottle in the usual manner.

Noyeau Powder.

Fine sugar	2 lbs.
Carbonate soda	12 drs.
Tartaric acid	10 drs.
Essence noyeau	6 dps.

After the dry ingredients have been mixed, and the essence rubbed into them, sift, and bottle the powder.

Lemon Sherbet.

Fine sugar	9 lbs.
Tartaric acid	40 ozs.
Carbonate soda	36 ozs.
Oil lemon	2 drs.

Having thoroughly mixed the dry ingredients, add the lemon, rubbing it well in between the hands; then sift the whole thrice through a fine sieve, and cork down tight.

As oil of lemon is used in this receipt, the blending must be quite perfect, or when the powder is put in water the oil of lemon will float.

Any other flavoring may be substituted for lemon, and the sherbet named accordingly.

Cream Soda Powder.

Fine sugar	30 parts.
Tartaric acid	7 parts.
Carbonate soda	6 parts.
Finely powd. gum arabic	1 part.
Vanilla flavoring	q. s.

Proceed exactly as for best lemon sherbet.

Kidney Remedy.

1. Chicory root ....9 ozs.
Couch grass .....2 ozs.
Red clover .....1 oz.
Dulcamara ..... 2 ozs.
Dry carefully and powder all together.

2. Hepatica ..... 1 oz.
Hydrangea .... 1 oz.
Scoparius..... 1 oz.
Apocynum cannabinum ... 1 oz.
Triticum ..... 1 oz.
Hot water, sufficient make. 10 ozs.
Potassium nitrate.....230 grs.
Alcohol..... 3 ozs.
Dextrin syrup..... 3 ozs.

Fluid extracts may be substituted for the crude drugs, in which case the alcohol in the above formula is omitted, and the proportion of water reduced to 5 ounces, instead of 10, as above, the remaining ingredients being left the same.

3. Fluid extract buchu..... 3 ozs.
Fluid extract dandelion ... 2 ozs.
Potassium acetate..... 3 ozs.
Fluid ext. juniper berries.. 2 ozs.
Fluid extract pareira..... 2 ozs.
Fluid extract stone root ... 2 ozs.
Simple elixir, to make.....32 ozs.

Migraine.

Dr. Joseph Grindon, of St. Louis, recommends Rachford's formula, which is:

Sodii sulphatis..... 8.00
Sodii phosphatis ..... 2.00.
Sodii salicylatis (from wintergreen)..... 0 65.
Tincturæ nucis vomicæ .... 0.20.
Aquæ destillatæ, ad.....120.00.

M. Sig.: Take each morning before breakfast. The dose is to be regulated by the cathartic effect. Active purgation is not desired.—St. Louis Med. Rev.

Bug Poisons.

1. Mercuric chloride.....1 oz.
Ammonium chloride .....1 oz.
Water ....1 gal.
Label this: Poison! Put into crevices and cracks where the bugs hide.

2. Benzin ..... 1 pt.
Mercuric chloride .....10 grs.
Alkanet root, to color.
Label: Bedbug Poison! Do not get near flame.

Seasickness.

Codeine, one-quarter grain, in an effervescing mixture, is useful in vomiting from any cause. The following mixture has given good results in seasickness:

Menthol .....1½ grs.
Cocainæ..... 2 grs.
Syr. simp..... 1 oz.
Spt. vini rect ..... 2 ozs.
Mix. One teaspoonful to be taken every half hour.

Among the remedies for seasickness suggested by correspondents of the British Medical Journal are hypodermic injections of strychnine and atropine. Dr. Percy McDougall from an experience of fifty cases believes the method will always give relief, if not cure. An injection of $\frac{1}{60}$ gr. strychnine sulphate and $\frac{1}{150}$ gr. atropine sulphate should be given at the first onset of discomfort or even just before embarking. In some cases the strychnine may be increased to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. with benefit, and the injection may be repeated every 12 hours or less. The same drugs in the same doses may be taken by the mouth, but are less efficient. Another medical man mentions a case where two minim doses of ipecacuanha wine every hour worked wonders.—Chem. & Drug.

Toilet Preparations.

While absorbent powders and toilet waters are in request all the year around, there is more need of the former in the warmer part of the year than in cool weather, and toilet waters proper come within the latter category. And the pharmacist should now keep himself well provided with both.

By toilet water proper we mean perfumed liquids designed more especially as refreshing applications to the person—accessories to the bath and to the operations of the barber. They are used sparingly on the handkerchief also but should not be of so persistent a character as the "extracts" commonly used for that purpose, as they would then be unsuitable as lotions.

We may remark in passing that much confusion exists in the public mind as to the nature of the leading perfume of this class, namely, cologne water This latter term has from bad usage come to be considered by those not familiar with its history to mean any or all the liquid perfumes in existence. We hear of such absurdities as jockey club cologne, white rose cologne, etc., while the leading characteristic of the cologne water which may be considered of the original type is the odor of orange flowers as obtained by distillation, the product being known as oil of neroli. This is modified by oils obtained from other members of the citrus family.

A most excellent cologne of this kind is produced by the following formula, which was originally published by Piesse:

COLOGNE WATER NO. 1.

Neroli oil.....6 drs.
Rosemary oil .....3 drs.
Bergamot oil.....3 drs.
Cedrat oil .....7 drs.
Orange peel oil .....7 drs.
Deodorized alcohol.....1 gal.

This preparation unfortunately is somewhat expensive, but people who can afford to pay will frequently choose it in preference to other kinds. Where price is an objection, the following may be offered. Its odor is a passable imitation of that produced by the first formula:

COLOGNE WATER NO. 2.

Lavender oil.....½ oz.
Rosemary oil .....½ oz.
Bergamot oil ..... 1 oz.
Lemon oil ..... 2 ozs.
Clove oil ....½ dr.
Deodorized alcohol..... 1 gal.

To secure a satisfactory product from the foregoing formulas it is necessary to look carefully to the quality of the citrine oils; oil of lemon, as is well known, is prone to change, and oil of orange peel is especially susceptible. If exposed to the atmosphere for a short time, it becomes worthless, and will spoil the other materials.

Another quite popular perfume of this class is lavender water. It may be made by the following formulas:

LAVENDER WATER.

I.

Lavender oil.....4 ozs.
Deodorized alcohol... .....6 pts.

II.

Lavender oil.....4 ozs.
Rose water .....1 pt.
Deodorized alcohol.....6 pts.
Magnesium carbonate.....1 oz.

Triturate the oils with the carbonate, gradually adding the water and alcohol, previously mixed, and filter.

ROSE LAVENDER.

Lavender oil..... 4 ozs.
Rose oil .....2½ drs.
Deodorized alcohol..... 7 pts.

The English oil of lavender is much better than any other kind; a difference apparently due to the modifying effect of the moist climate of that country. Its high cost, however, renders the use of other kinds necessary in most cases. The oil from the flowers should be preferably taken in the latter case.

Toilet powder in some variety may be made by the appended formulas:

VIOLET TALC.

Powdered talc .....14 ozs.
Powdered orris root..... 2 ozs.
Extract cassie .....½ oz.
Extract jasmine .....¼ oz.

ROSE TALC.

Powdered talc..... 5 lbs.
Rose oil .....½ dr.
Extract jasmine..... ... 4 ozs.

TEA ROSE TALC.

Powdered talc ..... 5 lbs.
Rose oil.....50 dps.
Wintergreen oil ..... 4 dps.
Extract jasmine..... 2 ozs.

BARBER'S POWDER.

Corn starch ....5 lbs.
Precipitated chalk.....3 lbs.
Powdered talc ....2 lbs.
Neroli oil.....1 dr.
Cedrat oil.....1 dr.
Orange oil.....2 drs.
Extract jasmine..... ... 1 oz.

VIOLET POUDRE DE RIZ.

I.

Corn starch .....7 lbs.
Rice flour.....1 lb.
Powdered talc.....1 lb.
Powdered orris root .....1 lb.
Extract cassie .....3 ozs.
Extract jasmine.....1 oz.

II.

(Cheaper.)

Potato starch .....8 lbs.
Powdered talc.....1 lb.
Powdered orris.....1 lb.
Extract cassie.....3 ozs.

ROSE POUDRE DE RIZ.

Corn starch..... 9 lbs.
Powdered talc ..... 1 lb.
Rose oil .....1¼ drs.
Extract jasmine ..... 6 drs.

—Drug. Circ.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for regarding which they cannot obtain complete information, so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Tartrophene.

This is a new combination of phenetidin and tartaric acid, analogous to citrophene.

Formazol.

This is the trade name for a new antiseptic for internal use, to be administered by inhalation.

Nubur.

This is the trade name for a preparation from cacao butter, claimed to be a perfect succedaneum for the same for all pharmaceutical purposes.

Oroxylin.

This is a substance obtained by isolation from Oroxylon indicum. It appears as a yellow crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol and hot acetic acid. Used as an astringent and tonic.

Derival.

This is described as being a mixture of spirit of mustard, spirit ammonia and oil turpentine. It is believed that the mixture undergoes decomposition, with the formation of thiosinamine. The mixture is stated to be a remedy for rheumatism.

Microsol.

This is the name under which a new remedy against mould, fungus growths on plants, walls, etc., goes. It is said to be entirely harmless to higher forms of vegetation, but to destroy the moulds, mushrooms, etc., with great rapidity and certainty.

Arrhenal.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Medicine, Armand Gautier introduced a new arsenical compound closely allied to the cacodylates—namely, di-sodic methyl arsenate. This substance the author has called for short "arrhenal." Arrhenal is no more toxic than is a cacodylate, and possesses similar therapeutic properties, only it acts with greater vigor. It has the great advantage of being administrable by the mouth without giving rise to any unpleasant consequences, whereas a cacodylate decomposes in the alimentary canal, giving off the rather toxic cacodylic acid, so that it can only be administered by hypodermic injection. Arrhenal is a powerful tonic and acts admirably in all cachetic states, even in tuberculosis and cancer, if given at an early date. The author has used it specially in malarial cachexia, and found it superior to quinine. Patients suffering from a severe form of quotidian fever showed a normal temperature on the day after taking it and some of them remained for three months without a relapse.—The Lancet.

Forman.

This is the trade name for a preparation of formaldehyde methol and hydrochloric acid. It is used as a remedy against coryza, etc.

Calminum.

This is the trade name for a mixture of antipyrin and heroin. It comes on the market in powder and as tablets. It is recommended in cough and sore throat.

Lactanin.

This new chemical is patented by a French firm. It is a powder of yellowish color and is insoluble in water, being the bilactomonotannate of tannin. It is recommended as a powerful intestinal antiseptic in doses of about 0.5 gram three times a day.—Oest. Zeit. Phar.

Volatile Oil of Cassia Fistula.

Hansel has obtained a volatile oil from cassia fistula by distillation with steam. The oil is described as possessing a dark yellow color and honey-like odor. At ordinary temperatures it is an amorphous mass having a weakly acid reaction, and melting at 41° C.—Pharm. Cent.

Sodium Perborate of Photography.

According to J. M. Eder and E. Valenta, sodium perborate is prepared by the electrolysis of a cold concentrated solution of sodium borate. Fontar has recommended it for the removal of residual thiosulphate in insufficiently washed prints. The solution of the salt is stable, and has little action on the silver image. Although alkali persulphates have been used with advantage as photographic reducers, sodium perborate, like the permolybdates, pervanadates, perchlorates, etc., is not suited for this purpose.—Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.

Aromadendrene.

H. G. Smith states that a sesquiterpene, for which he proposes the name "aramadendrene" occurs in many eucalyptus oils, and that to this constituent is due the pink color developed in performing the phosphoric-acid test for eucalyptol. In the oil of E. hæmastoma the sesquiterpene occurs in large quantities, over 50 per cent. of the crude oil distilling above 255° C. It is also present in small quantity in the oils of other species. When bromine vapor is allowed to come in contact with a mixture of the sesquiterpene dissolved in glacial acetic acid, a crimson color immediately develops, changing quickly to violet, and finally to a deep indigo-blue. The boiling-point of the substance at ordinary pressures is 260° to 265° C. Specific gravity, 0.9249 at 19° C.—Phar. Jour.

Urosteril.

This is the trade name given to a medicament composed mainly of pichi-pichi extract. It comes on the market in tablet form.

Mistletoe Poison.

According to E. Laurent, there is, in seedling plants of the mistletoe, a substance which is toxic to the pear tree. The substance occurs also in the pulp of the mistletoe berry, and is no doubt secreted in the embryo.—Phar. Jour.

Glycosal.

This is the name now given to the monosalicylic-acid glycerin ester first prepared by Taeuber. The preparation forms a white crystalline powder melting at 76° C., soluble in 100 parts of cold water, but very soluble in hot water as well as in alcohol; it is less readily soluble in ether and chloroform. Alkalies and alkali carbonates readily saponify it. Glycosal is stated to possess the antiseptic and antirheumatic properties of salicylic acid, and is intended for use instead of the salicylates over which it is said to have the advantages of affecting the stomach far less and of only rarely causing ringing in the ears.—Phar. Zeit.

Edinol; a New Developer.

According to J. M. Eder, edinol is the hydrochlorate of meta-amidoortho oxybenzyl-alcohol. It occurs as a pale yellowish-white crystalline powder, fairly soluble in water—this circumstance enabling a concentrated edinol-soda developer to be prepared and kept on hand. The concentrated solution, on dilution, is adapted for developing instantaneous plates, and while equal to metol in power, attacks the gelatin film far less and never causes fog. The concentrated developer solution prepared with potassium metabisulphite is said to keep well for a long time, and the diluted solution is capable of being used several times.—Chem. Ztg. Repert.

Salicylic Acid in Strawberries.

L. Portes and A. Desmoulières find that salicylic acid is a normal constituent of strawberries and natural strawberry juice, in which it is probably present as methyl salicylate. It occurs both in wild and cultivated fruits. They controvert the statement of Truchon and Martin Claude that the coloration obtained with ferric chloride in an ethereal extract of strawberry juice is due to a tannin, and state that the method of removing this advocated by those authors, also removes the salicylic acid. They have further succeeded in isolating a crystalline body which gives the reactions of salicylic acid. If the acid be present in strawberries, it is quite possible that it may be in other fruits; hence great care will be necessary in examinations of preserved fruits lest indications of salicylic acid be misinterpreted.—Jour. Phar. Chim.

Examination Questions Colorado State Board of Pharmacy.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Cinchona. (a) Name the part used in medicine. (b) Of what country is the genuine Cinchona tree a native? (c) What is the principal Alkaloid contained in this drug, and what per cent. of alkaloid should this drug contain? (d) State which of its official preparations is most extensively used, and give its ordinary dose.

2. State the source of each of the following: (a) Phenic acid. (b) Menthol. (c) Acentanilid. (d) Phenylsalicylate. (e) Salicin.

3. Opium. (a) What is it and how is it obtained? (b) In what form is it usually found in commerce. (c) From what country is the purest quality obtained? (d) How much morphine should opium in its normal moist condition yield when assayed by the official process? (e) Give medical properties of opium, and also antidote in case of poisoning.

4. Nux Vomica. (a) Give botanical name. (b) Habitat. (c) What is the part used? (d) What does it contain? (e) Name its official preparations and their doses.

5. Colchicum root. (a) Whence is it derived? (b) What is the active principle? (c) What are the official preparations?

6. Henbane. (a) What is the botanical name? (b) What part of the plant is official? (c) What are its principle preparations and their doses? (d) What drug is said to have a therapeutic action similar to henbane? (e) Has it an alkaloid? If so, name it.

7. Jalap. (a) Give habitat. (b) What part is used in medicine? (c) What per cent. of resin should the part intended for medical use contain? (d) What is the dose? (e) What are the official preparations?

8. Erythroxylon. (a) What is its synonym? (b) Whence is it derived? (c) What is the principle constituent? (c) Does heat decompose the alkaloid? If so, how high a temperature is required?

9. Iodine. (a) Give official name, and state from what obtained. (b) Is there any particular danger in its internal administration, and if so state what. (c) Name its official preparations and give antidote for iodine poisoning.

10. Gelsemium. (a) Give common name. (b) Habitat. (c) What part of the plant is used? (d) Give medical properties. (e) What alkaloid has it been found to contain?

11. Squills. (a) Give botanical name of plant yielding squills, and state habitat. (b) What part of plant is used, and how is it prepared for market? (c) What principles does it contain? (d) What are its properties?

12. Sarsaparilla. (a) What variety is mostly used in this counntry? (b) In what form is it usually found in commerce? (c) What peculiar properties is this drug supposed to possess? (d) What are its official preparations?

13. Golden seal. (a) Give botanical name. (b) Habitat. (c) What two alkaloids has it been found to contain? (d) Which of the two is the most characteristic?

14. (a) What is creosote, and of what phenols does it consist? (b) How is it obtained? (c) What are its uses? (d) In case of poisoning by creosote what would be the proper treatment?

15. Prunus virginiana. (a) Give the common name, habitat, and state part used. (b) At what season of the year should it be collected? (e) Define medical properties and uses. (d) To what principle contained therein does this drug owe its virtue? (e) With what menstruum are its virtues best extracted? (f) Name its chief official preparations.

16. Buchu. (a) Give habitat and name part used in medicine. (b) To what principle found therein does this drug owe its virtue? (c) Define the medical properties and chief uses of this drug. (d) State which of its preparations is considered most reliable, and give dose of same.

17. Give the meaning of the following terms, with one example of each: (a) Antipyretic. (b) Diuretic. (c) Antiseptic. (d) Cathartic. (e) Emetic. (f) Aperient. (g) Caustic. (h) Anodyne. (i) Demulcent. (j) Carminative.

(18. Name the official preparations of Ergot. (a) How should ergot be kept? (b) Why is chloroform added to it? (c) At what age does it become unfit for use?

19. Asafoetida (a) From what countries is it obtained? (b) How is it gathered? (c) How may it be powdered without injury to its medicinal properties? (d) What are its medicinal properties? (e) When rubbed with water it forms an official preparation. Give its name and properties.

20. Foxglove. (a) What plant furnishes this drug? (b) What part is used and at what period of its existence should it be collected? (c) Give active constituents, medical properties, dose and at least two official preparations with dose of each.

CHEMISTRY.

1. ℞ Cocaine Mur., gr. iv.
Argenti Nit., gr. i.
Aq. Destill ʒ i.
Misce Fiat Collyria.

Criticise ℞ and tell how it can be remedied.

2. Give chemical antidote for Oxalic Acid; Silver Nit.; Plumbi Acetas. What is the chemical and physiological antidote for Carbolic Acid?

3. How would you distinguish Phenol from Creosote?

4. Give chemical and official names of five mercury salts.

5. Why should iron filings be given in poisoning by copper? Why should Ferric Hydrate be given in cases of Ash poisoning?

6. Mention chemical names and give their formulas, of White Vitriol, Green Vitriol, Blue Vitriol.

7 How would you determine the presence of Salicylic Acid in Fruit Juices? Give process of test.

8. How is the official Sulphurous Acid prepared? How is H_2S prepared?

9. How do Manganates and Permanganates act as disinfectants? How does H_2O_2 act as disinfectant?

10. What is the chemical name for Sal. Rochelle? How is it prepared?

11. What is the chemical antidote for soluble Barium Salts? What is the chemical antidote for soluble Zinc Salts?

12. Give symbol and atomic weight of Alumen. How is Alumen Exsicatum prepared?

13. State what chemical change takes place in the preparation of Pil. Blaud; Basham's Mixt.; Griffith's Mixt.

14. Give symbol and formula for Arsenicum; Arsenious Acid; Arsenious Anhydride.

15. Describe the preparation and the composition of Liq. Plumbi Subacetas.

16. Name ten important salts of metals employed in pharmacy. Give their symbols.

17 Name the five oxides of Nitrogen. Give formulas.

18. What is Formaldehyde derived from, and of what value is it in pharmacy?

19. What takes place when Chromic Acid is added to Glycerin or Alcohol and to what is it due?

20 When arsenious oxide is thrown on ignited charcoal what takes place?

(*To be continued.*)

Adulterants of Pepper.

A Mennechet describes the macroscopic characters as well as the microscopical appearance of the elements, of the fruits of Myrsine africana and of Embelia ribes, which are used as adulterants of pepper. In addition, he mentions a simple chemical test which allows this admixture to be readily detected. A portion of the powder is extracted by maceration, or percolation, with ether. To the ethereal solution, a little water is added, followed by a few drops of ammonia. On shaking, a deep lilac-red color is obtained in the aqueous layer if either of the above-named fruits be present. Pure pepper gives no such color.—Pharm. Jour.

Sodium Sulphate as a Physic.

Dr. Chadwick says that a good remedy, quite forgotten by many as a prompt physic, is sodium sulphate. It not only empties the bowels effectively and promptly, with the least possible disturbance, but a laxative effect follows for three or four days after. Dissolve a teaspoonful in a glass half full of hot water, which can be cooled if more desirable to take. There is nothing so important in the beginning of any disease as a clean prima via—but in accomplishing this object you must do it with as little irritation as possible, and for this sodium sulphate is the remedy.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED

FROM THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

VARIOUS KINDS VANILLA EXTRACTS

BY WILBUR L. SCOVILLE, PH.G.

What is probably the largest and best known manufacturing concern of flavoring extracts in the United States to day was started in a retail drug store in Boston about fifty years ago. It was begun as a natural part of the drug business, was judiciously pushed as such, and as the business increased more and more attention was given to it until finally "the tail wagged the dog." The drug part was sold and a new firm for the manufacture and sale of flavoring extracts came into existence. To day that firm stands at the head in its line, and its managers feel no hankerings for the long-past allurements of drugs and chemicals.

History never repeats itself in just the same way, and perhaps the same opportunity for building up a fortune on a pharmaceutical "side-line" does not exist to-day, but certain it is that there is still a chance for enhancing one's income in many places by attention to this branch. The making of flavoring extracts is a pharmaceutical operation involving no special apparatus, and demanding only such skill as all pharmacists are supposed to possess. Most of the operations are very simple, and demand only a good discrimination — both professional and business wise.

As to the trade, there are two main channels. There is the domestic demand, in small quantities, and mostly in cheap qualities. Then there are the large users, such as the hotel proprietor, the baker, and the bottler These buy in gallon or even in barrel lots, but the druggist is quite capable of supplying all their needs. Indeed, he has a great advantage, for in his own and adjacent towns there are no freight bills to be paid nor traveling salesmen to demand commissions. Of course, prices must be met, but with these advantages this is an easy matter, provided one correctly gauges the situation.

The main difficulty in the large trade will be found in convincing the buyer that the quality is right. With the average buyer quality is quite as much a matter of imagination as of fact, and the pharmacist will find that he is obliged to judge qualities largely by the price. The writer has known a manufacturer to supply extract of vanilla at all prices from four dollars to thirty dollars per gallon, and to offer to supply an extract at any price desired within this range. Five extracts were kept on hand—one each of best Mexican vanilla beans, one of short Bourbon beans, one of Tabiti beans, one of vanilloes, or wild vanilla, and one of Tonka beans. A suitable combination of any one or two of these with vanillin and coumarin could easily be made to suit any price, or, when allowed, vanillin, coumarin and caramel would settle the question without any beans at all! The pharmacist can use judgment in these cases just as well as the special manufacturer, and with a more limited trade it will not be found necessary to carry a large variety of stock extracts. One extract of good Mexican or Bourbon beans, if discreetly used, will answer nearly all the requirements.

The largest item of cost in flavoring extracts is alcohol, and the greatest problem is the reduction of this to its lowest terms. Some of the ways in which this may be accomplished will be pointed out farther on.

A brief consideration of the leading individual flavors may be helpful in getting at the conditions to be met. Probably the most popular flavor is known as vanilla. I say "known as" vanilla, because I sometimes have grave doubts whether the great mass of the public really knows the true vanilla flavor.

There are four general varieties of "vanilla" flavor in use—the true vanilla, the Tonka, the artificial, and the synthetic. That is what makes the question so complicated, and yet so easy.

First as to true vanilla: It is easy to say what is 'the best" vanilla bean, but after all ideas differ as to just what constitutes "the best." The Mexican vanilla bean undoubtedly has the most delicate flavor, and to one who appreciates this it is the best. The Bourbon bean has a less delicate flavor, but it has the effect of being stronger in flavor; while the Tahiti bean is likewise less delicate but stronger in flavor. It will be noticed that the apparent strength of flavor varies inversely with the quality. This is not because the cheaper beans contain a larger proportion of the flavoring constituents, but because the flavor, being coarser, is more plainly observed in the mouth. It is also less easily obscured by other agents and therefore stands out more distinctly in cooking. This explains why the cheaper varieties of vanilla beans are often preferred, and it is important to keep in mind this distinction between actual strength and apparent strength in catering to the public taste.

In general it may be said that only epicures appreciate and demand the Mexican vanilla bean, and they are but a small proportion of the populace. These do not mistake coarseness of flavor for strength, and they are willing to pay for the true flavor that they desire. But a large proportion of the public would be better satisfied with an extract made from the Tahiti bean, which is also much cheaper. Success in selling a true vanilla extract will depend largely upon how closely the public taste has been gauged in this line.

As to the method of making the extract, there is one general agreement and a multitude of differences. The agreement is that a long maceration — two weeks to three months—is an advantage, and that the beans are exhausted with difficulty. One large manufacturer, who makes thousands of gallons a year, is content to chop his beans very fine, put them in large tanks with the proper quantity of menstruum, and allow them to macerate, with an occasional stirring, for a number of months. He has a series of these tanks, which are numbered, and he keeps them all filled, drawing from the one in which the preparation has stood the longest. The minimum period of maceration on this plan is six months.

Some operators, however, prefer to hasten this process by a kind of mild digestion instead of maceration—that is, by allowing the maceration to proceed in a decidedly warm place for from two to four weeks, or even by heating it to 40° or 50° C. Whether there is any loss of aroma by this method is a delicate question. For smaller quantities a combination of the maceration and percolation methods may be an advantage.

The question of menstruum is of more importance. A 30% alcohol (a mixture of two volumes of water with one volume of strong alcohol) will extract all the flavor from vanilla beans, but it also takes out the gummy matter and yields an extract which is extremely difficult to clarify. If the alcoholic strength be high enough this gummy matter is not extracted, and a clear fluid results without trouble. But this requires about two volumes of alcohol to one of water, and the difference in cost is considerable. It is scarcely necessary to say that the manufacturer usually prefers the trouble of a difficult and tedious filtration to the added cost of alcohol—that is, indeed, if he doesn't take the bull by the horns and send out a cloudy extract, as some manufacturers prefer to do.

Diluted alcohol is a very common menstruum. Sugar and glycerin are ordinary additions. They impart a desirable viscosity and weight to the extract, and help in showing it off to advantage, but whether they have any real value in the extraction, or any influence upon the flavor, is questionable. Of course, some sweetness is necessary to develop the flavor, but this is always found in the article flavored.

Tonka is rarely, if ever, used as a flavor alone, but almost always to "strengthen" vanilla. It has a heavy and rather coarse flavor, somewhat resembling vanilla, and this is extracted readily by diluted alcohol. The proportion in which it may be mixed with vanilla is a matter of taste and cost.

The artificial extracts are much less used than formerly, but occasionally crop out even now. The basis of these is Peru balsam and benzoic acid. Good formulas for artificial extracts are not easy to obtain, but the following shows their character:

Ext. tonka	6 pts.
Prunes	1 lb.
Raisins	4 ozs.
Currants	3 ozs.
Peru balsam	3 ozs.
Powd. orris root	4 ozs.
Molasses	2 p's.
Diluted alcohol..to make	2¼ gals.

Within three years I have seen a so-called "oil of vanilla" offered at $13 per ounce, which was of this character, but, of course, stronger. Probably the price demanded was expected to satisfy some element in human nature, superstitious or otherwise, in lieu of the quality of the preparation itself.

But these preparations are being rapidly superseded by the synthetic bodies—vanillin and coumarin—probably the contempt which good judges had for the artificial extracts accounts for the prejudice with which these synthetic bodies were received on their introduction. This prejudice is gradually wearing away, however, and the synthetics are constantly growing in favor. It is true that vanillin is not equal to Mexican vanilla, because the vanilla flavor is not wholly represented by vanillin. But in so far as vanillin can represent the true vanilla flavor, vanillin is fully equal to the finest bean. There is a trace of resin and oil in the bean which imparts a different aroma to the extract made from the bean, but that this aroma has only a slight influence upon the flavor is shown by the fact that the leading manufacturers use a menstruum which extracts all of the vanillin but rejects most of the resin and oil.

Two years ago Miss Bertha M. Haynes, Ph.G., conducted a series of experiments to show the relative values of vanilla bean and vanillin. Vanillin solution was compared with three different samples of true vanilla extract, known to be made from the best varieties of commercial beans, and to contain no foreign substance. The comparisons were made in syrups, cold custards, plain sugar candy, and cake. The results were interesting. As a cold flavor—in substances not cooked—true vanilla extract showed a fulness and delicacy of flavor which vanillin lacked. But when the substance was cooked after the addition of the flavor, as in cake, the vanillin showed marked advantages. The vanilla lost much of its delicacy and power by the heat, and appeared inferior in the cake. It seemed to cook out, so to speak, while vanillin held its full power and remained unchanged. But even as a flavor in uncooked substances, vanilla did not exhibit enough superiority to appeal to any but the most cultivated tastes.

Vanillin alone was found to be too delicate to compare well with the best vanilla. A slight proportion of coumarin was shown to be necessary to bring out its qualities. Various mixtures of vanillin and coumarin were tried, and the compound tincture of vanillin of the National Formulary was found to resemble most closely the best vanilla bean. With less than the proportion of coumarin there directed the flavor appears thin and weak, while if more is employed the heavy coumarin flavor is plainly discernible. The preparation of the National Formulary resembles most closely a high-grade extract of true vanilla, and forms a very accetable substitute for it. The proportion of coumarin to vanillin is but 1 to 16, but undoubtedly a larger proportion would be more popular, particularly for culinary purposes, though such represents a much lower grade of extract.

A very popular "white vanilla, which is largely sold for domestic purposes is imitated more closely by the following formula:

Vanillin	½ dr.
Coumarin	15 grs.
Glycerin	2½ ozs.
Alcohol	3 ozs.
Water to make	1 pt.

This is decidedly inferior to a cultivated taste, but is undoubtedly more popular. A proportion of 1 part coumarin to 4 parts vanillin might better please some customers. With regard to a "white" vanilla the only advantage it possesses is the absence of any tint when used in white substances, such as frostings, but it is prone to discolor if exposed to a strong light. Vanillin, being an aldehyde, the slightest trace of alkali, even such as may be dissolved from a new bottle, will cause the solution to darken. A trace of acid will prevent this, as citric or tartaric acid, or a trace of acetic acid with a couple of drops of acetic ether per pint; but even then bottles of opaque glass are preferable

It is well to distinguish between a flavor which is to be used in syrups, ice creams, etc., and one designed for culinary purposes. The latter will bear a larger proportion of coumarin, while the former will more nearly need a true vanilla.

What very many pharmacists sell for vanilla extract in these days is a combination of one part of true tincture of vanilla with from three to seven parts of N. F. tincture of vanillin, either with or without an additional quantity of coumarin.—Bulletin of Pharm.

Law Prohibiting Use of Saccharine.

The French Legislature recently voted a law prohibiting the use of saccharine and all other artificial sweetening, with the exception of such kindred substances as are used in pharmacies.

Mr. E. Eloir, a scientist, of Lille, maintains that saccharine, the so-called "sugar of the poor," can be replaced advantageously by good crystallized sugar, the direct product of French refineries, and insists that this should be exempt from all duty.

As the cost of sugar production is greater in France than in Germany and Austria, as labor and transport command higher rates, Mr. Eloir urges an increase in duty of 5 francs per 100 kilograms (96 cents per 220 pounds) upon foreign sugars imported into France.

Largest Pharmacy in the World.

The pharmacy of K. J. Ferrein, at Moscow, Russia, is thought to be the largest in the world. As many as twelve hundred prescriptions are put up in one day. The dispensing is done in a glass domed room, where about twenty-four assistants are employed, and a large clerical force is required to take the orders and deliver the goods. If poisonous drugs are used in putting up a prescription, the checking of weights is done by a weigher specially employed for that purpose. The annual number of prescriptions is not far from 300,000 Two hundred and ninety-three men and boys are employed in the wholesale and retail departments of the establishment.

Disinfection by Formaldehyde.

Saverio Buonanni has found that the dried vapor of formaldehyde, 20 grams per cubic meter, applied for twenty four hours, does not sterilize the spores of anthrax; their destruction can be accomplished by exposure for twenty-four hours to 8 grams combined with 92 C.c. of water vapor to the cubic meter. Moist formaldehyde vapor in the quantity mentioned penetrates through ordinary cotton textures up to a thickness of 0.37 mm., linen 0.63 mm., wool 1.18 mm., and silk 0.16 mm., destroying anthrax spores beneath. Formaldehyde vapor, up to 20 grams, with 182 C.c. of aqueous vapor to the cubic meter, does not penetrate through dry paper exposed for twenty-four hours, even though it be as thin as 0 06 mm. Moist formaldehyde vapor, in the same amount and under the same conditions, penetrates moistened paper, and through writing paper (0.06 mm.) and some other varieties of paper it sterilizes spores placed underneath.—Annalin Med. Navale.

Flavor of Eggs.

Dr. J. H. Kellogg, writing in Modern Medicine, says the eggs of a scavenger hen are not fit to be eaten. His attention was called to this a number of years ago. A lady said she could not eat their eggs. She wanted 'sunflower eggs.' He asked her what she meant by that, and she said that an old German at home fed his chickens on sunflower seeds, and that the eggs were remarkably sweet. Some of the eggs were sent for, and this was found to be true. Eggs do partake of the nature of the food which has been eaten.

This is a chance for chicken raisers to build up a trade in fancy eggs at a higher price, recommending them specially for invalids.

Origin of the Hypodermic Syringe.

According to the best evidence obtainable, the hypodermic syringe was the invention of a French criminal, and was brought to notice by the raiding of a Paris dive. The leader of the gang and the inventor of the syringe, which was used to drug intended victims, was Du Chaillou, who studied medicine in his early days.

Surgical Cure for Bright's.

A new field has been opened for surgery by the discovery that Bright's disease of the kidneys can probably be cured by the knife. Within the last two months a number of successful operations of this character have been performed in Philadelphia hospitals, and prominent surgeons are beginning to adopt the new method of treatment.

The discovery was made accidentally about a year ago. In using the X ray in connection with stone in the kidneys, photographs were taken, which, while they failed to betray the presence of foreign matter, showed marked inflammation of the organ. In these cases it was supposed that the photographs were at fault, and operations followed. In the majority of instances no stones were found, and it was thought that the operation had been performed causelessly. It soon came to be noticed, however, that within a few days after an operation the inflammation disappeared and the patient's cure followed in nearly every case. All of them were found to be suffering from Bright's disease.

Dr. Elwood R. Kirby, a specialist, says: "The mistakes which led to the discovery were due to the fact that in ordinary cases of Bright's disease and stone in the kidneys the symptoms are the same. Leading surgeons claim that in certain cases, by dividing the outside covering and relieving the tension it is possible either to arrest the disease entirely or to relieve all symptoms. The operation is only a trifle more dangerous than that for appendicitis and the mortality rate has been very low."

Tachiol, A New Antiseptic from Silver.

A new antiseptic was the subject of a communication made to the Royal Medical Academy of Rome, by Prof. Durante. This new antiseptic is the fluoride of silver, and has been named "tachiol."

Dr. Perez, one of Durante's assistants, is now engaged in making a complete investigation of its properties, a full account of which is promised shortly. Meanwhile, the results already obtained are interesting and promising. In regard to its bactericidal properties it appears certain that in solution of 1:150,000 it kills in the space of one minute the most persistent pyogenic organisms, such as the staphylococcus pyogenes aureus. A solution of 1:200,000 was found sufficient to kill in one minute the typhoid bacillus. Compared, therefore, with other antiseptics, such as sublimate, and carbolic acid and its derivatives, tachiol takes a foremost place as a germicide, especially when in contact with albuminoid bodies under which condition sublimate loses much of its bactericidal power. The toxic power of tachiol, on the other hand, is much feebler than that of other antiseptics, a fact which constitutes one of the chief advantages of the new preparation. As to the therapeutic uses of the antiseptic, this was tested on a large scale in different surgical affections either by disinfecting cavities or suppurating sinuses, or by endoarticular injection in tuberculous synovitis, or by treating various cases of endometritis, proctitis and cystitis. Solutions varying in strength from 1:1000 to as much as 1:100 were employed for most of these; in cystitis and endometritis solutions of 1:5000 or 1:10,000 were used.

"Benzozone."

It is now several months since Prof. Novy's so-called discovery of "benzozone" was heralded by the lay press in flaming type, as "an absolute intestinal disinfectant and antiseptic," with the statement of the wonderful effects upon five students who had submitted to experimentation. It was then stated that Prof. Novy would shortly issue a detailed report of his investigation, but so far we regret to say we have not seen it, although Prof. Novy was quoted as having said that he had concluded his laboratory tests.

The methods pursued by Prof. Novy in his work of experimentation were said to be simple. To the five students was fed nothing save sterilized milk. Its contents of animal organisms were determinable. The micro organisms produced by the body were also determinable by analysis. But by means of the "benzozone" there was brought about a total destruction of these poisons. At each meal time the five students went to the laboratory and had a dose of "benzozone." Then they took their portions of sterilized milk. Repeated chemical analyses were made of the bodily refuse of these students, and the results were very flattering. If "benzozone" is so efficient in ridding the healthy body of the poisons with which it is filled, it is the belief that it will also serve in case of bodily breaking down to carry off the organisms which, if left in the body, would produce Asiatic cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery or other similar diseases.

While we have no disposition to hurry Prof. Novy in his work, life is short and human suffering so urgent that we wait somewhat impatiently for the boon which is expected to result to humanity.—Med. Times.

Soap in Sterilizing Instruments.

Tincture of soap has been recommended as the best medium for sterilizing edged eye instruments. It not only cleans off the blood or pus, but preserves the edge. The instruments should be wiped and placed in the tincture for fifteen minutes, then wiped again and placed in boric acid solution before the operation. After use they should be replaced in the tincture and wiped and put away.

Louisville Anti-Cocaine Law.

The Louisville anti-cocaine law has been passed, and cocaine can only be sold on a reputable physician's prescription. First offense is a heavy fine, the second a forfeiture of the druggist's license.

Ancient Cements.

Some samples of cement used in the antique water conduits about Ephesus and Smyrna were recently subjected to chemical analysis, and the various samples were found to be quite similar in composition—noteworthy in view of the fact that the waterworks from which the specimens were taken date their construction from a period several centuries before the Christian era to three hundred years after. The chief constituent of these samples is carbonate of lime, having mixed with it from 2 to 8 per cent. of organic material, this being found to consist of a compound of fatty acids. Experiments were made with a cement consisting of burned lime and olive or linseed oil, but it did not prove to be permanent; but, on the other hand, a mixture of two-thirds air-slaked lime and one third olive oil hardened readily and possessed great endurance, and this was possibly the same as the ancient cements. —Rev. Pract.

How Chamois Skins Are Made.

The sheepskin is first washed and the flesh side scraped thoroughly to remove the fleshy fibers; then the wet skins are hung in a warm room for about a week and "sweated." This loosens the wool so that most of it can be pulled out easily. The skins are then soaked in milk of lime to loosen the rest of the wool and to swell the fibers and split them into their constituent fibrils.

After liming, the hair is all removed and the absorbed lime is neutralized with boric or hydrochloric acid, and the skin is split into two thicknesses. The outer or grain side is used for the manufacture of thin, fancy leathers used in bookbinding, etc., while the flesh side is made into wash leather. It is first drenched, then put into stocks and pounded until it is partly dried and the fibrous structure has become loose and open, sawdust generally being employed to facilitate the process.

Fish oil is now rubbed upon the skins in small quanties, as long as the oil is absorbed. The moisture dries out as the oil is absorbed, the skins being hung up occasionally and exposed to the air. When the skins have absorbed enough oil they lose their limy odor and acquire a peculiar mustard-like smell, due to the oxidation of the oil. They are then packed loosely in boxes, where they heat rapidly, and must be taken out and exposed to the air to prevent overheating. During this time they give off much pungent vapor and turn yellow. They are then washed in a warm solution of alkali to remove the excess of fat. The oil removed is liberated from the soapy fluid and sold as "sod oil."

The skins are next bleached in the sun, being moistened occasionally with a solution of potassium permanganate, followed by washing with sulphurous acid or sodium peroxide. The leather is then permanently softened and suited for all purposes of toilet or cleansing uses.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best efforts will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

Kindly publish a Formula for a Cherry Stain for Wood?

1. Annatto ..... 4 ozs.
   Caustic potash ..... 1 oz.
   Water ..... 48 ozs.

Mix and boil until the annatto is dissolved.

2. Logwood chips ..... 4 ozs.
   Caustic potash ..... 1 oz.
   Water ..... 16 ozs.

Mix and boil until the color is extracted, adding more water from time to time, to make up for the loss by evaporation. The stain is to be fixed by washing the wood after its application, with alum water.

Other formulas for wood stains were given in the PRACTICAL DRUGGIST for January, page 206. WM. MIXTON.

Please give Formula for Cleaning Straw Hats?

Prepare two solutions as follows:

1. Sodium hyposulphite ..... 2 drs.
   Glycerine ..... 1 dr.
   Alcohol ..... 2 drs.
   Water ..... q. s. 3 ozs.

M.

2. Citric acid ..... ½ dr.
   Alcohol ..... 2 drs.
   Water ..... 2½ ozs.

M.

First sponge the straw hat with solution No. 1, and lay aside in a moist room (cellar) for twenty-four hours; then apply solution No. 2 and treat similarly as before. Finally the hat should be gone over with a flat-iron, not too hot. If very dirty, the hat must be cleaned with some detergent and dried before beginning the bleaching operation. THOS. WILLETTS.

Please give Formula for an Ointment to be used for Neuralgia?

Chloral hydrate ..... 1 oz.
Menthol ..... 1 oz
Cocoa butter ..... 4 ozs.
Spermaceti ..... 2 ozs.

Melt the cocoa butter and spermaceti and dissolve the chloral hydrate and menthol in the mixture. A little of this ointment to be rubbed on the affected parts.

P. H. QUINLEY.

Will you kindly give Formula for a Preparation for Itching Scalp?

In any irritation of the scalp, precaution should be taken to keep the head clean by using a shampoo not less than once a week. After washing the head, the following may be applied with good results:

Salicylic acid ..... ½ dr.
Glycerine ..... 1 dr.
Alcohol ..... 1 oz.
Rose water ..... 3 ozs.

M. Apply by rubbing well into the scalp with fingers or sponge. Some good formulas for shampoo were published in PRACTICAL DRUGGIST for April, page 245.

THOS. WILLETTS.

Please give Formula for Orange Bitters?

1. Orange peel ..... 1 oz.
   Preserved citron peel,
   Gentian and cascarilla, of each ..... ½ oz.
   Rectified spirit ..... 5 ozs.
   Water ..... 15 ozs.

Macerate for a week and filter.

2. Gentian ..... ½ oz.
   Chiretta, cusparia, ginger, and fresh lemon peel, of each ..... 2 drs.
   Orange wine ..... 32 ozs.

Macerate ten days and filter.

3. Orange peel ..... 6 lbs.
   Alcohol, 95% ..... 4¾ gals.
   Sugar, water, each ..... q. s.

Macerate orange peel 24 hours with 1 gal. water, cut the yellow part of peel from off the white and chop it fine. Macerate with 4¾ gals. alcohol for two weeks, then add a syrup made of 4¼ gals. water and 16 lbs. sugar. Filter through canton flannel. P. H. QUINLEY.

What is Balsam Nervinum?

There are two preparations that go by this name, an ointment and a tincture. The former is used as a base for hair pomades and the latter is employed in hysteria:

1. Beef marrow ..... 4 ozs.
   Oil mace ..... 4 ozs.

Melt together and add a tincture made of the following:

Tolu balsam ..... 2 drs.
Oil cloves ..... 1 dr.
Camphor ..... 1 dr.
Rectified spirit ..... ½ oz.

Mix thoroughly.

2. Oil cloves ..... 15 m.
   Oil cinnamon ..... 15 m.
   Oil lavender ..... 15 m.
   Essential oil mace ..... 15 m.
   Tr amber (1 in 6 spts. ether). 4 ozs

Mix. Dose: 5 to 10 drops, or to be used externally as an embrocation.

THOS. WILLETTS.

Will you kindly give Formula for Soda Pop, Seltzer Water, Lemon Sour, and other drinks made in a Bottling Establishment?

SARSAPARILLA.

There are different kinds of sarsaparilla extracts; that most commonly used is made by adding—

Oil sassafras ..... 20 dps.
Oil anise ..... 10 dps.
Oil wintergreen ..... 20 dps.
Caramel, 6 ozs. to 1 gal. simp. syr.

This quantity is sufficient for 10 gals. carbonated water.

LEMON SELTZER.

This may be made by adding 1 oz. ess. lemon and ¾ oz. citric acid to 1 gal. syrup. Use 1 gal. of this syrup to 10 gals. water and carbonate.

GINGER POP.

Sugar ..... 10 lbs.
Lemons 8
Ginger root (white) ..... 4 ozs
Cream tartar ..... 8 ozs.

Pound the ginger root and add together with the sugar to 10 gals. water, and let boil for 15 minutes, then strain through flannel cloth. Add to this the cream tartar and lemons (sliced) and let stand until milk warm. Then carbonate and bottle.

SELTZER WATER.

Fused chloride calcium ... 320 grs.
Chloride magnesium ..... 2 ozs.
Chloride sodium ..... 2½ ozs.
Citrate iron ..... 80 grs.
Water ..... 10 gals.

Carbonate and bottle.

SODA POP.

This is simple soda water slightly sweetened. P. H QUINLEY.

What is Sutton's Hair Tonic?

The following formula is said to be used by Prof. Alfred Sutton, Court hairdresser, London, and to produce excellent results. It is most probably the one you are hunting for.

Resorcin ..... 1 dr.
Chloral hydrate ..... 3 drs.
Sweet almond oil ..... 1 dr.
Chloroform ..... 6 drs.
Eau de cologne ..... 6 ozs.
Alcohol ..... 5½ ozs.

WM. MIXTON.

Kindly give Formula for Disinfecting Interior of Passenger Cars, also Formu a for Removing Varnish?

You will find formulas in PRACTICAL DRUGGIST for February, 1902, page 212. For disinfecting you might also use a solution of permanganate of potash or bichloride mercury. The latter is objectionable on account of its poisonous properties.

P. H. QUINLEY.

Will you kindly give a Method for Preserving Leaves?

1. They may, after pressing, be dipped in melted beeswax; the same may be applied solid to the surface and be melted with a hot smoothing iron; or they may be varnished with dammar varnish or Canada balsam. Varnishing is objectionable on account of the length of time required for drying.

2. It depends upon the season when the leaves develop their greatest beauty and variety of tints. To preserve the leaves, they should be thoroughly dried as soon as possible after gathering. A simple method of drying the leaves expeditiously is the following: Spread the leaves and press in a suitable pan with alternate layers of fine sifted sand heated as hot as the hand can bear and set aside to cool. When the sand has cooled the leaves may be removed, smoothed under a hot iron, dipped for a moment in clear French varnish, and allow to dry in the air.

3. The following is another way: Spread several thicknesses of fine wrapping paper on the ironing table; arrange the leaves

and lay them out smooth. Pass a warm hot iron over a cake of wax and then over the leaves—first on one side and then on the other. Then place the leaves between sheets of bibulous paper, and put under pressure between two flat boards, for several weeks, changing the paper several times. P. H QUINLEY.

Boric Acid for Dancing Floors.

An old dancing master told me once that powdered boric acid made the finest dancing floor in the world; it does; just you sprinkle a good coat of boric acid on a smooth floor and see how beautifully it works. Wax, stearic acid and every other material can't touch boric acid, and it has the further advantage of making a perfect dancing floor without making it so slippery you can't walk on it, and a pound will cover a mighty big floor. There's a 'young peoples' club' near here who have dances every week in a hall near by. I hunted up the leaders, told them of my discovery and asked them to let me try it on their floor the next dance. Result—I am now selling this club a pound of boric acid every week, about five pounds more a week to others during dancing season, supply the biggest dancing teacher uptown with ten pounds a month, and lots more, too. I make a good thing of it at 15 cents a pound profit.—Era.

Practical Druggist Course.

No books or any extra expense of any kind are required in this very popular course. It is the easiest, cheapest and best. Sample lectures free. See Prospectus in another column.

Fanghi di Sciafani.

This is an earth of volcanic origin, coming from Sicily, much used and found very valuable in the treatment of acne rosacea and allied forms of skin diseases. It appears as a fine powder of a clear grayish color, which agglomerates in little round or roundish balls that are easily rubbed down, however, to the finest powder. It has a weak, not peculiarly characteristic odor, an acid, earthy taste and a powerfully acid reaction. Analysis shows it to contain nearly 80% (79.64) elementary sulphur in crystalline form, easily soluble in carbon sulphide. The rest consists of the sulphates of strontium, barium and calcium, some silicates and traces of vegetable and animal origin. The specific gravity is 2 098. It is being brought into notice in Germany at present, and promises to assume an important place in the treatment of acne and probably of other similar skin diseases.

Registered Trade Marks.

38,123. Perfume. Mellier Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo. The word "Floressence."

38,124. Depilatory. Helen Wiseman Paske, London, England. The words "Draseta" and "Queen of Hair Remedies."

38,125. Medical tablets for rheumatism, gout, etc Richard C. Hinz, Milwaukee, Wis. The letter "R."

38,126. Medicine in capsules for cure of certain named diseases. Rensaher McFarland, Columbus, O.

38,127. Medicine for corns, callouses and warts John Jay Lepper, Milwaukee, Wis. The word "Omega."

38,128. Remedies for diseases of the lungs and throat. O'Rourke & Hurley, Little Falls, N. Y. The compound word "Sar Nac."

38,163. Certain named medical compounds. Charles W. De Laney, Hammond, Ind. The word "Dermacilia."

38,164 Remedy for obesity. Frank J. Kellogg, Battle Creek, Mich. The portrait of the registrant.

38,165. Remedies for certain named diseases. Burrows & Saunders, Peoria, Illinois. The words "The Pocket Drug Store."

38,166. Hair restorers, applications for the hair, etc. Mary T. Goldman, St. Paul, Minn.

38,196. Bitters. L. Gandolfi & Co., New York, N. Y.

38,197. Tonic and blood vitalizer. Saginaw Medicine Co., Saginaw, Mich. The word "Ren-Car-Ta."

38,198. Remedy for certain named diseases. Carleton & Hovey, Lowell, Mass. The words "Father John's."

38,199. Remedy for certain named diseases. Ruffin P. Hinnant, Sutton, S. C. The letters "R. P. H."

38,200. Diphtheria remedies. Mosiah M. Fairchild, Oakley, Idaho. A flag and the letters "M. M. F. D."

38,201. Vermin exterminator containing no sugar. The Bristol Drug Co., Ansonia, Conn. The compound word "Ant Sugar."

38,202. Preparation to destroy moths. Isidor B. Rosencrantz, Chicago, Ill. The word "Mothecide."

38,219. Leather-like and waterproof fabrics, etc. The New York Leather & Paint Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Fabrikoid."

38 220. Mineral water. Aachener Thermal-wasser, Actien-Gesellschaft, Aix la-Chapelle, Germany. The words "Carolus Magnus."

38 221. Mineral water. Aachener Thermal-wasser. Actien-Gesellschaft, Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany. The word "Carolus."

Recent Patents.

698,079. Salicylate of salicyl, quinin, etc. Heinrich Thron, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.

698,109. Disinfecting apparatus. Eugene Fournier, Paris, France.

698,264. Hernial truss. George W. Derr, Philadelphia, Pa.

698,270. Hernial truss. William H. Garson, Philadelphia, Pa.

698 355. Making aromatic aldehyde and acid. Max Bazlen, Ludwigshafen, Germany.

698,399. Making magnesium peroxid compound. Franz Fuhrmann, Berlin, Germany.

698,426. Abdominal bandage. Everett L Abbott, New York, N. Y.

698 861. Combined cushion, water-bag and fountain syringe. John P. Schan, Brooklyn, N. Y.

699,095. Hernial truss. Julius C. LeHardy, Savannah, Ga.

699,255. Inhaler. Ernest Stevens, Philadelphia, Pa.

699,598. Burner and inhaler. William R. Warner, Vergennes, Vt.

Registered Labels.

9,083 "Syder's all food emulsion." Margaret E. Snyder, Brooklyn, N. Y.

9,084. "Sword's great tonic and system renovator." Sword Medicine Co., Pulaski, Tenn.

9 087. "Burnham's soluble iodine (the original.") Burnham Soluble Iodine Co., Boston, Mass.

9,088. "Marshall's dandelion tonic." Thomas P. Marshall, Atlanta, Ga.

9 089. "Big 4 cough and cold cure." J. Clark Banta, Pembine, Wis.

9,090. "Keller Bros. blood purifying remedy." Keller Bros., Newark, N. J.

9 091. "Fig Fizic." W. J. Raiche, Marinette, Wis.

9,092. "The famous pile cure." B. & W. Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

9,114. "Alpho oil." Frank L. Palmer, Hartford, Conn.

9,115. "Bett's headache and neuralgia cure." Sylvester J. Betts, Bayonne, N. J.

9,116. "Dr. Daniels' cough, cold and fever drops." Dr. A. C. Daniels, Inc., Boston, Mass.

9,117. "Dr. Daniels' wonder worker liniment." Dr. A. C. Daniels, Inc., Boston, Mass.

9,124. "Boro quinine hair tonic." W. A. Amsberry, Bussey, Ia.

9,125. "The S. & G. hair grower." Susanna Garske, St. Paul, Minn.

9 126. "Mrs. White's hair grower and tonic." Mary A. White, Washington, D. C.

9,127. "Kola celery and pepsin." J. F. Goldschmidt, Cincinnati, Ohio.

9,128. "Kennedy's sweet castor oil." J. J. Kennedy, Collins, Ga.

9,129. "Laxcura." J. F. Spence, Lisbon, O.

9 130. "Little Indian pile ointment." The Chemical Specialty Co., Newark, N. J.

Registered Prints.

482. "Plasters." J. Ellwood Lee Company, Conshohocken, Pa.

496. "Katrina Knickerbocker." Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

497. "Dorothy Quincy." Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

498. "Alexander." W. W. Alexander & Co., Akron, O.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Department is open to our Readers for short items of interest to the Trade, but the Editor does not necessarily adopt nor endorse such items.

Substitution Philosophy?

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

The best way to keep out of trouble in regard to substitution is not to substitute. The house who substituted lately in New York committed an immoral act, because it is immoral to substitute and it does not pay.

It is a square-jointed truth that labor, whether mental or physical, creates all wealth. If we look at the numberless parasites that we, the people who work, have to support, we know why we have to work so hard. We who do work are exploited and skinned at the rate of eighty-four cents on the dollar. For every dollar's worth of wealth produced, the producer gets sixteen cenls only.

It is clear, therefore, that all business is a skingame. What is the difference between a patent medicine concern, that skins its laborers and also the people at large with humbug preparations, and the merchant who skins by substitution?

The only question of ethics is, does it pay? When we have properly educated our people in the little red schoolhouse, we found out that a system with educated wage workers paid better than chattel slavery, we quietly sold our slaves to the South, and we did rise to the ethical perception, that chattel slavery was wrong. Line colors was the expression of that ethical perception.

Aristotle said, that when the tools of production would be perfected and work systematically slavery would cease. Now we are getting to this as fast as we can, and when the day comes, people will rise to the ethical perception, that both substitution and patent medicine humbugs are skins.

C. C. PLEASANT.

Annual Meeting of the N. Y. S. P. A.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the N. Y. S. P. A. will be held at City Hall, Elmira, N. Y., June 24, 25, 26, and 27. An elaborate programme has been arranged by the entertainment committee and a very enjoyable time is anticipated.

All queries or papers on pharmacy should be sent in not later than June 15, to Chairman Dr. Frederic P. Tuthill, 526 Putnam ave., Brooklyn.

Proprietary Association of America.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Proprietary Association of America was held May 14 and 15, at the Manhattan Hotel, New York. There was a large attendance and many matters of importance were taken up.

President E. C. DeWitt, of the firm of E. C. DeWitt & Co., of Chicago, was in the chair, and secretary Joseph Leeming, of New York, recorded the proceedings.

The report of the secretary showed that the membership of the association was 159. Treasurer Harding reported that there was a balance in the treasury of $4,223.18.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Herbert B. Harding, Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicine Co., New York City; first vice-president, D. S. Chamberlain, Des Moines, Iowa; second vice-president, William H. Grove, Lynn, Mass.; secretary, Joseph Leeming, New York City; treasurer, C. W. Griffith, New York City.

Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

This association will hold its twenty-fourth annual meeting at Pertle Springs (Warrensburg), June 10–13, inclusive. This will be the fifth time the association has convened at this interesting place. The various committees now have their work well in hand, and the indications are that the convention will be not only largely attended, but one of special interest. The Missouri Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association will, as usual, meet at the same time and place.

Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association.

The Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association met at Enid, May 14, and was largely attended. Many interesting papers were read and various important subjects discussed by the different members. The secretary's report showed the addition of twenty-four new members.

Everybody expressed their satisfaction at the hospitality accorded them by the people of Enid.

Practical Druggist Course.

The enrolment for June is progressing most favorably and the indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to send in their matriculations soon. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, and have the long winter evenings to study and experiment.

Sample lectures and full particulars free. See announcement in another column.

Arkansas State Board of Pharmacy.

The board of pharmacy met in Little Rock, May 16, for the semi-annual examination. Twenty-three gentlemen passed a very satisfactory examination and three were registered on their diplomas from recognized colleges of pharmacy. This being the date for the annual reorganization of the board, Dr. John B. Bond was re-elected president and J. W. Beidelman was re-elected secretary. The next meeting of the board will be held in this city, Wednesday, Nov. 12th, 1902.

Pharmacy Legislation.

The coming meeting of the State Association at Milwaukee will be one of the most important in its history. Aside from the social features, the business transacted will be of financial value to all. Wisconsin has the name of being better organized than any state in the union. Do not let her lose this reputation. There are to be amendments offered to the pharmacy law, be there and add your influence. The druggists want a law prohibiting the peddling of medicines from house to house and other changes.

One man who has already shown his friendship to the pharmacists of Wisconsin and gave his time and influence to aid them in the past is John M. Whitehead, of Janesville. His aid on bills that were before the senate in the session of 1900 is known to many, and his work for their benefit is a fair index to the future.

Cut-Rate War in Louisville, Ky.

At a meeting recently held in Louisville, the druggists agreed to raise the price upon all 25 cent patent medicines from 12 to 19 cents, 50 cent preparations from 27 to 37 cents, and all dollar preparations from 64 to 79 cents. After these prices were agreed upon, it was thought that everybody was satisfied, but several of the old cut-raters got together and decided that they would still continue the cut-rate business as heretofore.

It is rumored that those who did not vote for the raise in prices will be boycotted by those in favor of upholding them.

Important Medical Meetings.

For June meetings see page 262 of the May number.

American Ophthalmological Society at New London, Conn., July 14. Dr. S. B. St. John, sec., 26 Pratt st., Hartford, Conn.

American Otological Society at New London, Conn., July —. Dr. F. L. Jack, sec., 215 Beacon st., Boston. Mass.

New Brunswick Medical Society at St. John, July 15. Dr. W. Leonard Ellis, sec., St. John.

Medical Association of Nevada at Virginia City, July 7. A. E. Hershiser, sec., Reno.

State Pharmaceutical Meetings.

For June meetings, see page 262 of May number.

Maine at Portland, July 8-10. M. L. Porter, sec., Danforth.

Rhode Island at Providence, July 8. C. H. Daggett, sec., Providence.

Tennessee at Bonaqua, July 16. R. W. Vickers, sec., Murfresboro.

Virginia at Old Point Comfort, July 15. C. B. Fleet, sec., Lyachburg.

Washington at Seattle, July 10. W. P. Bonney, sec., Tacoma.

Iowa at Sioux City, July 8. Fletcher Howard, sec., Des Moines.

Ohio at Cleveland and Toledo, July 8-15. L. C. Hopp, sec., Cleveland.

Advertising for the Retailer.

Some druggists can do business successfully without advertising, but such instances are rare, and the druggist who keeps his name constantly before the public by his ingenuity in advertising is the one who is continually making new friends and adding to his list of customers. The one who does not advertise, is passed by unnoticed. We know where his place of business is located and that is about all. If we need any thing in his line or have a a prescription that we wish carefully compounded, we will go a few blocks out of our way to patronize the pharmacist who talks to us every week through his ads, and for this reason, we feel that he is personally interested in our wellfare. People appreciate recognition, and the best way to do this is to have little "heart to heart" talks with them through your ads.

A careful study of human nature is a good foundation for one to lay, who is just

Not a Thing

of beauty, but an article of durability.

SUCH ARE OUR SPONGES

Tough of Texture
Smooth in Finish
Attractive in Price

beginning to take the initiative step in the art of advertising, and will be the means of placing him in closer proximity with the people who do the buying. A purchaser who starts out in quest of something in your particular line, is always attracted by an ad or window card that pertains to something they are in need of. A good ad never goes wrong, it serves its mission always. A druggist has many opportunities presented to him of finding out the whims and fancies of the public, just through talking to his customers in the store. Many ideas obtained in this way may be used advantageously in building up an ad for some special line which you wish to make a run on.

You have heard their many comments and criticisms, and you will always know exactly how to deal with all objective points. For example: you may be talking sponges to a customer and he will tell you that his experience with sponges has not been at all satisfactory, that he has never been able to purchase one that would stand the wear and tear. This is a useful hint, so prepare to talk to him and his neighbors about sponges in your next ad.

Occasionally you will find a druggist who seems to be perfectly immune to advertising and it is hard for him to understand why business passes his door and goes in the direction of his neighbor. The reason is very plain. His neighbor is up-to-date in his methods of doing business, and has awakened to the fact that advertising is a promoter of business.

To the druggist who has never had any experience in advertising, the road will at first seem all up-hill work, and he will find many turning points. You will only learn by experience, and will meet with many discouragements at the outset, but determination and constancy of purpose will finally land you on the road to success, and you find that your work seems easier with every advance that you make and you are becoming more interested.

In composing your ads try to be terse and original. There is nothing that gives greater strength to ads than originality, and besides you attain an individuality that brings your name to the notice of the people. The fewer words you put into an ad, the more prominent and conspicuous you make it appear; but let those few words count for something and be straightforward business talks that will gain a point in the sale of your goods, or be preeminently useful in bringing customers into your store.

Every human being is interested in himself, so appeal to his self-interest, in a novel way. Always advertise seasonable goods. There is not much demand for insecticides or bug exterminators in winter, or for hot water bottles during the summer months. An article like borax is much used at this season of the year as a hair wash, for the bath, etc.

A GOOD TEST

For borax is to add a little vinegar to a sample.

If it effervesces it is adulterated with soda.

Try Ours ...

and see how different it is from the kind you buy elsewhere.

We can't afford to offer you an inferior article.

.....

....

Borax is a good seller and affords a fair profit to the retailer. Call the attention of the public to the fact that you keep a superior article to that found in the grocery stores and furnish them with proof that your statement is correct.

Brevity plays an important part in well-written ads, and this should be borne forcibly in mind. The best material you can possibly use in an advertisement is just well applied common sense, and remember that it is to the common sense of the people you are addressing yourself.

If you have saleable goods to offer to the public, be honest and upright in your appeals to them. An article which has been misrepresented is a poor advertisement for your store. Prices may be a good thing at times, but a druggist can't well afford to discourse on prices, unless he is comparatively lower in his charges than his competitors, and this in a manner eventually leads to cutting. A promoter of cut rates is not only a stumbling block to his own business, but he is a bane to the drug business in general.

Prescription Sign.

An enterprising Brooklyn druggist has a sign, which greets a customer on entering his store, showing a physician handing a prescription to a patient and underneath these words:

Where will I take it?

The question often arises after you have consulted the best physician and have received his prescription.

Take it to —— Pharmacy

where they exercise the greatest care in getting the right drug, the right quantity, and make sure it is right.

We conduct our prescription department as the best druggist should. This is the answer to the question

Where will I take it?

A Window Display.

Get out your prescription books and fill your window with them. Then put up a sign something like this "—— thousand prescriptions filled in — years, and not a single mistake. This is a safe prescription store."—Spatula.

Some Catch Phrases.

The cream of the best.
An antidote for anxiety.
Don't go home without one.
Just to start you to buying.
If you can't come, telephone.
Health-giving—Health-keeping.
Every one as you expect it to be.
Fifty cents—and 20 cents change.
It's better to buy now than to wait.
Tell us how we can serve you better.
How can you spend a quarter better?
We have to sell a lot of these to make a little money.

If falling prices could be heard this store would sound like a boiler factory.—Advertising World.

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & Co. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.35, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the *present* address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST
108 Fulton St., New York City

Philadelphia Office, 145 North Sixth St.

[All Business and Editorial communications, except purely local matters, should be sent to 108 Fulton st., New York].

Long Distance Telephone Connection.

Cable Address, "Praedrug," New York.

Hazard, Hazard & Co., Sold Out.

The entire stock of Hazard, Hazard & Co., formerly Caswell, Hazard & Co., was sold at auction May 8th and 9th, by order of the New York Supreme Court. Caswell, Massey & Co. were the purchasers of their stock of prescription files, some of which dated back to more than half a century. This was one of the oldest drug firms in New York City, and was well known all over the country.

Employer and Employee.

As a rule, it is the employee who does something out of the ordinary, something which others associated with him do not do, who is promoted quickly, sometimes over the heads of those who have been in the business much longer than he has. He takes more pains with his work, does it more rapidly, shows more interest in his employer's affairs, evinces more intelligence and originality in his methods, or, in some other way, especially commends himself to his employer's attention as one worthy of attention.

Employers are not blind to what is going on around them, and, though they may often seem unobservant, they are always watching those under them. They know who shirks, who watches the clock, who clips a few minutes here and there from his employer's time; who comes a little late in the morning and goes a little earlier in the evening; in other words, they keep thoroughly posted in regard to the work and general conduct of their employees.

Every employer appreciates faithfulness and reliability, and soon learns to know those whom he can trust and those he can not. No matter whether he has seen a clerk shirk his duties or not, if he is a shirker, he instinctively feels it. This is perfectly natural, and quite in keeping with the manner in which we estimate those with whom we come in daily contact. There are many who, though they may not lie to or deceive us, yet because they habitually do these things we instinctively distrust them. Something tells us they are not quite reliable. In the same way an employer reads the character of his employees. He knows those who will shirk when they get an opportunity; he can pick out those who will work while they feel they are being observed, but who will dawdle when the master's eye is not upon them, and are not absolutely reliable. A laborer who will not, under any circumstances, neglect his work, who is faithful to his duty, whether his employer is around or not, is appreciated. Absolute reliability in an employee is indispensable, if he expects to advance. No employer likes to be surrounded with those in whom he lacks confidence. He wants to feel that, whether he is present or absent, the work will go on just the same; that, if anything, his assistants will try to be more faithful when he is away.

The employee who advances is the one always on the watch to promote his employer's interests.

Therefore, faithfulness, absolute reliability, a single eye to the employer's interest, and close, careful industry, are the keys to promotion.—Midland Druggist.

Evil Practices of Clerks.

It is a very bad practice, which is persisted in by some ill natured clerks, to make side remarks about customers to whom they have failed to make a sale. This is one of the evil practices which will be more disastrous than any other form of discourtesy that could be offered the customer. No matter how cranky a "looker" may be, or how much trouble she may have caused the clerk, it is the salesmen's duty, in every case, to try to have the customer leave with a favorable impression rather than with a bad one.

Some clerks, very thoughtlessly, will make the remark, after a customer has left them: "Well, I didn't think she was going to buy, anyhow." Such remarks are, nine times out of ten overheard, by the customer, or, if they are not heard by the person about whom they are made, they are many times heard by other customers, who know that the clerk would probably say the same things about them. This is a practice which cannot be too greatly condemned, and one which the retail merchant should use every means in his power to utterly root out of his business. It is true that shoppers are very often unreasonable, and very often cause an unreasonable amount of trouble, but what are the clerks employed for if not to go to any trouble necessary to please the patrons of the store?

Another remark which a clerk has been heard to make when the customer, in leaving, stated that she would probably call again, was to this effect: "All right, I'll put it down on the slate." This is a very insulting remark, and is just the same as if a customer were told that she was lying when she said that she would come again.

Any salesman or saleswoman who wishes to make anything out of himself or herself, or wishes to be thought well of, either by their fellow clerks, their employers or by people in general, will avoid all discourtesy of every kind, particularly casting such slurs as these upon persons whom they have failed to please.

It ought to be rather a source of mortification and disappointment to a clerk that a customer should leave without purchasing, and a regret that they have not succeeded in pleasing, if there is to be any feeling at all in the matter.—Printer's Ink.

To Clear Out the Rats.

The chief of a German military establishment sends to the Drogisten Zeitung details of his method of dealing with the vermin, claiming for his simple idea complete efficacy. Rats are very partial to the two following dishes, which they eat with avidity, and is fatal to them.

Cut a squill into thin slices, dry the latter and pound them up. To the powder add pulverized sugar, flour, a little salicylic acid, and enough of a mixture of glycerin and water to make a paste. Roll out, and with a tin lip-salve box cover, or a cutter the size of a silver dollar, cut up into pastilles and dry. To use, moisten with water, and dust with powdered sugar. Another tidbit is a fritter, prepared as follows: Chop up a fresh squill bulb into very small bits, add a teaspoonful of flour and one of milk, and make into a fritter. Have your bacon grease hot, drop in the fritter, and cook quickly. Let cool, and put where the rat can get at it.

Put Price on Everything.

Dozens of sales are lost every day by not having prices plainly marked on the goods. Many persons, especially men, dislike to look at an article, ask questions about it and then walk off without buying. The price does not necessarily need to be a bargain, that is not what they are looking for. In fact, most men don't know a bargain when they see it. They want to know if the price is within their means before examining further. It is a common thing to see men walk along a street and glance in the windows until they see one with whatever they need or fancy with prices on and stop.

Value of First Impressions.

The ad that fails to make a favorable first impression will seldom pay for itself. We may and sometimes do, learn to like some things and some people that at first glance impress us adversely; but the ad that does so generally fails entirely.

Substitution and Misrepresentation.

"Substitution" is a harsh word, which carries with it the idea of deceit and misrepresentation. Furnishing one article when another is asked and paid for, without acquainting the purchaser with the nature of this action, is fraud pure and simple, and as such is punishable by law. It is, however, utterly unjust to accuse a druggist of substitution when he merely follows a practice common in all branches of trade, in persuading a customer to buy an article which yields him a profit instead of goods which he can supply only at a loss. The druggist has quite as much right to urge the purchase of his own preparations in preference to those of another, as a shoe dealer has to show shoes of different quality than those asked for. To characterize the druggist's exercise of his salesman's intinct as theft and swindling, is grossly misrepresenting things. The pharmacist is under no obligations simply because the manufacturer advertises his own goods. The retail druggist renders quite as valuable service to the manufacturer by keeping his goods in stock. If business were merely the filling of orders without solicitation or persuasion, the expert salesman would not occupy the important position in commerce which he fills to-day. Whether it pays the druggist to discourage the purchase of well-known proprietary remedies is another question. Many think that the apothecary and the physician should merely supply the wants of suffering humanity, but at present it seems to be necessary to create the wants as well. In making people feel that they need medicine the proprietary manufacturers have shown the way, and they should not complain if their distributers prove to be apt pupils.—Era.

Attractive Window Signs.

Window signs furnish reading for people at a time when people are in the best mood for reading short printed things.

When folks stop to look in your window they are bound to read your window signs.

Isn't it the same way with you?

Folks on the same street seem to be hungry for such things. They are susceptible to new sights and sounds. They haven't anything particular on their minds. They will read your story if it is short and worth reading.

A window sign may be made not only bright and attractive, but persuasive. A few words in it may start up a whole train of thought in the reader's mind. It may sound as if there is lots back of it.

It is a wise plan generally to give people a chance to think—to give them a hint on which they may work. Start a man studying out your proposition and he will convince himself.

Another sphere that a window sign occupies is to appeal to people who do not read the local paper. There are such souls even of this day of growth in 'most every country community.—Good Adv.

Herbert Brunswick Harding.

This popular and successful manager of the Humphrey's Homoepathic Remedy Company, of New York, was elected president of the Proprietary Association of America at its recent annual meeting in this city. Mr. Harding had been treasurer of this association for many years.

HERBERT BRUNSWICK HARDING.

Substitution in Drug Stores.

The following is from the New York Journal, and was approved by the proprietors, who were holding a meeting here at the time it was published:

"We again call attention to the dishonest practice of substituting an inferior article for that which is demanded, on the ground that the one substituted is "just as good."

The druggist who indulges in the game of substitution is open to criticism from many points of view.

In the first place, he is ungrateful to the men who manufacture, and who, through widespread publicity, promote the druggist's business and profits.

If a man spends hundreds of thousands of dollars in advertising, and as a result sends customers to a druggist, it is extremely ungrateful as well as dishonest for the druggist to prevent the normal sale, and for the sake of a few extra pennies to substitute an inferior article.

Substitution is dishonest toward the public. The druggist is asked for a certain remedy or other well-known and valuable article.

He replies that he has something else "just as good" or better, and often adds:

"I make this myself and know just what it contains."

As a matter of fact, he rarely or never makes it himself, he does not know what it contains. He simply patronizes one of the numerous concerns that make a business of putting on the market cheap substitutes to deceive the public.

If a druggist offers you something "just as good," you may be sure that he has not a very high opinion of your intelligence or of your importance. He does not tell his best customers what they want to buy, he does not tell them that they don't know what they want. He takes good care to give them just what they ask for, because he wants to keep their good will and custom.

For those whom he considers inferior or transient customers he reserves his phrases about something "just as good" that he makes himself.

If you ask a druggist for a certain article and he offers you something else "just as good," tell him that you know what you want, and that you will patronize a drug store that gives you credit for ordinary intelligence.

You might ask the clerk who wants you to take something "just as good" whether he will accept a button in place of the half dollar owing him, on the ground that the button is "just as good," and that you know personally what it contains.

The substituting druggist who wants a dollar will not accept anything else as "just as good." He reflects on your intelligence; he thinks that you don't know what you want, or believes that you will not insist on having it.

The system of substitution encourages adulteration of goods, and encourages dishonesty. It discourages the work of energetic men. It is the duty of the public to stop the practice, and that it can easily do by patronizing merchants who keep and sell what the public wants and give them what they ask for.

Permanent Benefit.

Don't expect immediate or overwhelming results from a single advertisement. It is better to plan a whole campaign with a view to having each advertisement consecutive in order to get the returns most desired. An advertisement that pulls at once after it has been prepared and printed is, of course, a desirable thing to have, but the best advertising is that which doesn't exhaust itself with a single day or a single week, but which has in it qualities which cause people to buy when they need the goods and to remember the store where they secure bargains no matter when they want more goods or how far they may be from that place when it is time to buy those goods.—Adv. World.

Small Stickers.

They cost little, but in a silent manner stickers carry the character of a business to many people who have never heard of the business or read of it in an ad. These stickers should be pasted upon every wrapped package sent out, as packages are handled by an average of ten people before they are delivered to the consignee, and every person reached in this way may become an additional customer.—Mail Order Jour.

Recent Deaths.

Geo. E. Atkinson, Markesan, Wis.
M. S. Barnett, Neenah, Wis.
R. M. Mussell, Claire, Mich.
W. H. Keyes, Saginaw, Mich.
A. C. Schumacher, Ann Arbor, Mich.
David Werbe, Alleghany, Pa.
Richard Birks, Montreal, Que.
Thompson Bond, Little Rock, Ark.
F. W. Abbott, Fairlee, Vt.
Jos. W. Walker, New Kensington, Pa.
Hobart J. Moore, Hammondsport, N. Y.
August T. Maine, Utica, N. Y.
T. J. Walsh, Jackson, Neb.
Edw. C. Stebbins, Springfield, Mass.
Capt. Wagner, Cannelton, Ky.
H. S Upton, Indianapollis, Ind.
Dr. J. T. V. Blocksom, Wilmington, Del.

Dr. Frederick A. Castle.

Dr. Frederick A. Castle, well known to pharmacists as secretary of the Committee of Revision and Publication of the Pharmacopœia and one of the editors of New Remedies and its successor the American Druggist, died Sunday, April 27, at the Reosevelt hospital, where he had undergone two surgical operations. He was born in 1842, graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, serving as an assistant surgeon in the navy in the civil war. After the war he became a general practitioner in this city. He was a member of several clubs, and the Loyal Legion.

Frederick Vogeler.

Frederick Vogeler, founder of the wholesale drug house of Alfred Vogeler Drug Company, at Cincinnati, died in Hanover, Germany, April 21, at the age of 63 years. Frederick Vogeler was born in Minden, Westphalia, Germany, September 15, 1838. He came to this country in 1854, and from Baltimore went to Cincinnati in 1860. He started in the wholesale drug business with Mr. Tatel, brother of ex-Mayor Tafel. In 1865 the firm changed to the Vogeler-Wagner Company. In 1880 it again changed to Frederick Vogeler & Co., and continued until Mr. Stein became a partner. The firm continued under the name of the Stein-Vogeler Company until recently, when it was changed to the Alfred Vogeler Company, by the decree of the Common Pleas Court. Mr. Stein having started in business for himself. Frederick Vogeler retired from active life in 1888, and since had been living in Hanover, Germany, with his wife and two children.

Boards of Pharmacy Meetings.

Applicants should write the secretaries in advance for blanks, regulations, dates, etc. A full list of the secretaries is given in another column, and will be repeated from time to time. Mention PRACTICAL DRUGGIST when writing.

Law Against Substitution.

The law making it a punishable offense to sell a customer any article other than the one asked for has passed the Maryland Legislature.

Charles Rice Memorial Committee.

The board of trustees in conjunction with the committee of revision of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, have appointed a memorial committee, whose duty it is to solicit funds for the purpose of placing a suitable monument over the unmarked grave of the late Dr. Charles Rice, and to defray the expenses of preparing a memorial volume, to contain his portrait and a sketch of his life and labors.

They invite all to contribute to this fund, who appreciate the labors of this great genius who sacrificed so much in the cause of medicine and pharmacy, directing three decennial revisions of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, the latter of which, as an authoritative and model work is unequalled by that prepared by any other committee.

All contributions should be sent to either of the following: Virgil Coblentz, 115 W. 68th st, New York City; S. A. D. Sheppard, 1129 Washington st., Boston, Mass. The memorial committee consists of the following: Prof. James H. Beal, Scio, Ohio; Prof. Virgil Coblentz, N. Y. City, N. Y.; Charles E. Dohme, Baltimore, Md.; Prof. Henry Kraemer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Prof. Joseph P. Remington, Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel A. D. Sheppard, Boston, Mass.; Prof. Reynold W. Wilcox, N. Y. City, N. Y.

An Improvised Spectroscope.

To anyone interested in the subject the following instructions for making a small spectroscope at a nominal cost may be of use. The finished article, which will be nearly identical in theory and principle of construction with the modern instrument used to the purpose, will serve to demonstrate the method of working with a spectroscope, and will show the more conspicuous spectroscope phenomena, such as the bright line spectra of lithium, sodium, etc. The requisite materials for putting it together will cost about 2s. or 3s., and will comprise a prism, a small wooden box, a cardboard tube, and one of the small toy telescopes, a few inches in length, used by children.

Starting with the box, a cigar-box will answer capitally; first remove the lid, then cut out from the middle of the bottom of the box a narrow slit, about 2 inches long and ½ inch wide. Over this slit place an ordinary microscopic 3 x 1 inch glass slide, cementing it down with coaguline, so that the slide will form a kind of window in the bottom of the box. On the outside of the slide now gum two pieces of dead-black paper, with perfectly parallel, sharp-cut edges, separated by a small space, so as to form a narrow slit. The top of the box must now be knocked out, the box itself stood upright on the table, and a candle placed in the back of it, with its flame on a level with the slit in the glass slide.

The glass prism, which can be purchased for a few pence at any optician's, is now mounted end up in a piece of cork, which is glued to a block of wood of sufficient height to bring the prism level with the slit. If one of the edges of the prism be now placed nearly opposite the slit, on looking sideways through the prism a narrow continuous spectrum will be observed. Viewed in this way, however, this spectrum will be too narrow to be of any practical use, and this is where the elaborate apparatus turned out by the optician evinces its superiority over the improvised article by the greater breadth given by it to this primary image of the spectrum on viewing it through a telescope magnifying it about eight diameters. An adaptation of this method can be utilized by taking a cardboard tube, about 14 or 15 inches in length, and inserting in one end of it the small telescope previously referred to. The whole cardboard tube can now be mounted on a block of wood or any improvised stand that will bring it to a level with the spectrum. If the open end of the tube is now placed close against the prism, in such a position that a clear view of the spectrum is obtained in the center of the field of the telescope and in sharp focus, the apparatus will be ready for use.—Drug Circ.

Blind as Masseuse.

The ability of the blind to perform massage successfully has been clearly demonstrated in Japan, where they are employed exclusively for this work. Their wonderful delicacy of touch has enabled them to acquire a high degree of proficiency, and therefore when massage was introduced into Russia, their employment also became general in that country. At the institute for the blind in St. Petersburg, a considerable number of the students are carefully instructed in the art of massage and also in the main points of physiology and anatomy.—Med. Times.

Sulphur in Dysentery.

Dr. G. B. Richmond, late of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, Pretoria, relates his experience in the use of sulphur in the treatment of dysentery, after he had tried all the recognized remedies for the disease with no success. The dose administered was 20 grains of sublimed sulphur combined with 5 grs. of Dover's powder, four to be given hourly. In every case thus treated a cure was effected, without any apparent tendency to relapses or chronic conditions of alternating diarrhea and constipation; and furthermore, there was no vomiting as with ipecacuanha, and therefore no necessity to starve patients. —Lancet.

Oxygen Gas as a Renewer.

Recently a patient in a London hospital to whom applications of pure oxygen gas were made for the treatment of a skin disease, developed a luxuriant growth of hair upon the skin exposed to the gas, and it is said that similar treatments are being given in London, with good success for the cure of baldness.

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most Formulas published are at best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

A NEW FORMULARY.

The Society of Pharmacy of Antwerp has drawn up a formulary with a view to promoting uniformity in medicines for which there is no official standard. The following are selected from the formulary recently published in the Jour. de Phar.

Simple Ointment.

Anhydrous lanoline,
White vaseline.....equal parts.

Iodized Collodion.

Iodoform in powder.....	1 oz.
Alcohol (90 per cent)	½ oz.
Ether	½ oz.
Collodion	8 ozs.

Mix the iodoform with the mixture of alcohol and ether, and add the collodion. Should be prepared extemporaneously.

Hiera Picra Electuary.

Powd. saffron.....	1 oz.
Powd. cinnamon.....	1 oz.
Oil mace	½ oz.
Powd. aloes.....	18 ozs.
Honey.....	80 ozs.

Mix.

Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

Irish moss.....	1 oz.
Distilled water.....	50 ozs.

Boil gently for half an hour, replacing the water that evaporates. Strain without pressure, so as to obtain 45 ozs. of liquid. Separately mix

Powd. tragacanth.....	3 drs.
Cod liver oil	50 ozs.
Oil cinnamon	½ oz.
Essential oil almonds.....	½ oz.

Add to the decoction of Irish moss with

Glycerin.....	5 ozs.

Shake together thoroughly to form an emulsion.

Camphorated Chamomile Oil.

Infused chamomile oil.....	9 ozs.
Camphor	1 oz.

Dissolve and filter.

The infused oil of chamomile is prepared by digesting 1 oz. of chamomile flowers with 10 ozs. of olive oil on a water-bath for two hours, straining, pressing, and filtering.

Solution of Aluminium Acetate.

(Burrow's Solution).

1. Crystallized lead acetate...10 ozs.
   Distilled water.... .....30 ozs.
2. Aluminum sulphate..... 6 ozs.
   (or potash alum 6½ ozs.)
   Sodium sulphate..... 1 oz.
   Distilled water.....50 ozs.

Make each solution with heat, and when cold pour the lead solution into the aluminium solution and shake. Let the solution deposit during one or two days, and filter.

Syrup of Heroine.

Heroine hydrochloride	0·5 part.
Distilled water	9·5 parts.
Simple syrup.....990	parts.

Lassar's Ointment.

(For Chilblains).

Carbolic acid	½ oz.
Acetate-of-lead ointment .	10 ozs.
Lanoline.....	10 ozs.
Olive oil.....6½	ozs.

Belladonna Mercurial Ointment.

Mercurial ointment.....17	ozs.
Extract belladonna	2 ozs.
Water	1 oz.

Dissolve the extract in the water, and mix with the mercurial ointment.

Syrup of Calcium Lactophosphate.

Pure calcium carbonate..9	parts.
Lactic acid (75%).....22	parts.
Phosphoric acid (10%)...88	parts.
Water.....a	sufficiency.

Dissolve the calcium carbonate in the lactic acid, diluted with 108 parts of water by heat; allow to cool, and add the phosphoric acid, shake, and add water to make 370 parts. Dissolve in the solution in the cold—

Sugar 623	parts.

and add—

Oil citron.....	7 parts.

—Chem. & Drug.

A Tonic Preparation of Eggs.

Raw yolks eggs.....300	parts.
Water.....	60 parts.

Mix. Pass through a fine sieve, and add:

Rum	60 parts.
Glycerin.....300	parts.
Syrup lemon.....150	parts.
Cherry-laurel water	10 parts.
Sodium chloride.....	5 parts.

Presse Med.

Obesity Pills.

Dieterich gives the following formula:

Potassium bromide 10	Gms.
Sodium bicarbonate 20	Gms.
Ext. bladderwrack 20	Gms.
Guaiacum wood, powd ..40	Gms.
Senega root, powdered ..40	Gms.
Ext. dandelion, q. s.	

Divide into pills weighing 0.15 Grams. They should be consperged with powdered cinnamon, or, if to be silvered, should be dried at 20 to 25° C.—Amer. Drug. and Pharm. Record.

Elderflower Ointment.

Elderflowers 4	ozs.
Alcohol.....1	oz.
Lard 7	ozs.
White wax.....1	oz.

Place the elderflower in a mortar, pour upon the same the alcohol and bruise; melt the lard and wax, and digest the flowers for an hour with gentle heat in it, strain and stir till cold.

A more convenient formula is the following:

Spirit elderflower, concent...1	dr.
Simple ointment.....1	oz.

—Meyer Bros.' Drug.

Laxative Tonic.

1. Fl. extract licorice ..... 1 oz.
   Tinct. fresh orange peel.. 2 ozs.
   Glycerin.....2½ ozs.
   Syrup .....2½ ozs.
   Fl. extract senna..... 4 ozs.
   Fl. extract cascara..... 8 ozs.
   Fl. extract gentian..... ½ oz.
   Simple elixir.....3½ ozs.

   Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.
2. Fl. extract cascara .....1 oz.
   Fl. extract nux vomica.....2 drs.
   Comp. tinct. gentian, make..4 ozs.

   Dose, a teaspoonful.
3. Fl. ext. rhamnus pursh... 2 ozs.
   Fl. ext. juglans ..... 1 oz.
   Fl. ext. glycyrrhiza ..... ½ oz.
   Comp. tinct. cardamam .. ½ oz.
   Senna, coarse powder....560 grs.
   Aromatic spirit ..... 2 ozs.
   Alcohol..... 1 oz.
   Sugar ..... 7 ozs.
   Water, enough to make .. 16 ozs.

Exhaust the senna with boiling water, so as to obtain 5 fluid ounces of infusion. Allow this to cool, add 1 fluid ounce of alcohol, let it stand for a while, then pour off the clear liquid and in the latter dissolve the sugar. With this syrup, mix the aromatic spirit and the compound tincture of cardamom, then add the fluid extracts, and finally enough water to make 16 fluid ounces.

G. H. Klie recommends the following formula as a pleasant laxative for children:

4. Oil cinnamon ..... 2 m.
   Oil coriander ..... 2 m.
   Oil caraway..... 2 m.
   Oil fennel..... 2 m.
   Oil orange..... 10 m.
   Oil anise..... 10 m.
   Tincture ginger..... ½ oz.
   Tincture podophyllum .... ½ oz.
   Water ....2½ ozs.
   Fl. extract senna..... 12 ozs.
   Tartaric acid..... 1 oz.

—Era.

Lip Pomades.

Lip pomade which is said to always retain a handsome red color and never to grow rancid is prepared as follows:

1. Paraffin .....160 parts.
   Petrolatum ....160 parts.
   Alkanin ..... 1 part.
   Oil bergamot ..... 2 parts.
   Oil lemon..... 2 parts.
2. Paraffin .....400 parts.
   Cacao butter.....400 parts.
   Petrolatum .....500 parts.
   Rosin ..... 1 part.
   Oil rose..... ..... 6 parts.

Dissolve the last two ingredients in the minimum quantity of alcohol required, and add to the others when melted.

3. White wax .....1 oz.
   Expressed oil almond .....2 ozs.
   Carmine..... ...1 gr.
   Oil rose .....1 dp.
4. White wax ..... 1 oz.
   Spermaceti ..... 1 oz.
   Liquid petrolatum ..... 6 drs.
   Tincture benzoin..... 2 drs.
   Alkanet root.....120 grs.
   Oil rose ..... 1 dp.

Melt the wax and spermaceti, add the liquid petrolatum and the alkanet root, macerate the latter with the melted fats for about one-half hour, strain, allow to cool somewhat, and incoporate the tincture and oil rose

New Cosmetics.

CREME DE LANOLINE.

Adeps lanæ .....100 parts.
Distilled water.....120 parts.

Rub up together. To perfume use the following:

Oil geranium .....10 parts.
Oil clove..... 2 parts.
Anise aldehyde ..... 5 parts
Linalyl acet. (bergamiel. 3 parts.

Work well in.

CREME DE VASELINE.

Vaseline.....500 parts
Oil almond.....100 parts.
White beeswax ..... 50 parts.
Rose water ..... 50 parts.
Cananga oil..... 2 parts.
Linaloöl ..... 2 parts.

Mix.

CREME DE GLYCERINE.

Soap, best white Castile. 15 parts.
Glycerin..... .... 75 parts.
Almond oil .....500 parts.
Wax, white ..... 30 parts.
Oil thyme ..... 3 parts.
Oil bergamot ..... 3 parts.
Oil clove..... ..... 1 part.

Dissolve the soap in the glycerin by the aid of heat. Melt the wax and almond oil together and mix. Let cool down somewhat before adding the perfume.

GLYCERINE DE TOILETTE.

Borax ..... 5 parts.
Rose water .....150 parts.
Glycerin.....350 parts.

Mix.—Augs Seif Zeit.

Boroglycerin Cold Cream.

Powd. boric acid..... 90 grs.
Glycerin..... 2 ozs.
Distilled water.....2½ ozs.
Anhydrous lanum..... 1 oz.
White paraffin ..... 14 ozs.
Oil rose..... 6 dps.
Oil bergamot ..... 6 dps.

Heat together the first three ingredients until solution is effected. Melt together the lanum and petrolatum, incorporate the boroglycerin solution by rapid and constant stirring, then add the oils and beat well.—Merck's Report.

Jelly of Roses.

1. French gelatin..... 4 drs.
Water..... 5 ozs.
Glycerite borax .....10 ozs.
Rose water ..... 6 ozs.

Soak the gelatin in the water over night and then heat on a water bath until dissolved. Add the glycerite and the rose water, previously mixed with a fluid dram of albumin (white of egg). Heat until the albumin coagulates, and filter while hot through a cotton bag.

2 Gelatin..... 1 oz.
Water .....24 ozs.
Glycerin.....12 ozs.
Oil rose.....10 m.
Thymol..... 2 grs.
Alcohol ..... 1 dr.

Prepare as above.

Dressing for White Shoes

Glue, best white ..... 500 parts.
Gum arabic .... 500 parts.
Precipitated chalk ..... 750 parts.
Water.....3225 parts.
Citronella oil..... 50 parts.

Prepare as above.—Nat. Druggist.

White Face Powders.

1. Bismuth oxychloride .....1 part.
Precipitated chalk.....3 parts.
French chalk .....5 parts.
2. Bismuth subcarbonate... 1 part.
Zinc oxide .....3 parts.
French chalk.....4 parts.
Precipitated chalk.....4 parts.
Corn flour .....5 parts.
3. Bismuth subcarbonate....1 part.
Zinc oxide.....3 parts.
Magnesia carbonate.....3 parts.
French chalk .....5 parts.

—Bull. Phar.

Lemonade Powder.

As a base make a mixture as follows:

Citric acid, powdered... 45 Gms.
Sugar, powdered ..... 950 Gms.

Aromatize with

Oil lemon .....3–4 dps.
Raspberry ether..... 10 dps.
Woodroof essence ..... 15 dps.
Oil orange..... 3 dps.

Mix the powder thus prepared with sodium bicarbonate and tartaric acid in the following proportions:

Lemonade powd. (above).19 parts.
Sodium bicarbonate.....19 parts.
Acid tartaric ..... 9 parts.

This mixture can be sold either in the shape of powders for making lemonade, or pressed into tablets to be used as bonbons. —Nat. Drug.

Cold Creams.

1. Oil almond .....425 parts.
Lanolin .....185 parts.
White wax..... 62 parts.
Spermaceti ..... 62 parts.
Borax ... .4.5 parts.
Rose water .....300 parts.

Melt together the first four ingredients, then incorporate the solution of borax in the rose water.

2 Tragacanth ..... 125 Gms.
Boric acid..... 100 Gms.
Glycerin ..... 140 Gms.
Expressed oil almond.. 50 Gms.
Glyconin..... ... 50 Gms.
Oil lavender .....00.5 Gm.
Water, enough make ..1000 Gms.

Mix the tragacanth and the boric acid with the glycerin; add the almond oil, lavender oil, and egg glycerite, which have been previously well incorporated, and lastly add the water in divided portions until a clear jelly of the desired consistency is obtained.

3. Oil almonds .....26 ozs.
Castor oil, odorless..... 6 ozs.
Lard, benzoated ..... 8 ozs.
White wax..... .... 8 ozs.
Rose water (in winter less, in summer more than quantity named) .....12 ozs.
Orange flower water ..... 8 ozs.
Oil rose. .....15 m.
Extract jasmine ..... 6 drs.
Extract cassia .... 4 drs.
Borax ..... 2 ozs.
Glycerin..... 4 ozs.

Melt the oil sweet almond, wax and lard together, and stir in the castor oil; make a solution of the borax in the glycerin and rose and orange flower waters; add this solution, a little at a time, to the melted fat, stirring constantly to insure thorough incorporation; finally add the oil rose dissolved in the extracts, and beat the ointment until cold.—Bull. Phar.

Cleaning and Polishing Marble.

The marble of soda fountains may be cleansed with the following:

Sodium carbonate..... 2 ozs.
Chlorinated lime ..... 1 oz.
Water .....14 ozs.

Mix well, and apply the mixture (magma and liquid) to the marble with a cloth, rubbing well in, and finally rubbing dry. It may be necessary to repeat this operation. The marble may now be polished by rubbing over with kerosene. This should, however, not be applied to white marble.

To remove grease stains from marble, it is recommended to cover the spot with a little pile of powdered talcum or some fine clay, saturating with benzin, and allowing to remain for some time.—Bull. Phar.

Patent Leather Preserver.

Carnauba wax.....1 parts.
Turpentine oil.....9 5 parts.
Aniline fat-black .....0 06 part.

Melt the wax, stir in the turpentine oil and the dye and scent with a little mirbane oil or lavender oil.

The paste is rubbed out on the patent leather by means of a soft rag, and when dry should be polished with a soft brush.

Lanolin Toilet Milk.

White castile soap, powd..22 grs.
Lanum .... 1 oz.
Tincture benzoin.....12 drs.
Distilled water, sufficient.

Dissolve the soap in 2 fl. ozs. of warm water, also mix the lanum with 2 fl. ozs. of water, then incorporate the two with each other, finally adding the tincture. The latter may be replaced by 90 grains of powdered borax.

White Paint for Military Accoutrements.

Glue, best white .....1500 parts.
Gum arabic..... 500 parts.
Water .....6500 parts.
Acetic acid, 5 % solut. 175 parts.
Precipitated chalk.....2000 parts.

Soak the glue and gum arabic in the water for one day, then melt in the water-bath and add the acid under agitation. Finally, rub up the chalk and pour the mixture through very coarse muslin or a fine sieve. Dilute with water according to the season.

Paste to Affix Labels to Metals.

I.

Rye flour .....5 parts.
Veuice turpentine.... ...1 part.
Liq glue, sufficient quantity.

Rub up the flour with the turpentine and then add sufficient freshly prepared glue (glue or gelatin dissolved in water) to make a stiff paste. This paste dries slowly.

II.

Dextrin .....2 parts.
Acetic acid .....1 part.
Water .....5 parts.
Alcohol, 95%.....1 part.

Dissolve the dextrin and acetic acid in water by heating together in the water bath, and to the solution add the alcohol. —Drug. Cir.

Toothache Wash (Tincture).

The following are typical formulas:

1. Oil cajuput ..... 2.5 Gms.
   Oil origanum ..... 2.5 Gms.
   Camphor ..... 5.0 Gms.
   Chloroform ..... 40.0 Gms.
   Alcohol, 90% ..... 50.0 Gms.

2. Chloroform ..... 50 Gms.
   Tinct. red sanders ..... 7 Gms.
   Comp. tinct. lavender ... 30 Gms.
   Alcohol, 90% ..... 113 Gms.

Dieterich is authority for the following:

3. Star anise ... . 360 grs.
   Cloves ..... 360 grs.
   Galangal ..... 360 grs.
   Ceylon cinnamon ..... 360 grs.
   Cochineal ..... 144 grs.
   Tannic acid ..... 72 grs.
   Peru balsam ..... 72 grs.
   Oil peppermint ..... 2½ drs.
   Oil rose ..... 15 dps.
   Oil neroli ..... 8 dps.
   Oil orris ..... 1 dp.
   Coumarin sugar ..... 15 grs.
   Water ..... 8 ozs.
   Alcohol ..... 24 ozs.

Reduce the drugs to powder, mix and macerate all of the ingredients with the alcohol and water for 8 days, agitating occasionally, and filter.—Era.

Saponaceous Hair Wash.

Spirit soap ..... 200 Gm.
Glycerin ..... 100 Gm.
Rum ..... 50 Gm.
Spirit lavender ..... 50 Gm.
Alcohol, 90 per cent ..... 350 Gm.
Rose water ..... 250 Gm.
Vanillin ..... 0.1 Gm.
Wintergreen oil ..... 2 dps.
Red sandal wood powder. 5 Gm.

Mix, allow to stand for two days, and filter.—Pharm. Zeit.

Heartburn.

Prof. Pel recommends the following:

Sodium bicarbonate .... 100 parts.
Magnesia, calcined ..... 75 parts.
Sodium bromide ..... 100 parts.
Bismuth carbonate ..... 50 parts.
Sugar milk ..... 100 parts.
Oil fennel, q. s. to flavor, or say, 3 drops to the ounce of mixture.

Half to a teaspoonful two hours after meals.

Mumps.

Ichthyol ..... 45 grs.
Plumbi iodidi ..... 45 grs.
Ammon. chlorid ..... 30 grs.
Lard ..... 1 oz.

M. Sig.—Apply to swollen glands three times daily.—Detroit Med Jour.

Face-Massage Creams.

GLYCERIN CREAM.

Spermaceti ..... 6 ozs.
White wax ..... 2 ozs.
Castor oil ..... 5 ozs.
Cottonsced oil ..... 11 ozs.
Borax powder ..... 1 dr.
Glycerin ..... 6 ozs.

ALMOND CREAM.

Spermaceti ..... 2 ozs.
White wax ..... 2 ozs.
Castor oil ..... 4 ozs.
Cottonseed oil ..... 10 ozs.
Borax powder ..... 1 dr.
Bitter almond water ..... 7 ozs.
Essential oil almond ..... 5 dps.
Oil bergamot ..... 20 dps.
Oil rose geranium ..... 10 dps.

Antiseptic Fluid Comp. (Sellers)

Antiseptic fluid ..... 1 oz.
Sodii bicarbonatis ..... 1 dr.
Sodii boratis ..... 1 dr.
Glycerini ..... 1 oz.
Aquae ..... q. s. ad. 4 ozs.

M. Sig.: Add to one quart of water and use as a disinfectant wash.—Lancet.

Antiseptic Fluid (Seller's).

Thymol ..... 10 grs.
Eucalyptol ..... 10 grs.
Menthol ..... 5 grs.
Olei gaultheriae ..... 6 dps.
Sodii benzoati ..... 20 grs.
Sodii boratis ..... 20 grs.
Glycerini ..... 4 drs.
Alcoholis ..... 1 oz.
Aquae ..... q. s. ad. 8 ozs.

—Lancet.

Cucumber and Benzoin Lotion.

I.

White glycerine soap ..... ½ oz.
Cucumber ointment ..... 1 oz.
Essence jockey club ..... ½ oz.
Rectified spirit ..... 1 oz.
Tepid distilled water ..... 32 ozs.

II.

Curd soap ..... ½ oz.
Cucumber ointmeut ..... 1 oz
Spirit cucumber ..... 2 ozs.
Oil rose geranium ..... ½ dr.
Distilled water ..... 30 ozs.

Dissolve the soap in 2 ounces of water by boiling. Put the ointment in a very warm mortar and mix the soap solution thoroughly with it; then add the rest of the hot water slowly, stirring well all the time to produce a uniform cream. Dissolve the oil in the spirit and add to the emulsion contained in a bottle, shaking well. Another good plan which seldom fails is: Melt the pomade on a water-bath, and dissolve the soap in hot water separately. Put together and shake until nearly cold, then add the rest of the ingredients and a sufficient quantity of tincture of benzoin.—Era.

Non-Sticky Face Cream.

Quince seed ..... 8 drs.
Boiling water ..... 4 pts.
Borax ..... 4 drs.
Boric acid ..... 4 drs.
Glycerin ..... 12 ozs
Perfume ..... 2½ ozs.
Alcohol ..... 13½ ozs

Steep the quince seed in the boiling water for two hours, stirring often, then strain carefully. Dissolve the borax and boric acid in enough hot water to make four pints add the glycerin and perfume dissolved in the alcohol, and finally the quince-seed mucilage little by little, shaking thoroughly after each addition. It is important that the mixture be well shaken in order to secure a homogeneous mixture.

—Merck's Rep.

Pile Ointment.

Powdered galls ..... 1 dr.
Extract hamamelis ..... 20 gts.
Extract opium ..... 15 grs.
Extract belladonna ..... 15 grs.
Carbolic acid ..... 15 grs.
Ichthyol ..... 30 m.
Lard ..... 1 oz.

—Spatula.

Carminatives.

CARMINATIVE TINCTURE.

Tincture ginger ..... 15 parts.
Tincture cardamom .... 15 parts.
Oil cinnamon ..... 1 part.
Oil caraway ..... 1 part.
Oil clove ..... 1 part.
Alcohol, 95% make ..... 100 parts.

CARMINATIVE (CRAMP OR COLIC) OIL.

Oil caraway (kümmel). 8 parts.
Oil cumin ..... 8 parts.
Oil fennel ..... 8 parts.
Oil curled or spear-mint 16 parts.
Oil chamomile, infused enough to make .... 1,000 parts.

The following is the formula (Norwegian Pharmacopœia) for infused oil of chamomile:

Chamomile, Roman, coarsely powdered .. 180 parts.
Alcohol, 95% ..... 155 parts.
Ammonia water ..... 2½-3 parts.
Olive oil, q. s. make .. 1,000 parts.

Add the ammonia to the alcohol, pour the mixture over the chamomile and set aside in a tightly closed vessel for 24 hours. At the end of this time add the olive oil and heat in the water bath at a temperature of from 130° to 140° F. for 12 hours.—Nat. Drug.

Ruby-Pearl Tooth Wash.

White castile soap ..... 135 grs.
Glycerin ..... 2 drs.
Simple syrup ..... 1 oz.
Water ..... 6½ ozs.
Alcohol ..... 6½ ozs.
Tincture cardamom ..... 1 dr.
Tinct. Canada snake root (1 in 16) ..... 1 dr.
Oil peppermint ..... 15 dps.
Oil wintergreen ..... 15 dps.
Oil cloves ..... 3 dps.
Oil cassia ..... 3 dps.
Sol. carmine, N. F., to color.

Mix the soap, glycerin, syrup and water, add the alcohol, then the remaining ingredients, let them stand for a few days, and filter at a low temperature, so as to avoid a subsequent separation of the soap by a reduction of the temperature.—South. Drug Jour.

Wild Cherry Phosphate Extract.

1. Wild cherry juice ..... 8 ozs.
   Solution citric acid ..... 14 dr.
   Essence almond (1:60) .... 3 drs.

Sufficient to make half a gallon syrup.

2. Ext. wild cherry bark ..... 2 drs.
   Tinct. cudbear ..... 2 drs.
   Sol acid phosphates ..... 2 ozs.
   Port wine ..... 4 drs.
   Brandy ..... 4 drs.

Sufficient to make 1 quart of syrup.

—Merck's Report.

Cure for Eczema.

Ichthyol ..... 1 dr.
Salicylic acid ..... 5 grs.
Boric acid ..... 20 grs.
Paraffin ..... 20 grs.
Vaseline ..... 1 oz.

To be applied at bedtime.—Spatula.

Foot Powder.

Camphor ..... 1 oz.
Boric acid ..... 4 ozs.
Starch ..... 4 ozs.
Talcum ..... 12 ozs.

Mix.—Spatula.

Formalin Mouth Wash

Fifty grams of 40 per cent. formaldehyde are dissolved in 1,000 grams of spirits, add—

Tincture benzoin	200 Gm.
Tincture myrrh	50 Gm.
Oil peppermint	3 Gm.
Anise oil	2 Gm.
Cassia oil	1 Gm.
Cinnamon oil	15 dps.
Cochineal powder	2 Gm.

The whole well stirred and filtered.—Deutsch. Amer. Apoth. Zeit.

Chronic Diarrhœa.

1. Salicin ..... 2 drs.
   Pulv. ipecac ..... 12 grs.
   Pulv. Doveri ..... 24 grs.
   M. et ft. caps. No. 12. Sig.: One every four or six hours.—J. B. West, M.D.

2. Fl. ext. coto bark ..... 3 drs.
   Liq. potass. arsenitis ..... 16 dps.
   Syr. rhei aromat., q. s. ad. 2 ozs.
   M. Sig.: Teaspoonful three or four times a day in one-fourth glass of water.

Dr. Yount says that this mixture has a most happy effect on all forms of chronic diarrhœa, no matter of how long standing.—Chicago Clinic.

Paraformed Collodion.

The following is a formula for a new skin remedy:

Paraform (trioxmethyl)	2 parts.
Etherized alcohol	2 parts.
Collodion (ricinated)	16 parts.

Rub up the paraform (in fine powder) with the etherized alcohol (ether 1 part and alcohol 2 parts), then add the collodion.

Formaldehyde Mouth Wash.

Formaldehyde	1 dr.
Tincture benzoin	3 drs.
Tincture myrrh	1 dr.
Oil peppermint	3 m.
Oil anise	2 m.
Oil cassia	1 m.
Oil cinnamon	15 m.
Cochineal	2 grs.
Alcohol	2 ozs.

Foot Powder.

Salicylic acid	1½ drs.
Boric acid	5 drs.
French chalk	4 ozs.

Have these substances all in fine powder and mix them well. Put the preparation in pasteboard talcum-powder boxes so that it can be sifted into the shoe for perspiring or tired feet.

Syrup of the Bromides.

Potassium bromide	10 drs.
Sodium bromide	10 drs.
Ammonium bromide	6 drs.
Calcium bromide	3 drs.
Lithium bromide	1 dr.
Sugar	9 ozs.
Comp. tincture cudbear	4 drs.
Tincture vanilla	1 oz.
Water to make	16 ozs.

Canary Bird Food.

Dried yolk egg	2 ozs.
Poppy seed, crushed	1 oz.
Cuttlefish, coarse powder	1 oz.
Biscuit flour	8 ozs.

Mix.—Era.

Mixed Bird Seed and Bird Food.

1. Canary seed ..... 4 parts.
   Hemp seed ..... 5 parts.
   Millet seed ..... 1 part.
   Maw seed ..... 1 part.

2. Canary seed ..... 5 parts.
   Hemp seed ..... 3 parts.
   Rape seed ..... 1 part.
   Millet seed ..... 1 part.

A "German paste" or canary food may be prepared as follows:

Corn meal	8 ozs.
Blanched sweet almonds	4 ozs.
Fresh butter	1 oz.
Powdered sugar	1 oz.
Saffron	5 grs.
Eggs, hard boiled, 1 or 2.	

Pass the egg through a fine grater, and add to the other ingredients. Beat to a smooth paste with cold water and granulate the mass by passing through a coarse grater; then expose the product to the air in a warm place until quite hard and dry.

Chair-Leather Polish.

Eggs	5
Sperm oil	6 ozs.
Acetic acid	6 ozs.
Glycerin	6 drs.
Oil turpentine	1 oz.
Methylated spirit	5 ozs.
Water to make	30 ozs.

Beat up the eggs thoroughly with an egg beater. Mix the oil, acid, and glycerin, and add gradually to the eggs, using the beater constantly. Transfer to a bottle, and shake well together, and add the methylated spirit and water.

Piano Polish.

Gum mastic	65 parts.
Shellac	250 parts.
Alcohol, 95%	1000 parts.

For the finest work, the alcoholic solution of the gums should be shaken with about one-tenth of its volume of benzine, and the latter drawn off after the mixture has been allowed to stand for a few hours. This gives greater mobility.

Sal-volatile Solution.

Carbonate ammonia	1 oz.
Ammonia solution, strong	2 ozs.
Volatile nutmeg oil	20 m
Lemon oil	20 m.
Glycerin	5 ozs.
Water	40 ozs.

Dissolve the carbonate in the glycerin and water; add the oil, well shake, and stand for a day; then filter, and add the solution of ammonia.

Dead Black Varnish for Picture Frames.

The following produces a fine matt or dead black, for picture frames, etc.:

Seed lac	120–140 parts.
Ammonia water	90–110 parts.
Ext. haematoxylin, fluid	20 parts.
Copper sulphate	1 part.
Lead acetate	10 parts.
Ivory black, q. s.	

Let the lac soak in the ammonia till it becomes gelatinous, then add the water after having dissolved in it the extract and metallic salts. Finally, stir in sufficient burnt ivory to give it the proper consistency. Bone black or ordinary lampblack may be used if for common or ordinary frames.—Nat. Drug.

Glove Cleaner.

1. Curd soap ..... 1 oz.
   Water ..... 4 ozs.
   Oil lemon ..... ½ dr.
   French chalk, a sufficiency.

Shred the soap and dissolve in water by heat, add the oil of lemon, and make into a stiff paste with the French chalk. The oil of lemon and chalk may be omitted and replaced by powdered orris root.

2. White soap ..... 1½ drs.
   Hot water ..... 2½ drs.
   Rub into a paste and add
   Solution chlorinated soda ..... 2½ drs.
   Water ammonia ..... 20 m.

—Era.

Soap Powders.

The following have been recommended as yielding serviceable preparations:

1. Calcined soda ..... 80 parts.
   Sodium sulphate ..... 10 parts.
   Sodium chloride ..... 5 parts.
   Water ..... 5 parts.

2. Calcined soda ..... 90 parts.
   Borax ..... 5 parts.
   Water ..... 5 parts.

3. Calcined soda ..... 91 parts.
   Ammonium chloride ..... 6 parts.
   Soap powder ..... 2 parts.
   Water ..... 1 part.

4. Caustic soda ..... 40 parts.
   Soap powder ..... 30 parts.
   Starch ..... 10 parts.
   Water ..... 20 parts.

5. Calcined soda ..... 90 parts.
   Sodium hyposulphite ..... 5 parts.
   Borax ..... 2 parts.
   Water ..... 3 parts.

Bath Powders.

1. Powdered borax ..... 8 ozs.
   White castile soap ..... 8 ozs.
   Essence bergamot ..... 6 drs.
   Essence lemon ..... 3 drs.
   Oil neroli ..... 3 drs.
   Oil petitgrain ..... 8 m.
   Oil origanum ..... 30 m.
   Oil rosemary ..... 30 m.
   Oil rose ..... 5 m.

Mix the powders, add the essential oils, and rub together in a mortar. A tablespoonful of this added to the bath water gives the odor of cologne. By mixing other essences with a similar basis, you might produce other perfumes.

2. Borax ..... 4 ozs.
   Salicylic acid ..... 1 dr.
   Essence cassie ..... 1 dr.
   Essence jasmine ..... 1 dr.
   Oil lavender flowers ..... 15 m.

Rub the oil and essences with the borax and salicylic acid until the alcohol has evaporated. Use a heaping teaspoonful to the body bath.—Era.

New Corn Cure.

Resorcin	1 part.
Salicylic acid	1 part.
Lactic acid	1 part.
Flexible collodion	10 parts.

Apply every day, putting one layer on another for five or six days, then bathe the feet in hot water and with the point of the finger-nail lift the edge of the mass. It will bring the corn with it.—Merck's Report.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for regarding which they cannot obtain complete information, so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Aurin.

Trade name for chinoline-bismuth rhodanate in a strength of 25%. It comes in two qualities—for internal use and for injections.

Arvenol.

Trade name given to a remedy for colds, etc., recently brought out at Frankfort, A. M.—a solution of thymol, menthol, and camphor in sulphuric ether.

Bertolin.

Trade name of a new remedy for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, malaria and several other ailments. It is claimed that it is mainly a fluid extract of the root of Nicotiana Bertolonii (?) and is free from poisonous or drastic properties, containing no colchicin, salicylic acid or other similar ingredient.

Cochlon.

Name given to an aqueous extract of fresh maize, which has been made as free as possible of cellulose. It has the appearance of milk, and, indeed, is called "vegetable milk," containing more protemic, and less fatty, matter than woman's milk.

Bromopan.

A hygienic bread, recently introduced and recommended for the use of those afflicted with nervous diseases, and those persons otherwise, in whose treatment the bromides are indicated. In its preparation a salt of bromine is used instead of sodium chloride. Each 30 pfennig (7.2 cents) loaf occludes 1 gm. of bromine salt. Another preparation, "Bromofarina," has been introduced by the same concern.

Atoxyl.

Name applied to anilid metarsarsenate, recently introduced into trade. Atoxyl is, notwithstanding its derivation, almost completely non-toxic, and may be injected under the skin in very high doses without the least toxic effects or sequelæ. So slightly toxic is atoxyl, that it enables the physician to administer without danger from 40 to 50 times more arsenic than could be tolerated in any other manner. The dose, hypodermically is from 5 to 20 cgm. (0.75 to 2 grains).—Phar. Central.

Thigenol.

This is the trade name of the sodium salt of sulfonic acid, a synthetic preparation carrying 10% of sulphur. As a salt of a sulphur-containing acid of the fatty (or aliphatic) series thigenol possesses, along with antiseptic and parasiticide properties, high resorptiveness and pain-stilling power. It is odorless, soluble in water, and is highly recommended in skin diseases.—Phar. Central.

Gelone.

This is a new surgical dressing which belongs to the class of glycerine glues. It is intended to replace the plasters so frequently used in skin diseases It may be combined with the greatest variety of medicinal agents, and forms a flexible, non-irritating film, which may be easily removed with the aid of a little water. Lang and Bauer have obtained excellent results with gelone, and recommend it highly.—Phar. Post.

Mercuric Iodocacodylate.

This has been used for sub-cutaneous administration in syphilis, according to Ciavette and Fraisse's formula: Mercuric cacodylate, 1 part, cacodylic acid, 2 parts, are dissolved in distilled water, 75 parts, and a solution of 3 parts of potassium iodide in distilled water is added, and enough distilled water added to make 100 parts. From 18 to 20 injections of from 1 to 2 Gms. (15 to 30 minims) each are made in four weeks.

Tarchiol.

At the meeting of the Academy of Medicine of Rome, held on January 26, Dr. Durando Durante reported the results of clinical experience with a remedy discovered by Dr. Paterno, and employed experimentally in Durante's clinic. Tarchiol is the name of the new antiseptic, and it is said to possess a higher bactericidal power than mercuric corrosive sublimate. Further data as to its nature are still wanting; but, according to the author cited, it is said to be the strongest antiseptic substance yet discovered.—Phar. Post.

Xilolith.

While not exactly a chemical, pharmaceutical or a medicine, this substance, claiming great advantages from a hygienic point of view, may be stated to be a substitute for linoleum and similar floor coverings. It is manufactured of wood shavings which are agglomerated in a homogenous mass, and rolled out into sheets. It is impermeable to moisture, uninflammable, almost a non conductor of heat, and as hard as rock. It resembles linoleum in appearance, or can be made to resemble parquetry. It may be laid directly on a bed of cement without any previous preparation.—Phar. Zeit.

Septoforma.

Trade name of a new antiseptic, disinfectant, deodorizer and antiparasitic, for use in veterinary practice, said to be a 'condensation product of formaldehyde dissolved in an alcoholic solution of a ptassium linoleate soap."—Bull. Phar.

Valerydine.

This is a compound of valerianic acid and phenacetine. It occurs as shining needle shaped crystals, melting at 129, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, acetone and less easily in ether; almost insoluble in water. It combines the nerve calming properties of valerian and the antipyretic and antineuralgic properties of phenacetine. Its therapeutic uses include all kinds of conditions connected with nervous irritability, such as neuralgias, migraines, hysteria, etc. It is given in daily doses of 0.5 to 1 Gm. (from 7½ to 15 grains) in wafers.—Am. Drug. & Phar. Rec.

Gasterine.

This is a name applied to a preparation employed as a digestive agent. It is the natural gastric juice of the dog, and is obtained directly from the animal's stomach by means of a fistula. The digestive power of this substance is said to be much superior to that of the ordinary preparations of pepsin. It contains a large proportion of pepsin, and a ferment which curdles milk, also 5.6 per cent. of hydrochloric acid, a much higher proportion of acid than is found in the human stomach. This remedy was first tried by Fromont in 1898, and has since been used extensively with highly satisfactory results.—Ann. de Phar.

Phœnin and Phœnicein.

Estella Kleerekoper has isolated two new coloring matters, phœnin and phœnicein, from the purple wood of Copaifera bracteata. The tree belongs to the Cæsalpinæ, which includes the species yielding hematoxyllin and brasilin The powdered wood is extracted with alcohol, and the residue, after distilling of the solvent, treated with acetic ether; the residue from this, crystallized from water, after treatment with animal charcoal, yields phœnin in deep violet crystals, which are soluble in alcohol and ether, but not in chloroform, benzin, or benzene. By treatment with dilute acids, phœnin is converted into phœnicein. Alkalies give a blue color with phœnin.—Phar. Jour.

Artificial Milk.

The following represents a milk that contains all the component parts of the natural animal secretion: Extract of malt (syrupy), one tablespoonful; olive oil, one tablespoonful; roasted flour, two teaspoonfuls; one broken raw egg. Beat up in a bowl or dish with a spoon or egg-beater for three or four minutes. Add by degrees, while stirring, a tumblerful or gobletful of pure cold drinking water. Season with salt. To be taken one or two hours after meals. In hot weather add crushed ice. This general formula is modified in various ways according to the case. The flavor is rich and the after-taste pleasant. This milk is very useful in temporary exhaustion, mental or physical.—Med. Record.

Examination Questions Colorado State Board of Pharmacy.

PHARMACY.

1. What are Tinctures? Name three made by percolation and two by maceration. Give process for making one by each method in detail. What is the difference between Tinctures and Fluid Extracts? Are all Fluid Extracts of the same drug strength?

2. Define Filtration, Trituration, Comminution, Exsiccation, Sublimation, Decoction, Infusion, Water Bath, Sand Bath.

3. What are Liniments? Name five and give formula for each.

4. Give official name, formula and dose of Dover's Powder.

5. Define Prescription. Write one in metric terms so that each teaspoonful will contain approximately, 3 grains Quinine Sulphate, 2 grains Iron Phosphate, $\frac{1}{20}$ grain Strych. Sulphate, $\frac{1}{30}$ grain Arsenious Acid. State method of compounding in detail.

6. Give dose of and antidotes for 1, Arsenic, 2, Strychnine, 3, Morphine, 4, Antipyrine, 5, Aconite, 6, Nux Vomica, 7, Fowler's solution, 8, Corrosive Sublimate, 9, Carbolic Acid, 10, Belladonna.

7. Give the official name in full and name the ingredients of Paregoric. What percentage of Morphine does it contain?

8. How many grains of Cocaine in one fluid ounce Aqueous Solution, 2 per cent., 3½ per cent., 7 per cent., 10 per cent., 13 per cent.?

9. The alcohol used in a drug store is 188 proof. What is its percentage? State method in detail of making 60 per cent. Alcohol from this, 50 per cent., 75 per cent.

10. How does Donovan's Solution differ from Fowler's Solution? What kind of Arsenic is in each? Why is compound Tincture of Lavender added to Fowler's Solution?

11. Name the ingredients in Syrup of Hydriodic Acid? Give method of preparation. What per cent. of Hydriodic Acid does it contain?

12. Define Granulation, Dialysis. What is the difference between a Precipitate and a Sediment?

13. Write a prescription showing a Therapeutical Incompatibility.

14 Define Emulsion, Electuary, Clyster. Construct a formula for preparing one of each which shall have no Pharmacal objection.

15. Name the ingredients in Green Soap, U. S. P.

16. Give process for making Tinct. Ferri Chloride. How long should it stand after being made? Why? How is Tinct. Opii. Deod. made? Why is Ether used?

17. How is Mercury with Chalk prepared? How much Mercury does it contain? Why should Calomel be kept from the light? How much Mercury in Blue Ointment?

18. What is meant by No. 30 Powder? No. 40?

19. Name two official solutions which should be freshly prepared when wanted. Give formula and method of preparing both.

20. What is Ferri Oxidum Hydratum cum Magnesia? For what is it used?

Examinations in the foregoing three branches constitute the first day's work. On the second day each member of the class is required to identify one hundred samples of herbs, roots, leaves, blossoms, seeds, bark, crystals, powders, preparations, etc., writing, without abbreviation, the official and common name of each, after which they are to compound, label and check each of the following prescriptions:

R Pulv. Jalap ....gr. iii.
Potass. Bitart .....gr. vi.
M. ft. cht. dos tales No. x.
Sig. Una pulvis ut dictum.
Dr.....

R Chloroform .... ℥ i.
Ft. emulsio..... ℥ iv.
Sig. Coch. parv. alternis horis.
Dr.....

R Ferri Phosph .....gr. xx.
Quinia Sulph .....gr. xv.
Strych. Sulph .....gr. i.
Acid. Phosph. conc.....q. s.
Ft. pill. No. xv.
Sig. One pill 3 times a day.
(Write directions in Latin.)
Dr.....

R Hyd. Ox. Flav .....gr. v.
Ung. Petrolat. Alba ..... ℥ ss.
M. Sig. Apply at night.
(Write directions in Latin.)

R Potass Chlor..... ℥ i
Acid. Hydroch ..... . ℥ ss.
Aqua .....q. s ad ℥ iv.
Mi. Sig. Coch. mag. omni hora.
Dr.....

A FEW "DONT'S."

BY J. S STOWELL.

Don't open and close the store at "any old time." Have a time to begin the business of the day, and a time to quit.

Don't buy a large bill of goods, consisting of many things you don't need and will never sell, just because the clever agent beguiles you with a long payment proposition. Remember that pay day is bound to come.

Don't select the month of July as being the proper season to laud the praises of your emulsion of cod liver oil.

Don't advertise your Celebrated Talcum Powder for excessive perspiration during the cold winter months.

Don't take the salesman's head off. He may have something you can use. He can at least quote prices, and to these your ear should ever be open.

Don't worry. It will not put stock on the shelves, nor cash in your money drawer. Have faith, grit and "sticktoitiveness."

Don't be afraid to ask 10 cents for ice cream soda, if it is worth it. I suppose, however, your locality will have much to do with deciding this.

Don't object to answering the many queries of the apprentice. He is trying to learn. And remember that you were once an apprentice yourself.

Don't give the small boy a large mortar, a pestle and a "hunk" of india rubber and tell him you want it pulverized. For goodness sake, think of something new—be original.

Don't put a Christmas ad. in your local paper and leave it running until the 4th of July.

Don't buy the cheapest drugs on the market. Get the best you can for the least cash. Let purity be paramount.

Don't allow the finished prescription to be anything but that which the physician has ordered. To substitute is criminal. In a measure you are the weapon which the doctor uses in his warfare against disease.

Don't sell anything and everything for the greed of gold. Even a druggist may have his conscience pricked.

Don't run a pharmaceutical rum shop. If you prefer to tend bar walk around the city until you run across a saloon and hasten to apply for a position.

Don't get too chummy with Dr. Healemup. Too much intimacy breeds contempt.

Don't get an $8 a week registered clerk. The best available service is the cheapest in the end.

Don't run down your competitor. If you can say no good of him, don't say no evil.

Don't get confused or have the least appearance of being puzzled when the colored lady asks for a piece of flesh colored court plaster.

Don't leave the soda fountain with a regiment of dirty glasses upon it. Put them out of sight, even if you have no time to wash them until later.

Don't advertise that you have the best soda water in town, and then have the nerve to take the customer's good money for warm slops.

Don't recommend your Infallible Hair Tonic and One Second Corn Cure, while your own head shines like a billiard ball and your clerks limp about the store with corns. Be consistent.

Don't argue over religion or politics with your customer. No use offending your patrons. Be like the Apostle Paul—all things to all men.

Don't urge the purchasing of rochelle salts, borax, bi-carbonate of soda, quinine pills, etc., in large quantities. It's more money in your pocket to sell these things in small lots. Besides you will see your customer more frequently.

Don't keep the wrapping paper, twine, paste and labels in different parts of the store. They bear the closest relationship to each other and should be together. Besides, it will save you steps.

Don't have a dingy, gloomy store. Human beings like the miller and the moth are attracted by the light.—Era.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED

FROM THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

SYRUP OF FERROUS IODIDE.

BY EUCLID SNOW, PH.C.

The many theories advanced by which it is endeavored to show how to get rid of the dark color of syrup of iron that is produced by long exposure to light, or by too frequent openings of the containers, have their good and bad points, but none of them have ever given the eminent satisfaction that I have found in using sodium hyposulphite. This is the Squibb method of the dispensatory, and when tried (as all the tests of the Pharmacopœia and dispensatory should be tried) with care and patience, will yield excellent results, and will not impair the therapeutic value of the preparation to any great extent.

Some of the pharmacists whom I have talked with concerning the addition of this and other preservatives, have said that they do not use them through a fear that they would produce some untoward results, but I satisfied myself on that point, so far as sodium hyposulphite is concerned, by consulting some physicians who use our syrup frequently, and who stated that they do not find such results in their daily practice, and cannot see that the therapentic action of the syrup is impaired in any way.

My experience with the discolored syrup has been amusing. I have tried the syrups of different manufacturers and of fellow workers; and some of these would turn lighter in color when exposed to the direct rays of the sun, while others would not. Some would change their color even when stored in small, well-filled, amber bottles, while nearly all would change to some extent.

In following the directions of the dispensatory, I dissolve about twenty grains of sodium hyposulphite in one ounce of water and add as much of this solution to the discolored syrup as is needed to restore the natural color. This may also be done by adding the salt to the syrup direct, using a mortar to facilitate solution. When the color is very dark, by adding the salt direct you do not increase the volume of the syrup, and so do not dilute it. Either method will bring about the result desired and will not affect the ferruginous taste or the color as required by the Pharmacopœia. If too much is added, however, the color will be somewhat lighter than when first made.

In restoring the color by this method, the U. S. P. tests have not been interfered with in the least, the taste is the same, as was referred to above, and the color is correct. The syrup still remains neutral. By adding a few drops of potassium ferricyanide solution (1 to 10) to a small portion of the syrup (after restoring the color by means of the sodium hyposulphite solution) a blue precipitate will still be produced. The pharmacopœial test for free iodine shows the absence of the latter after restoring the color with the hyposulphite in the proportions as stated, when free iodine was present before the addition of the salt. With the facilities at hand, I am not able to make the last test in the Pharmacopœia for the percentage of ferrous iodide, but hope to do so some time soon and will give a report of this later, trying to discover whether, if a sample is tested and allowed to discolor, the percentage of ferrous iodide will be changed by standing, or after being restored in color by the addition of sodium hyposulphite.

After exposing a darkened syrup to sunlight, the color in some instaces seems to become much lighter, but I have never been able to get it to resume the same greenish color which it possesses when first made. The dispensatory says that the syrup cannot be the same after the color has been restored by the sunlight method, as it is probable that some ferric iodate is formed, thus rendering the syrup useless. There is no ferric reaction to be had from the samples tested by the writer, however. Ferrous sulphide is formed, which produces a very easily decomposed iodide, and this iodide liberates free iodine almost at once.

The addition of tartaric and citric acids has never proved quite as satisfactory as has been credited. Hypophosphorous acid, if added, is like the other acids just spoken of; it does not prove very satisfactory. Syrups to which this acid has been added have turned dark brown in color after prolonged standing. The acid seems to prevent the liberation of free iodine, but the color will change, due probably to the ferrous sulphide formed.

I am not in a position to suggest changes in the Pharmacopœia, but I have found by experience that the syrup made from rock candy crystals, and made by a cold process, will give better results in the manufacture of Syrupus Ferri Iodidi than when the syrup is made from sugar and by the use of heat. The dispensatory says that the preparation is rendered more stable by the addition of sugar, but more sugar would make necessary a change in the present formula. Should the syrup made from sugar be heated too highly, there is danger of the syrup turning dark, due to the caramel formed.

I suppose that nearly every druggist knows the value of sodium hyposulphite in restoring discolored solutions of potassium iodide, thus rendering them "elegant" and not entailing the loss that would otherwise be sustained by having to throw away the amount of iodide represented in the solutions.—Bull. Phar.

Bitter Tonics vs. Pepsin.

At one time it was the fashion to prescribe pepsin and predigested foods in the treatment of indigestion, but latterly it has been believed that the use of tonics is more indicated. Undoubtedly, stomachic tonics have the power of increasing the failing activity of the various glands of the gastro intestinal tract.

Dr. Terray reported a series of experiments in which he found that the movements in the stomachs of dogs were increased by the administration of the extract of gentian, quassia, taraxacum and quinine. Undoubtedly, these drugs are local in their action. They are especially useful in that form of indigestion which is due to depressed condition of the stomach. Of course, where the stomach is in a state of inflammation these drug are not indicated. It has been known for years that the administration of these drugs was followed by an increase of appetite and they have been a matter of household medicine for many, many years. There is a belief nowadays growing that they also prevent fermentation changes, but being given in small doses this does not interfere with the process of digestion. Quinine has been known in large doses to have a decided anti-fermentative power and it is well, therefore, not to give this drug too close to a meal.

One of the best known of the simpler tonics is gentian. Given in the form of the compound tincture, which contains bitter orange peel and cardamom, it is an excellent tonic.

The old standby on which many a country boy and girl was brought up is "boneset tea." It is extremely bitter in character so that it becomes an emetic in larger doses. Another very favorite tonic is wild cherry bark. It is an astringent and tonic and given in the form of the infusion it is excellent. Syrup of wild cherry also makes an excellent tonic for the administration of other medicines. There are a number of other drugs which are excellent in their place, among them being columbo root, wormwood, prickly ash, golden seal, myrrh, cloves, pepperminnt, cardamom, ginger, black and red pepper and cajuput in the form of the oil, especially in cases of acute indigestion. Chamomile is another old time remedy which is not used to day as much as it should be. Given in the dose of the infusion it is an excellent stimulant and tonic. Virginia snake root is an excellent tonic especially when used with some powerful bitters, but in overdoses it is an emetic. The tincture is a very excellent way to administer this drug.

It must be remembered that these drugs are in no sense foods, they simply supply the force to excite the lymph glands of the alimentary mucous membrane to manufacture and carry the nutritive material into the tissues. They increase the power of digestion so that as the leucocytes carry the peptone there is created a desire for more food.—Medical Times.

A Foot Powder as a Money Maker.

Of late years many preparations have been put on the market to relieve the discomfort of sore feet. They are put up under various names and in different kinds of packages. Such names as "foot ease," "foot rest," "foot elm," "ease 'em," and so forth have been used. The powder I put up is called "Foot Comfort." It is usual to wrap up small powders and put them in a slide powder box, while others are put up in tins similar to talcum powder.

The following formula I devised myself, although I think it similar to others It has given good satisfaction for several years and that is the best proof of its merits:

Salicylic acid	7 drs.
Boric acid	2 ozs. 440 grs.
Talcum	38 ozs.
Slippery elm bark	1 oz.
Orris root	1 oz.

These are all in very fine powders, and are mixed thoroughly by putting them through a fine sieve several times. Then weigh out one ounce exactly and divide into eighteen powders. We put eighteen powders in a slide powder box and wrap the label with paste right on to the box.

This quantity will make about thirty-five boxes. We sell the foot powder for 25 cents a box, which gives a most handsome profit. There are not many preparations a druggist can so easily make that will give him so large a profit; in fact, I know of no other one. The materials are all inexpensive and are kept in every drug store. The boxes cost about $1 00 per gross and the labels $1.00 per thousand. The labor to mix and sift the powders is not onerous, and the folding of the little powders is light work. The most of the work can be done by the apprentice after a little instruction.—J. T. Pepper in Era.

Clarification of Collodion.

Collodion which is cloudy owing to suspended particles of undissolved pyroxylin can be rapidly clarified by shaking with clean, white sand, or coarsely powdered quartz free from dust. The undissolved pyroxylin is carried down with the sand or quartz when the latter deposits.—Phar. Cent.

Rheumatism Cures.

The New York Sun has compiled a list of no fewer than 1,437 different "cures" for rheumatism. There is no disease which seems to baffle the medical faculty more than this. It takes so many different forms and the knowledge of its causes is so indefinite, and on some points so much disputed, that though the majority of human beings are sufferers from it, sooner or later, and there are numerous remedies, experience does not show which way to turn for relief. What appears to help one case will sometimes aggravate others. It is largely a question of individual complications and inherited tendencies. A fruit and vegetable diet with mild laxatives are useful in most cases.

Test for Cane Sugar in Milk Sugar.

The test solution is composed of resorcin, 3 parts; hydrochloric acid, 1 part; alcohol, 100 parts

Dissolve 0 1 Gm. of the suspected sugar of milk in a few drops of water contained in a porcelain dish; add to this solution five or six drops of the test solution, and evaporate slowly over an alcohol lamp. The outer edge of the solution is allowed to boil a little. The dish is then tipped to one side. On the surface left moist by the receding liquid, continue heat gently. If a trace of cane sugar be present there the beautiful flashes of vermillion color will be visible over the heated surface. If there be an appreciable amount (5 to 10 per cent.) of cane sugar present, there will be formed a vermillion mirror, which can be more clearly seen upon carefully evaporating the entire solution. The evaporation must take place slowly, as the sugar will readily char if exposed to too much heat.

A brownish red color, quickly charring and not spreading, must not be mistaken for cane sugar. This coloration is caused by the milk sugar, but should not be confused with the vermillion coloration of cane sugar.

New Source of Tannic Acid.

The difficulty of obtaining sufficient tannic acid necessary for the preparation of leather and other purposes is becoming more and more accentuated, owing to the ever-growing demand in the world's market on the one hand and to the length of time which is required for the growth of trees the bark and fruits of which furnish the tanning materials, on the other. It will, therefore, be interesting news to many of our readers to hear that in New Mexico a certain firm has been raising a fast growing plant for the production of tannic acid.

The plant, which was discovered some years ago in the prairies of Mexico, New Mexico and California, belongs to the species of rumese hymenosepalus; it grows, as said before, very rapidly, reaches a height of about one meter, and the amount of tannic acid contained in the dried bolls of the wild-growing plant averaged about thirty-five per cent. By way of concentrating the juice, a firm in the vicinity of Deming produced an extract of the strength of forty five per cent., which found a ready market in Europe. As the available supply of the only sparsely growing plant was soon exhausted, the manufacturers have cultivated the plant for the last years on a commercial basis, thereby netting a snug amount of clear money. At the same time they have succeeded in raising the percentage of tannic acid by supplying the plant during the growth with abundant water. While only the large bolls are used for manufacturing the acid, the smaller ones serve for raising new mother plants. The leaves furnish a palatable dish.—Claflin's Drug.

False Economy.

Whenever business grows dull, the first expense to be subjected to the pruning knife is advertising. This is false economy. Cutting down advertising might appear for a short time to have effected a saving, but it sooner or later reflected in a further decrease in the volume of business done, necessitating further reduction in the expense. An established firm, whenever business is dull, should curtail expenses in every other department, but in that of advertising only as a last resort. Where advertising has built up a business, and continues to bring in business, if reduced in amount, its power for good for the business is limited in proportion to the reduction. Cut down on the help, on the postage, on the printed matter, but never cut out a paper that pays a dividend regularly monthly upon the investment. It is foolhardy and menaces the future of the business instead of being a help to it.—Medical and Drug Advertiser.

The Cocaine Habit.

When cocaine was introduced into common use by medical men, Dr. William A. Hammond expressed doubts whether there would be any danger at all of a "cocaine habit." At that time we commented upon the proposition as absurd. Any drug that can produce powerful effects upon the human system may enslave those who use it habitually or immoderately. A well-known medical lecturer now says that fatal cases growing out of the use of it are becoming frequent among the poor as well as the better classes. In illustrating the theme he says that if a cocaine-taker be a lawyer, clergyman, lecturer, or political speaker, he would take intense pleasure in continuous voluble talk in public The characteristics of his speech, however, would indicate to a close observer the nature of the stimulant he used. 1. The thoughts of the victim would flow on in a continuous stream. 2. There would be no purpose or dividing lines, but one sentence after another without aim.

He gave an instance of a clergyman, once popular, who incurred the displeasure of his people by the length and prolixity of his sermons. It was found afterward that he was a cocaine taker. A medical lecturer, a slave to the drug, forgot time and conditions, and widened his theme until he became lost in the details. Often lawyers' arguments before juries bore the same marks. He distinguished cocaine from alcohol or morphine. The cocainist has a smooth, continuous, flow of words, leading in no particular direction and constantly diverging. This could show itself in works of fiction, poetry and medical journals. Sometimes there is a manifestation in excessive letter-writing. Drunken people deliver themselves in broken sentences, and morphine eaters are liable to do the same when they have taken more of the drug than they can tolerate.—N. Y. Ex.

Heat from Incandescent Lights.

It is a general opinion that incandescent electric lamps give out comparatively small quantities of heat. Measurements show, however, that of the energy of the current only 6 per cent. is turned into light; the other 94 per cent. manifests itself as heat. Inflammable substances near incandescent lamps are readily ignited. If a sixteen-candle power lamp lighted by a current of 100 volts be immersed in a vessel containing 300 grams (10¼ ounces) of water, it will bring the water to boiling point in an hour. Celluloid near such a lamp is inflamed in five minutes. These and other experiments of the sort direct attention to the necessity of care even with electric lights.

Yellow Fever and the Mosquito.

Some curious and even amazing information comes from Havana as to the disappearance of yellow fever through the eradication of the mosquito. The average number of deaths annually from yellow fever in Havana, has, through a long series of years, ranged around 300. In the year that followed the beginning of the war on mosquitoes there were but five. The idea that these "terrors of the night" are the sole carriers of the yellow scourge is not new.

It was put forth definitely by Dr. Finlay at least twenty years ago. Even now it is doubtful if it would have received any attention from medical men or the health boards if it were not for similar results in another field. The work of Major Ronald Ross, of the distinguished Dr. Koch, and especially of an untiring band of Italian bacteriologists, has conclusively demonstrated that the mosquito is the infecting agent in malaria, intermittent fever, and all its varied forms.

A year ago the army authorities at Havana threw aside the usual (and useless) precautions against yellow fever, and began a merciless campaign for the extermination of the mosquito there, with a view of testing Dr. Finlay's theory as to yellow fever. The methods were simple and direct. Every yellow fever victim was isolated from possible contact by means of netting, the house thoroughly fumigated, and the insects, so far as possible, killed off. Bogs and stagnant pools were filled up. Kerosene was used freely where filling was found too expensive.

Ponds were stocked with surface feeding fish, which ate up the larvæ as soon as laid. The result is indicated above. In another year yellow fever will be as little known in Cuba, and we hope in all the rest of the world, as smallpox is in well-bred places now. Concurrently with the disappearance of the chief scourge of the tropics will go the second—malaria. The variety of mosquito which carries the one disease does not carry the other. But the two may breed in the same pool; the only safe way is to kill all mosquitoes.—Harper's Weekly

The Literature of Pharmacy.

It has been stated that a knowledge of pharmacy must have existed from the earliest times, if "Adam the gardener and his wife" cultivated plants and bestowed names on animals it is inferred that he described plants also. Solomon is said to have written volumes on the subject. Herodotus states that the Babylonians collected information by bringing their sick folk to the front in order that passengers might suggest a remedy. The Egyptians derived their plant-lore from the Babylonians. Moses, a priest in the temple of Isis, prescribed formulas to be compounded "after the art of the apothecary"—and treated diseases in an experienced manner. The Grecians derived their knowledge of medicine from the Egyptians. Hippocrates and Galen were the most renowned practitioners, the latter employing only herbs and simples, but with such success that the cures he effected were ascribed to magic. One of his favorite remedies is still recognized as valuable—viz., Taraxacum (from Tarasso, to remove), descending to our times through the Romans, probably by Celsus.

The first attempt to systematize pharmacy in Great Britain was adopted by Alfred the Great, who sent au envoy to Helias the Patriarch, of Jerusalem, who supplied the mission with numerous drugs, including aloes, scammony, senna, and rhubarb. Alfred confided the valuable consignment to the clergy, who retained control of this vast power for hundreds of years (see "Leechdom, Wort Cuneing, and Star Craft of Early England," translated by Rev. T. V. Cockayne, Ph. Soc. Library). On the breaking up of the monasteries, the disinherited monks, on being dispersed throughout the land, carried the learning of the cell and cloister into remote places; not the least important was that of medicine, leading to the founding of colleges as well as to general practice.

At length appeared three important volumes entitled the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopœias—these now amalgamated are designated "The British Pharmacopœia." Other books existed representing numerous hospitals—Gray, Royle, A. T. Thompson—were resorted to by the ordinary chemist and druggist, until that masterpiece by Jonathan Pereira ("Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," 1839) arose like a sun, diffusing light and warmth universally. The latest production is the "Extra Pharmacopœia," the result of the life labors of William Martindale, the honored and beloved exponent of literary and scientific pharmacy, an invaluable bequest both to prescribers and dispensers of every degree—so copious and reliable. But the pharmacist of the present day requires something more than volumes of reference. There is a demand for information requisite for the health and strength, yea, even for the vital existence of every living soul connected with the craft. This kind of mental food is supplied by organs representing pharmacy. Men cannot live on bread alone, neither can they exist wholly upon science, but a combination of both is essential for health of body and spirit.—Chem. & Drug.

Paris Green and Tobacco.

Prof. J. U. Lloyd, writing in the Eclectic Medical Gleaner, calls attention to a subject of no little importance and withal of general interest. It is the widely extended and rapidly growing practice among tobacco growers of this country to scatter paris green over the growing plants for exterminating the harmful grubs. This is a timely note of warning. The use of this poisonous drug in the manner indicated should be prohibited by law, for, until its harmlessness has been demonstrated, it must be considered as dangerous to the health and life of tobacco users, while, on the other hand, one of our most important industries may be seriously crippled should European countries decide to legislate against arsenic-laden American tobacco.

How to Treat Clerks.

Every young man of good principles and the necessary educational qualification is eligible to become a clerk in pharmacy and as such to promote the successful conduct of your business. He may be a minor in position, but not necessarily so in quality of intellect or sense of feeling. Granted that he is possessed of a willing body and a sensible mind, we have a model that should not be used mechanically or be made by his preceptor to feel that the performance of imperative orders is his main duty so far as the former are concerned. The young man who is only fit to obey will never be fit for much else. Obedience by request is preferable to obedience by command, as the one is derived from thought and the other from impulse. The druggist who wants to be the head and to have his clerks the body will never be apt to have other than bodies to govern. He cannot expect to have his clerks intelligent participants of his plans unless he trusts and confides in them. The more he directs them in such a way as to enlist their interest, sympathy and confidence, the more will he derive from them in the performance of the work and policy he makes out.

During the absence of their employer the clerks are and ought to be the intelligent developers of his business. The manner in which he treats them will never be lost upon his customers. If he shows respect for and confidence in them, he can rest assured that those who patronize him will do so also. The clerk is the coming druggist. He is what you were and ultimately will be what you are. If he does his whole duty by you without coercion he will be almost sure to do it by those who in after years entrust themselves to his care and teaching.—Canadian Drug.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best efforts will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

Kindly publish Formula for Deodorizing Benzine?

Benzine	1 pt.
Oil lavender	1 dr.
Bichromate potash	1 oz.
Sulphuric acid	1 oz.
Water	1 pt.

Dissolve the bichromate potash in the water, add the acid, and when the solution is cold shake up the benzine with it. Shake every hour during the day, allow to stand all night, decant the benzine, wash with a pint of water, and again decant. Lastly, add the oil lavender.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

If a Prescription Containing Antipyrine and Cinnamon Water Forms a Green Solution, what is the Cause of this Reaction?

The green color is due to the formation of cinnamic aldehyde. JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Will you please publish Formula for Arsenic Paste used by Dentists?

1.	White arsenic, impalp. powd.	1 dr.
	Cocaine	4 drs.
	Lanoline	5 drs.
2.	White arsenic, impalp. powd.	1 dr.
	Antipyrine	2 drs.
	Lanoline	3 drs.
3.	Acid arsenious	1 dr.
	Morphia acet	10 grs.
	Oil cloves	20 m.
	Creosote, q. s. to make paste.	

JOHN MORLEY.

Kindly publish Formula for a good Foot Powder?

1.	Salicylic acid	1½ drs.
	Boric acid	5 drs.
	French chalk	6 ozs.
	Mix.	
2.	Carbolic acid	1 part.
	Dried alum	4 parts.
	Starch	200 parts.
	French chalk	4 parts.
	Eucalyptus oil	2 parts.
	Mix.	

Other formulas have appeared in PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, August, 1900, page 315, also September, 1901, page 141.

JOHN MORLEY.

Kindly publish a Formula for a good Fish Sauce?

Sharp apples, pared, cored	8 ozs.
Tomatoes	8 ozs.
Salt	8 ozs.
Brown sugar	8 ozs.
Raisins	8 ozs.
Red chillies	4 ozs.
Powdered ginger	4 ozs.
Garlic	2 ozs.
Shallots	2 ozs.
Vinegar	6 pts.
Lemon juice	2 pts.

Pound together the apples, tomatoes, etc., and add the vinegar and lemon juice. Digest with frequent agitation for a month, pour off liquor and bottle. Other formulas for fish sauces will be found in PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, January, 1902, page 197, and March, 1902, page 236

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Please publish a Formula for Camphor Ice with Glycerine?

White wax	5 ozs.
Paraffin or spermaceti	2 ozs.
Pure lard	8 ozs.
Powdered camphor	2 ozs.
Glycerine	2 ozs.
Oil cloves	10 dps.
Oil bitter almonds	5 dps.

Melt the wax and paraffin by gentle heat; add the lard, melt, remove from the fire, add the camphor, keep warm until camphor is dissolved. While cooling, but still fluid enough to run, add the glycerine, previously warmed, and essential oils, and mix thoroughly by stirring, and when incorporated, run into cold moulds.

The glycerine does not mix readily with the fatty matters, but when nearly cool, but still fluid, can be incorporated in the form of an emulsion. The moulds should be cooled with ice, so that the camphor will quickly cool and hold the glycerin in suspension. JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Kindly publish a Formula for Lime Juice and Glycerine Lotion?

This is a cosmetic lotion of indefinite character, usually containing no lime juice and frequenty even no glycerine.

1.	Borax	2 drs.
	Sweet almond oil	26 ozs.
	Castile soap, white	2 drs.
	Water	8 ozs.
	Liquor potassa	3 drs.
	Perfume to suit.	

Dissolve the soap, finely shredded, and the borax in the water over a water bath, place in a large bottle, and gradually add the oil, shaking well after each addition; then add the liquor potassa and shake well till cold; lastly add the perfume and give an occasional shake for 12 hours.

2.	Sweet almond oil	6 ozs.
	Castor oil	2 ozs.
	Lime water	4 ozs.
	Glycerine	2 ozs.

Mix by agitation and perfume.

JOHN MORLEY.

Please give Formula for a Gout and Rheumatic Pill?

1.	Quinine sulph	15 grs.
	Powd. colchicum seed	15 grs.
	Extract digitalis	6 grs.
	Glycerite tragacanth, q. s.	

Div. in pil. No. 20. Dose, one two or three times a day.

2.	Comp. ext. colocynth	16 grs.
	Ext. rhubarb	16 grs.
	Pil. hydrarg	16 grs.
	Ext. colchicum acet	6 grs.

Div. in pil. No. 12. Dose, one or two at bedtime.

3.	Comp. ext. colocynth	24 grs.
	Ext. colchicum	12 grs.
	Mercury with chalk	12 grs.
	Syrup, q. s.	

Div. in pil. No. 12. Dose, one at bedtime. JOHN MORLEY.

What is a Good Formula to Use to keep Flies away from Stock?

1.	Carbolic acid	1 oz.
	Oil pennyroyal	3 ozs.
	Spirits camphor	2 ozs.
	Oil tar	4 ozs.
	Glycerine	2 ozs.
	Fish oil	2 ozs.
	Mix.	
2.	Black oil	2 pts.
	Crude carbolic acid	4 ozs.
	Fish oil, q. s.	8 pts.
	Mix.	

H. W. SPARKER.

Please give Formula for Liquid Preparation for Asthma?

1.	Ammonium iodide	120 grs.
	Tr. lobelia	2 drs.
	Tr. belladonna	2 drs.
	Fl. ext. grindelia robusta	4 drs.
	Fl. ext. licorice	4 drs.
	Syr. tolu, q. s. to make	4 ozs.

Mix. Sig.: A teaspoonful three times a day. Extra doses to be given during a paroxysm.

2.	Potassium iodide	160 grs.
	Fl. ext. grindelia robusta	2½ drs.
	Fl. ext. belladonna	½ dr.
	Tr. gelsemium	50 m.
	Water	1 oz.
	Simple elixir, q. s. make	4 ozs.

Mix. Sig.: Give one and a half teaspoonsful every two or three hours. After about three doses are taken the difficulty of breathing will have disappeared.

JOHN MORLEY.

What is the Composition of Paint used on Blackboards?

1.	Lampblack	1 oz.
	Pumice stone	4 ozs.
	Boiled linseed oil	8 ozs.
	Oil turpentine q.s. to make	32 ozs.
2.	Shellac	4 ozs.
	Lampblack	1 oz.
	Emery flour	1 oz.
	Ultramarine blue	1 oz.
	Alcohol	32 ozs.

Dissolve the shellac in alcohol. Place the lampblack, emery and ultramarine blue on a cheese cloth strainer, pour on part of the shellac solution, stirring constantly and gradually adding the solution until all the powders have passed through the strainer.

3.	Shellac	3 ozs.
	Lampblack	3¼ ozs.
	Ultramarine blue	1¼ ozs.
	Rottenstone	2 ozs.
	Pumice powder	3 ozs.
	Alcohol	32 ozs.

Dissolve the shellac in the alcohol, add the other ingredients, and shake well.

Note.—In preparing these paints it is essential that the insoluble substances be reduced to very fine powder, and that they be thoroughly incorporated in the mixture, and also that they be kept in a state of suspension, during the process of application, by constant agitation. The surface of the board should be properly prepared before applying the paint. Two coats are usually preferred to one, and after either coat has been applied, uneven surfaces should be rendered smooth by rubbing with sandpaper or emery cloth.

H. W. SPARKER.

Recent Patents.

669,797. Hernial truss. Perjohan Fredin, Bridgeport, Conn.

700,805. Capsule. George H. Paine, Germantown, Pa., assignor to B. T. B. Hyde, New York, N. Y.

701,124. Vaginal syringe. Charles F. Allen, Hueneme, Cal.

701,130. Apparatus for testing the volume of air from the lungs. Michael Benedict, New York, N. Y.

701,274. Receptacle for ethyl chlorid. Louis Schwartz, New York, N. Y., assignor to Eagle Chemical Works, Secaucus, N. J.

701,352. Making disinfectants. William T. Kendrick, Montgomery, Ala., and G. W. Dixon, deceased; W. T. Kendrick, administrator.

791,357- Pyroxylin compound. Isidor Kitsie, Philadelphia, Pa.

701,362. Insect - exterminator. Max Kurth, Eccles, Mo.

701,620. Making disinfectant powder Julius Rother, Katscher, Germany.

Registered Prints.

505. "20th century complexion beautifier." Daniel H. Rowe, Toledo, O.

511. "Yale violets for the breath." The Graham Drug Co., New York, N. Y.

513. "Pretzinger's catarrh balm." R. Pretzinger & Bro., Dayton, O.

Practical Druggist Course.

No books or any extra expense of any kind are required in this very popular course. It is the easiest, cheapest and best. Sample lectures free. See Prospectus in another column.

Registered Trade Marks.

38,245. Medicine for cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, and headache. R. C. Knipe & Son, Brooklyn, N. Y.

38,246. Remedies for certain named diseases. The Brown Chemical Co., Nashville, Tenn. The letters "E. T. B."

38,247. Certain named toilet preparations. The Virgilina Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.

38,248. Medicated bathing compounds. Juan Molinet, Havana, Cuba.

38,249. Oil for medicinal purposes Eskemo Chemical Company, Boston, Mass.

38,296. Liquid remedy for the cure of piles. Chas. A. Perrin, Helena, Mont.

38,297. Medicated tablets for the cure of certain named diseases. Joseph D. Glass, Pueblo, Colo. The word "Lithron."

38,298 Toilet creams, ointments and soaps. Irving R. McEwen & Co., Escanaba, Mich. The word "Lanazoin."

38,299. Antiseptics. Societe Anynyme des Produits Chimiques Speciaux, Lyons, France. The word "Hermophenyl."

38,343. Perfumery, soap and face powder. Menhem Abbass Ghabryel, New York, N. Y.

38,348. Remedies for certain named diseases. Thomas N. Kenyon, Minneapolis, Minn.

38,349 Internal remedy for a certain named disease. Anna B. Sherman, New York, N. Y. The hyphenated word "Caso-juo."

38,350. La grippe and kidney cure. Green B. Mayberry, Morganfield, Ky. The words "World's Wonder.

38,351. Medical compound for surgical, gynecological and obstetrical use. John Fleming Christian, New York, N. Y. The word "Luborine."

38,352. External remedy for skin diseases. Joseph Blanchard, Minneapolis, Minn.

38,353. External remedies. The Alpers Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Kaoplasma."

38,354. Liniment. Albert G. Groblewski, Plymouth, Pa. The Polish word "Zmijecznik."

38,155. Liniment. Peter Satalia, Dayton, O.

38,357. Salve. Gross Bros., Winamac, Ind.

38,358. Liquid disinfectants. Fiske Bros. Refining Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Savomor."

38,359. Mosquito and fly repellents and insect exterminators. Presto Manufacturing Co., Ossining, N. Y. The word "Presto."

38,360. Vermin destroyers. Alfred Nathan, Montreal, Canada.

38,361. Domestic disinfectants. Warren Brothers Co., Boston, Mass. The word "Karbocreolene."

38,384. Certain named drugs. Wm. Jay Schieffelin, New York, N. Y. The word "Laminoid."

38,385. Medical compound for treatment of obesity. Raymond D Sleight, Maple Rapids, Mich.

38,386. Medical preparation made from herbs. O. Porsch Chemical Company, New York. N. Y. The word "Vitalonga."

38 387. Remedy for feverish disorders. Samuel Henry Ward, Nottingham, England. The word "Febrisum."

38,388. Remedy for certain named diseases Josephine Fanger, Blythesdale, Pa. The word "Cur-ma-tism."

38,389. Remedies for certain named diseases. August T. Wainwright, Algiers, La. The hyphenated word "Coal-Roller."

38,390. Remedy for certain named diseases. William Edwards, Jr., London, England. The word "Fumeline."

38,391. Liniment. Albert G. Groblewski. Plymouth, Pa.

38 392. Salves or ointments. Richard P. Marks, Jacksonville, Fla. The word "Brestoria."

38,431. Fattening food in tablet form. John W. Shults, Wichita, Kan. The word "Alfalfaretts."

38,432. Cosmetics, hair oils, hair tonics and hair dyes. Theo. A. Kochs Co,, Chicago, Ill. The word "Vegederma."

38,533. Certain named toilet preparations. Theo. A. Kochs Co., Chicago, Ill. The word "Emmoline."

38,434. Balm or lotion. Alfred E. Cox, Toronto, Province of Ontario, Canada.

38,435 Dentifrice. Charles H. Stadlinger, Buffalo, N. Y. The word "Carbola."

38,436. Remedy for affections of the nerves. Peter-Bauer Drug Co., Louisville, Ky. The hyphenated word "Brain-Ease."

38,437. Blood, nerve and kidney remedy. Alfred B. Seelye, Abilene, Kans. The words "Ner" and "Vena."

38 438. Proprietary medicines for certain named diseases. Edward Stevens, Washington, D. C. The word "Zamor."

38,439. Liquid antiseptic veterinary compound for external use. John T. Carback, Baltimore, Md.

Registered Labels.

9,140. "Minervaline." Thomas N. Bowles, Broolyn, N. Y.

9,141. "Cure all liniment." Lewis E. Wood, Bellingham, Mass.

9,142. "The unique rheumatic foot plaster." James Williams, Lyun, Mass.

9,151. "Euca lebe." Irwin McGregor, Adams, New York, N. Y.

9,152. "Salalgin." Dinet & Delfosse, Chicago, Ill.

9,153. "Hydrastoids." Dinet & Delfosse, Chicago, Ill.

9 154 "Speedy cure." Speedy Cure Remedy Co., Coatesville, Pa.

9 155. "Coca calisaya." A. J. & G. E. Coleman, Boston, Mass.

9,156. "Terra glycoline." The F. Dohmen Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

9 157. "Calder's saponaceous dentine." Charle A. Calder, Augustus W. Calder, and Richard A. Robertson, Providence, R. I., executors and trustees of Albert A. Robertson, Providence, R. I., executors and trustees of Albert L. Calder, deceased.

9,158. "Tenderfoot." New England Chemical Co., Torrington, Conn.

9,159. "Dr. Daniels' veterinary carbonegus." Dr. A. C. Daniels, Inc , Boston, Mass.

9,161. "Schaefer's blood purifier." Eva B. Reeber, New York, N. Y.

9,192. "Eclipse hair tonic." Frederick Bauer, Westfield, N. J.

9,163. "Owen's fragrant cream. John C. Owens, Plainfield, Ill.

9,164. "Chilian eye balm." A. B. Cooling and George W. Cole, Bushnell, Illinois.

9,165. "Cedarine ointment." A. W. Hungerford & Son, Henderson, N. Y.

9,166. "For an ointment" The F. Dohmen Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

9,192. "Keep your eye on pas-co headache capsules." Pasco Headache Co., Lake Nebagemain, Wis

9,193· "XXX pepsin kola and celery." David S. Gates, Chicago, Ill.

9,194. "Phospho." George P. L. Reid, Marion, Ala.

9,195. "Dr. Daniels' colic cure." Dr. A C. Daniels, Inc , Boston, Mass.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Department is open to our Readers for short items of interest to the Trade, but the Editor does not necessarily adopt nor endorse such items.

Buyers Should Combine.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

This is a day of combinations. Proprietary combines, drug combines, advertising combines, and in fact, in every business walk of modern civilization, we find that alliances are being formed for the mutual protection of business wellfare. Proprietary heads have time and again attempted to co operate in this direction, but their efforts have most generally proved futile.

In many of the large cities retail druggists have formed themselves into combines with very gratifying results. The scheme has worked most beautifully, and is said to be highly remunerative, besides creating a feeling of harmony and good will among its members.

The principal object of these combines is to give its members the advantages of better purchasing rates, also to control as far as possible uniformity in selling prices. These organizations are particularly active in making a fight against cut-raters, and are extremely menacing to the department store evil.

Such combinations are composed of drug stores of good standing, and the proprietors of these stores are generally men of push and energy.

Such enterprises, with the proper management at their heads, should be of greatest financial value to its members.

It is to be hoped that more of these combinations will be formed, if only for the sake of ridding the country of the cutter.

R. A KENT.

American Medical Association.

The fifty-third annual meeting was held at Saratoga, June 10th to 13th, but was not as largely attended as usual. Among the many attractions, were the exhibits of the leading drug and pharmaceutical supply houses, which were extremely interesting and handsomely displayed. Dr Frank Billings was elected president for the coming year. The next place of meeting will be New Orleans, between May 1st and 15th, 1903.

Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association.

The Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association held the twenty-sixth annual convention at the Pequot House, New London, June 17 and 18. There was a fairly good attendance an the meetings were interesting. An attempt was made to bring the Hartford druggists together and stop the price cutting there. Many interesting papers were read and the following officers were elected: A. L. Dickinson, Danbury, president; J. A. Leverty, Bridgeport, first vice president; R. H. Kimball, Hartford, second vice president, Charles A. Rapelye, Hartford, secretary, and John B. Ebbs, Waterbury, treasurer.

Kansas Pharmaceutical Association.

This association met at Wichita, May 27, 28, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. W. Cookson, of Kingman; first vice-president, M. S. Ingalls, of Hallstead; second vice-president, G. Gebring, of Wichita; secretary, E. E. Lair, of Topeka; assistant secretary, Miss Dora Fisher, of Leavenworth; treasurer, W. L. Henrion, of Wichita; librarian, L E. Sayre, of Lawrence.

American Congress of Tuberculosis.

This association met in New York, June 3, 4 and 5, and after the usual routine of business the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Honorary president, Dr. Henry D. Holton, Brattleboro, Vt; president, Dr. Daniel Lewis, New York, N. Y.; first vice-president, Dr. Frank Paschol, San Antonio, Texas; second vice-president, Dr. E. J. Barrack, Toronto, Canada; third vice president, Dr. J. A. Watson, Concord, N. H.; fourth vice-president, Dr. Romola, Guatemala; secretary, Dr. Geo. Brown, Atlanta, Ga.; treasurer, Dr. P. H. Bryce, Toronto, Canada.

Arkansas Pharmaceutical Association.

This association held its twentieth annual meeting, at Little Rock, May 13th, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Wm. P. Appleton, Eldorado; first vice-president, O. Halliburton, Little Rock; second vice-president, J. E. Manning, Fort Smith; secretary, L. K. Snodgrass, Little Rock; treasurer, J. A. Jungkind, Little Rock. Little Rock was again appointed as the place of the next meeting.

Maine Pharmaceutical Association.

This association will hold its thirty-fifth annual meeting at Portland, July 8th and 9th. A cordial invitation is extended to all druggists, whether members or not, to attend with ladies. The association was organized in 1867 with a membership of twelve; its list now shows an enrollment of three hundred and twenty-one.

North Carolina Pharmaceutical Ass'n.

This association held its twenty-third annual meeting at Morehead City, North Carolina's seaside resort, June 19 and 20. The following officers were elected: H. T. Hicks, Raleigh, president; W. A. Leslie, Morganton, first vice-president; G. K. Grantham, Dunn, second vice-president; T. R. Hood, Smithfield, third vice-president; A. J. Cook, Fayetteville, treasurer; P. W. Vaughan, Durham, secretary; C. D. Bradham, New Berne, member Board Pharmacy. The association will meet again in Morehead City, in 1903, in June.

A New Secretary.

Mr. Joseph E. Toms, 515 Arch street, Philadelphia, has been appointed secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, in place of the late A. B. Merriam.a

Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

This association held its 24th annual meeting at Pertle Springs, June 10-13th. After the regular routine business, the following officers were elected: President, R. L. Hope, Centralia; first vice president, J. F. Llewellyn, Mexico; second vice-president, Louis Schenk, St. Louis; third vice-president, W. D. Powell, Excelto; recording secretary, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis; corresponding secretary, H. C. Wessner, Windsor.

McKesson & Robbins Fire.

McKesson & Robbins were the recent sufferers from a fire, which at one time looked very threatening. The fire started among some excelsior in the shipping department, and on account of the stifling fumes coming from the drugs, herbs, roots and dyes which were stored in this part of the building, rendered the work of the firemen difficult in extinguishing the flames. As it was eight of the firemen were made unconscious from the smoke of the burning drugs. Fortunately there were no explosives in this department, or it might have been a repetition of the Tarrant disaster. The estimated loss of property is $75,000.

Can Remove Fence, but not Signs.

Justice Gildersleeve, the other day, in the Supreme Court, granted an injunction restraining Park Commissioner Wilcox from obliterating the advertisements of McNamara & Co. from the fence round the site of the new library at Bryant Park. Justice Gildersleeve says, at the same time, that the Park Commissioner has the right to remove the fence at any time he wishes to do so and get rid of the signs.a

Tarrant Business Sold.

The drug business of Tarrant & Co., 21 Jay st., this city, including the good will, trade marks, trade marks, copyrights, labels, merchandise, etc., was sold at public auction, Monday, June 23, to M. J. Breitenbach. There was only one other bidder, and he withdrew when the bidding reached $50,000. The bidding opened at $4,500 and closed at $51,150. It is rumored that Mr. Breitenbach bought the stock in for a syndicate that intends to continue the business.

Advertising Mementoes.

The giving away of trinkets for advertising purposes is good advertising—for the reason that when one accepts an article of this character it is preserved for a long enough period of time to fasten the name of the donor and the character of the goods in the mind of every member of the family.—The Advisor.

Suggestiveness in Ads.

Mere suggestions frequently cause sales that would not have been made otherwise.

Your customers appreciate an occasional reminder of their wants, and oftentimes regard it as a favor.

Very often an ad directed to some particular article, will keep its remembrance fresh in the mind of the one that has seen it, and although a direct sale may not be made when advertised, it will likely have its effect in the future. Those who see it

Had Shakespeare known the merits of

Dennin's Cascara Cordial

He would not have said

Throw Physic to the Dogs.

It is pleasant to take, action mild, effect sure.

25c. a bottle.

may not need such an article at the time, but when they do, it is more than likely that they will remember where they saw it advertised or displayed. It is not always the immediate sales that accrue from an ad, but it is the cumulative effects that make it profitable.

You may advertise your goods and have but little demand for them then, but don't be discouraged with the thought that advertising is a failure. After many days you may notice some good effects, and then it will become evident that your efforts have been used to some benefit.

The best advertisement for your store is a suggestiveness of cleanliness. All the advertising you can do will not help your business, as long as you continue to keep your store unattractive.

If your ads are attractively worded and calculated to bring customers into your store, have your store to correspond with them, and your customers will be doubly impressed.

Strangers are specially attracted to the drug store presenting a neat appearance, and as first impressions are generally lasting, they will be most apt to call again.

At this season of the year a great many city people go to the country or the smaller towns, and wherever they come across a store doing business upon neatly applied principles, that store generally claims them as a customer, because it has been their custom to deal with druggists who take a pride in the neatness of their surroundings The idea at once suggests itself that the proprietor must conduct his business upon strictly up-to-date methods.

You may offer through your ads many alluring invitations for the public to drink at your fountain, but if there are a lot of unclean glasses left in view, besides sticky holders and an unkept counter, the sight is anything but wholesome, and the chances are that your ad will have little effect as a trade winner.

The fountain is a profitable adjunct to the drug business if properly managed. During the summer months a druggist can advertise himself to advantage in many ways. An occasional thrust at the thirsty individual with some tempting soda beverage preferably—one that is original,—will generally prove a success.

Bath requisites are in demand at this season and will be found to bring good returns if backed by the right kind of advertising.

Before advertising anything be sure to have on hand a sufficient amount of stock to meet the demand. A customer who calls for an advertised article to find that you are "just out," will be apt to question the truth of your ads thereafter. Of course, this cannot always be averted, but if such a thing too frequently occurs, the public confidence in your methods of doing business will be greatly weakened. Have your stock complete and employ only truthful statements descriptive of your goods in advertising, and success will be sure to follow.

Window Signs.

The window sign is an important adjunct to local advertising and all other kinds of retail advertising.

It is a sort of last step. It is a clinching blow after the last nail comes through.

It is a reminder. There goes John Smith, hustling down the street, his mind full of his own business to such an extent that the special sale you advertised in the newspaper has entirely slipped his mind.

As he is about to pass your store your window sign reaches out to him and buttonholes him and says:

"Here, Smith, these are the bargains in hair brushes you read about in our ad.

Then Smith is brought back on the earth, and he may stop in then to see what you are offering, or he may do so on his way back, or he may wait until he brings his wife along. At any rate, you have reminded him, and he is apt to remember it.

Window signs do more than this. They furnish reading for people at a time when people are in the best mood for reading short printed things.

When folk stop to look into your window, they are bound to read your window signs.

Isn't it the same way with you?

Folks on the street seem to be hungry for such things. They are susceptible to new sights and sounds. They haven't anything particular on their minds. They will read your story if it is short and worth reading.

A window sign may be made not only bright and attractive, but persuasive. A few words in it may start up a whole train of thought in the reader's mind. It may sound as if there is lots back of it.

It is a wise plan generally to give people a chance to think—to give them a hint on which they may work. Start a man studying out your proposition and he will convince himself.

Another sphere that a window sign occupies is to appeal to people who do not read the local paper. There are such souls even at this day of growth in most every country community.—Good Adv.

Advertising Dispels Trouble.

Trouble which to-day looks as big as a mountain may to morrow be dispelled by the force of a good advertisement.—The Advisor.a

Searching Increases Findings.

The business man who advertises, in his search for favorable points in his business to announce, soon gets into the habit of

You do not Enjoy

a strong cigar in hot weather. It is difficult to get mild ones, consequently you do not smoke.

Inference—

You feel out of sorts, time hangs heavy, you are lost without the accustomed weed.

We made special arrangements with a large manufacturer to supply us with

Light Smokes

for summer trade, and can give you any shade in all grades.

5c. to $1 00 each.

increasing the number of these favorable points. He becomes more courteous and accommodating to his customers. He learns to give them just as much for as little money as he can. He gets into the habit of studying his customers' interests as well as his own. He unconsciously gets into the way of doing this in the little things as well as in big.—Publicity, Eng

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & Co. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.35, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
108 Fulton St., New York.

Philadelphia Office, 145 North Sixth St.

[All Business and Editorial communications, except purely local matters, should be sent to 108 Fulton st., New York].

Long Distance Telephone Connection.

Cable Address, "Pracdrug," New York.

The Liebig Extract of Meat Co.'s Suit.

In this suit against J. T. Walker & Co., Judge Hazel in the United States Circuit Court upheld the plaintiff's trade mark and copyrighted label, but in his opinion the words "Liebig's Extract of Meat" can be used by any person manufacturing a preparation of this nature. He also said that anyone has a legal right to advertise that a certain extract other than the one prepared by the Liebig Company is prepared according to the process of Baron Liebig, as he published his formula years ago, and did not regard it as a trade secret.

To Make Sheet Wax.

Melt pure, clean wax in hot water contained in a deep tin pan. Then fill a smooth, straight bottle with ice water. Soap the bottle and dip it deliberately in the tin pan two or more times, according to the thickness you desire your wax. After the last dip, as soon as the wax hardens to whiteness, cut a a line through it and remove it from the bottle as quickly as possible. Spread to cool and straighten out smooth while warm. Continue this process until all the wax is made into sheets.—Chem. & Drug.

Soda Water in Kansas City.

The soda water habit in Kansas City is increasing. Thousands of dollars are invested in costly fountains and some of them in the down town district are more profitable than the best saloons. The increase in the sales of soda water does not reduce the consumption of intoxicants, according to our statistics. Some Kansas City soda fountains 'take in' as much as $300 a day. Nearly all of the customers are women.—Kansas City Star.

Honest Advertising.

There is no discernible limit to straightforward advertising of honest enterprises. Each reliable ad placed in a medium strengthens every other ad. In the past advertising was under a stigma, for it had become synonymous with trickery and fraud. To-day, however, the trustworthy advertiser is in a vast majority. Each reader who gains through patronizing such an advertiser becomes a convert to advertised articles and a believer in advertisers as a class. The good example of one is made to benefit all, and the occasional trickster is known to be the exception.—Printers' Ink a

Practical Druggist Course.

The enrolment for July is progressing most favorably and the indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to send in their matriculations soon. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, and have the long winter evenings to study and experiment.

Sample lectures and full particulars free. See announcement in another column.

Proprietary Pleasantries.

At the entertainment in connection with the recent meeting of the proprietors in this city, one of the vaudeville amusers said: "Lydia E. Pinkham," a Vegetarian, and patient of "Dr. Munyon," a Homeopath, resides at "No. 77 Humphreys," in "Castoria," where she keeps "Paine's Celery"-fed "Omega" Geese, (whose language is "S. S. S.") and raises "DeWitt's Little Early Risers" with her "Schenk's Man-Drake," bringing them up on "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup of Figs," and maintains a flock of "Nestle's" Storks and "Horlick's Malted" Cows, in "Ayer's Cherry" Pastoral.

One day she went to "Warner's" to buy a "Safe," and there drank some "Vapo-Cresoline," because "Tarrant's Seltzer" was too "Aperient," and got a "Frog-in-the-Throat" quick as "Magic Yeast," causing her to "Cascaret" "Rough On Rats." She was taken directly to "Coke's Dandruff Cure" opposite "Hall's Catarrh Cure," where "Dr. Miles" said her "Nervine" was "Effervescing Abbey's Salts" and gave her a "Dr. William's Pink Pill" because she was "Pale" and some "Hostetter's Stomach Bitters," because "Radway" proclaims it "Ready Relief," after which she did a "Red Raven Split" with "Auntie Kamnia," and drank a "Pond's Extract" of "Scott's Emulsion" of "Bromo-Seltzer" thinking it was "Pabst Malt Extract" of "Jayne's Expectorant" and contracted a "Perry Davis' Pain Killer" and got mad, called everyone a "Horsford's Acid Phosphate" and consulted "Dr. Pierce" whose "Favorite Prescription" for the "Peruna" is "Sozodont," but in this instance prescribed "Listerine," "Malt Nutrine" and "Carter's Little Liver Pills."—Medical and Drug Advertiser.

Imitation Bromo-Seltzer.

In the case of the Emerson Drug Company against the Read Drug Company, Judge Stockbridge, of the Baltimore Circuit Court, has granted an injunction restraining the defendant from selling an alleged imitation of Bromo-Seltzer from an Emerson Drug Company bottle.a

Object of an Ad.

An advertisement must do more than attract attention; it must invite perusal. An advertisement can be made so inartistic that it will be immediately noticed, but after attracting attention, the unsightly appearance of the advertisement would tend to repel any further notice.—Printers' Ink.a

Selecting a Business Location.

In selecting a business location one is often influenced in favor of an otherwise acceptable place by its having a smaller number of drug stores than the average for a town of that size; or, conversely, one is apt to look unfavorably on a good town having rather more than the usual number. A little reflection, however, soon shows that the number of stores should not be a factor of so much importance as their kind. In many towns the trade is controlled by one or two concerns of large capital and progressive methods, to such an extent that competition practically starves out. In such places there will be, naturally, but few stores and yet the opening is anything but a promising one for the reason that the field is fully occupied. In other places the business is scattered among a number of small stores, none financially strong, none especially progressive, and none possessing sufficient advantage over the others to enable it to gain enough headway to put it in prosperous condition. In such a town as this the progressive man of even ordinary means may find a first-rate opening, for the reason that under such conditions some concerns are certain to be discouraged and willing to sell at a sacrifice. By getting them out of the way and plunging boldly into the struggle for business he can frequently attract such attention towards himself as to draw the trade in his direction.

In opening up a new store in any town, it is necessary to remember that one's customers must be won away from other stores. Unless one is prepared to make it to their interest in some way, either in prices, prompt and skillful service, or convenience, they are not going to leave the other stores. The dead beats will come of course—they are always the first to welcome the new store in their midst; but the people who pay their bills have to be tempted by some superiority. In deciding on a location it is well to consider what one can offer the people that is better than they are now receiving. It is a question that is more easily answered at first than later.—New Idea.

Henry Branching Out.

Dr. F. A. Henry, of the Henry Pharmacal Co., Louisville, Ky., well known to the medical profession through his connection with Tri-Iodides, Three Chlorides, Maizo-Lithium and French Lick Springs (Pluto), has recently acquired control of the waters of West Baden, and it is his intention to bring even more prominently before the medical profession the therapeutic value of the two famous sulphosaline waters of this valley, Pluto of French Lick, and Sprudel of West Baden. They are all active, and very desirable saline purgatives for the surgical wards of hospitals and infirmaries and for home treatment by practitioners of all those diseases in which waters of this class are indicated.

Candy or Whiskey.

Those who do not wish to give up their alcoholic beverages are fond of reminding us that there may be intemperance in eating as well as in drinking. Candy comes in for special condemnation. The issue thus made has been met in an investigation into the relative value of sugar and alcohol to the organism, made by M. Chauveau and reported by him to the Paris Academy of Sciences January 21st. He fed a dog for fifty-four days on meat and sugar. Although the animal ran over a course of thirty-four miles daily, he had gained at the expiration of this period one-fifteenth of his weight. When one-third of the sugar ration was replaced with alcohol, the dog's condition began to grow poor. He had to be urged to run by his trainer, although he had lost only an ounce or two in weight. The two rations (sugar and part alcohol) were then alternated, each being used for a week, and the corresponding gain and loss of energy were very evident. Alcohol, M. Chauveau concludes, is not a strength-giving ration. Those who eat a reasonable quantity of pure sugar candy daily can then afford to give odds to those who take their glass of wine with equal regularity.—Lit. Digest.

A Doctor's Method of Dispensing.

A physician writes to the Medical Summary declaring his belief that antitoxin is "no good" (therefore he has never used it!), and recommends the injection of carbolic acid solution, one eighth per cent., instead. "Suppose you inject $20 worth of antitoxin and save a child," he says, "how are you going to make its ignorant father believe the medicine was worth the money? Carbolic acid is so much cheaper!"

In telling how he puts up an iron mixture he admits that he is "rather rusty at writing prescriptions," but gives this delightfully exact formula: "I take an eight-ounce bottle and turn in say two drams tr. ferri chlor., then I add dilute phosphoric acid until the mixture is clear; then I put in perhaps a dram of chlorate potash, fill up with water and glycerin and a little alcohol until it tastes pretty good."—New Idea.

Charles William Griffith.

Mr. Griffiith was recently elected treasurer of the Proprietary Association of America. He is a young and successful

C. W. GRIFFITH.

business man, and quite active in the trade. As the business manager of Scott & Bowne for many years, he has made a brilliant record.a

Storing Prescription Vials.

The best and most cleanly method of storing prescription vials, in the opinion of Mr. Wm. Rupp, is the following: Take two soft-wood boards about ¾ inch thick, 8 inches wide, and 3 feet in length. Fasten these together side by side with a couple of strips of wood and a few screws. On the clear surface make numerous equidistant small holes, and into these fasten small wooden pegs about 3 inches in length. Make a rack of this size for vials up to 3-ounce size and another with larger, stronger pegs to accommodate larger vials. After the vials have been properly cleansed place them upon the drying rack by inverting them and placing them on the pegs. Elevate one end of the rack, cover and allow the vials to dry When thoroughly dried remove the vials from the rack and put the proper cork into each vial before placing them in the vial drawer or closet.

The proper method of storing vials is in clean drawers made for the purpose, and the bottles should be placed cork downward. The bottom of the drawer should be slanted from the front of the drawer toward the back, and the back should be about 3 inches lower than the front. Place thin strips of wood in the drawer from front to back dividing the drawer into sections, each section holding one row of vials. By this arrangement the vials lean toward the back of the drawer, and may be removed as needed without disturbing the others.—Drug Cir.

Boards of Pharmacy Meetings.

Applicants should write the secretaries in advance for blanks, regulations, dates, etc. A full list of the secretaries is given in another column, and will be repeated from time to time. Mention PRACTICAL DRUGGIST when writing.

The Weight of Ice.

A close estimate of the weight of ice can be reached by multiplying together the length, breadth and thickness of the block in inches, and dividing the product by 30. This will be very closely the weight in pounds. Thus if a block is 10x10x9, the product is 900, and this divided by 30 gives 30 pounds as the correct weight. A block 10x10x6 weighs 20 pounds. This simple method can be easily applied, and it may serve to remove unjust suspicions, or to detect short weight.

Policy in Business.

The Canadian Druggist, in an able article on "Policy in Business," points out the following policies which should be followed by pharmacists desiring to succeed in business:

The policy of promptitude,
The policy of deference,
The policy of obligement,
The policy of friendliness,
The policy of personal attention,
The policy of appreciation, and
The policy of courting medical patronage.

Snake Bite for Snake Bite.

Dr. L. S. Alexander says (Medical Record): Some months ago I saw an article in one of the New York journals concerning the treatment of snake bite with the bile and flesh of the reptile. Having seen the failure of other remedies, I determined to make use of this suggestion at the earliest opportunity. Consequently I directed a taxidermist of this city who had on hand a number of rattlesnakes to prepare a gall bladder for use in an emergency. On or about the 12th of June the same taxidermist, an aged man, was struck on the inside of the left knee by one of his large rattlers. Immediately disposing of the snake, he proceeded to examine the wound, which was bleeding freely. Suction by the mouth, a milking or strapping process with the fingers, with a hunt for and application of some household ammonia, must have taken several minutes before the bottle of bile was thought of, This was applied freely to the wound, and an incision was also made into which the bile was poured. It was probably half an hour before he reached my office, apparently all right but a little anxious. I continued the application of the bile and covered the wound with a piece of the wall of the gall bladder. No other treatment was pursued beyond a few doses of carbonate of ammonium. There was not one particle of swelling, nor did the man suffer from inconvenience of any kind.

Recent Deaths.

Wm. H. R. Williams, Wheeling, W. Va.
Charles J. McHall, Shenandoah, Pa.
Egbert S. Ward, Pittsburg, Pa.
George W. Busteed, New York, N. Y.
Austin Haines, Mount Holly, N. J.
Joseph Crrr, Newport News, Va.
W. F. Wooster, Elyria, O.
William B. Fisher, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Clark R. Bellews, New York, N. Y.
Dr. Daniel W. Burdick, Syracuse, N. Y.
Herman Kirschstein, Chicago, Ill.
George H. Busch, St. Louis, Mo.
August P. Kaltwasser, St. Louis, Mo.
W. H. Hunter, Denver, Col.
Charles Barnard, Des Moines, Ia.
Dr. J. M. Darnall, Kokomo, Ind.
F. N. Pease, Lee, Mass.
Dr. Henry Dubbs, Seattle, Wash.
Charles Campbell, Chicago, Ill.
M. D. Morris, Delavin, Wis.
Frank C. Whitcomb, Tacoma, Wash.
Edgar F. Green, Toronto, Can.
James Hayes, Simcoe, Ont.
Dr. J. A. E. Brassard, Pawtucket, R. I.

Dyed Milk.

Evidence is accruing that the practice of adding artificial coloring matter to milk is increasing. Samples are commonly met with thus colored to give them a rich but false creamy aspect. The natural color of milk bears no relation necessarily to the amount of cream present. It is very desirable that this practice should be stopped. The recommendation of the Departmental Committee on Preservatives and Coloring Matter in Food that the use of any preservative or coloring matter whatever in milk offered for sale in the United Kingdom be constituted an offense under the Sale of Food and Drugs act should speedily be put into force. We believe that annatto is the dye commonly employed, and it is fortunate that it is harmless, though that fact does not justify the device. Certain coal tar dyes have, however, been detected in milk, and among them methyl-orange, or, in chemical nomenclature, the sodium salt of dimethylaniline azobenzene-sulphonic acid.—Lancet.

Your Own Remedies.

Nothing will increase the business and profits of the druggist more than a line of his own remedies. Not that class of quasi-patent medicines, manufactured by the so called non secret houses, but remedies prepared by the druggist personally, or under his immediate supervision. Let the beginning be small, confined to such simple remedies as cough syrups, blood purifiers, cathartics and toilet preparations.

The demand will soon prove the advisability of increasing the number. The packages must be of a neat and distinctive design. Fix the retail price not higher than fifty cents, for it has been conclusively demonstrated that the purchasing public will prefer to buy four fifty-cent packages to one one-dollar package.

Never force your remedies, nor recommend them as a substitute for any proprietary remedy. Advertise them by small circulars wrapped with each and every parcel leaving your store, excepting, of course, physicians' prescriptions. It will be but a short time until a steady demand for the remedies will be created.

Exercise the utmost care in selecting formulæ for your preparations, and do not try to see how cheaply they can be prepared. Let quality be the first consideration and success will be yours.

The advantages accruing from the preparation of your own remedies are numerous. It will insure steady employment to the clerks, keep them busy, hustling and out of mischief. Your supplies, purchased through regular channels, gives the jobber the benefit of your increased purchases, thereby increasing your prestige and desirability. (And who would not appreciate being considered a preferred customer?)

The public will not be slow in recognizing the value of your medicines, and besides the increase in trade it will likewise increase the number of your friends and well-wishers, which are often more desirable than the almighty dollar.

Should your remedies prove a success in your locality, do not permit this success to turn your head, and lead you to the belief that they are superior to anything on the face of this sphere, and that a fortune awaits you, if placed upon the market. Don't do it! Stick to your remedies and to your locality. Compel all who want them to call at your store. Whenever you permit your remedies to get into the hands of the jobber they at once lose caste and drift into the category of patent nostrums. —Meyer Bros. Drug.

Care of Sponges About the Fountain.

If sponges used about the fountain are washed in warm alkali water once a week, says The Spatula, you will have little or no trouble with their becoming greasy and useless. If, however, you find that this method is not sufficient, the following will be found to be perfectly satisfactory: Wash your sponge thoroughly in an alkali (weak) water, then soak for a few minutes in a weak solution of permanganate of potassium, and rinse again; then soak in a strong solution of salt containing a few grains of iodine. The sponge should be left in this solution for twenty-four hours and then rinsed out in clear water, when it will be in as near its original condition as it will be possible to make it. Sponges cleaned by this method will be somewhat discolored from the permanganate solution, and in cleaning sponges where this is objectionable, it can be overcome by putting the sponges into a weak solution of hyposulphite of sodium for a few minutes upon removing them from the permanganate of potassium solution.

Caution.—See to it that neither the permanganate nor hyposulphite solutions are strong, as they have in such a case a tendency to injure the fiber of the sponge.

Adulteration.

In an address upon this subject before the Delaware Pharmaceutical Association, Dr. Albert Robin truly says: "The superficial observer will probably conclude that adulteration is superficial and irregular; that it depends entirely on the honesty and integrity of the individual manufacturer. This is far from being the case. Sophistication is an economic factor in the struggle for trade. Cheaper products are demanded by the poor and cheaper products are supplied; but as the only way to cheapen them is to sophisticate, adulteration is practised as a bona-fide business measure. As a result we have fraud reduced to a system; fraud not regulated by conscience or principles."

In other words adulteration is practiced primarily and mainly in order to meet competition. There is a limit minimum at which pure articles can be produced, and any demand for prices below this minimum must be met by adulteration. This is a fact it is well to bear in mind in buying. If you want first-class goods, don't demand them at second or third-class prices.

Storing Crude Drugs

W. A. Dawson says that in the storage of crude drugs the ordinary drug drawers may be fitted with two tin boxes with tight fitting covers, and the whole and powdered drug thus kept in the same drawer. Where the quantities stocked are small, four boxes may be fitted to a drawer and space thereby economized. "For storing surplus stock of drugs," says Mr. Dawson, "such things as are bought in paper in larger quantities than the containers will hold, I have found convenient some storage cans made from empty five-gallon castor oil cans. These are sent to the tinsmith, who fits a tin cover to them; they are then painted with several coats of white and lettered in black: 'Extra Stock,' and 'Sundry Drugs.' The surplus stock, wrapped in its original paper, over which is wrapped a sheet of thin paraffined paper, is then stored therein, several packages in a can. A string tag tied to the handle of the cover gives a list of the contents, and is corrected whenever anything is added or taken from the can. We have about a dozen of these storage cans, and have no losses from deteriorated drugs kept in paper.

For the storage of pressed herbs, square tin cans that will hold a pound of herb, the cans kept under a counter, near the store scale counter, is about the best and most convenient disposal to make of them. Fifty or sixty boxes will be the number required for the stock of this line. Cans of this size are very convenient for other things as well; seeds, anise, caraway, etc., and many drugs both whole and powdered, may be stored in them, some of the cans being of a larger size if necessary; a bank of a hundred or more under the counter will be found useful.—Am. Drug.

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most Formulas published are at best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

Canary Bird Medicines.

ASTHMA REMEDY.

Tincture capsicum	5 drs.
Spirit chloroform	1½ drs.
Iron citrate, soluble	45 grs.
Fennel water	3½ ozs.

Mix and dissolve. Give a few drops on a lump of sugar in the cage once daily.

This mixture may be dispensed under the name "Pectoral Tonic."

CONSTIPATION REMEDY.

Fluid extract senna	2 drs.
Syrup manna	1 oz.
Fennel water	4 ozs.

Mix. Give a few drops on a lump of sugar in the cage daily.

TONIC MEDICINE.

1. Tincture cinchona ½ dr.
   Tinct. chloride iron 2 dps.
   Glycerin 1 dr.
   Caraway water 1 oz.

Mix. Put a few drops on a lump of sugar in the cage daily.

2. Iron sulphate 120 grs.
   Diluted sulphuric acid 15 dps.
   Water 8 ozs.

Dissolve the iron in the water and add the acid.

A teaspoonful of this mixture is to be added to each quart of drinking water for the birds. This is especially recommended for moulting birds and is known as Douglass' tonic mixture.

3. Comp. tinct. cinchona 2 drs.
   Comp. tinct. gentiana 2 drs.
   Syrup orange 1 oz.
   Simple elixir 2½ ozs.

Mix. Put a few drops on a lump of sugar in the cage once daily. This may be dispensed as "Tonic Elixir."

OINTMENT, HEALING.

Peru balsam	1 dr.
Cold cream	1 oz.

Mix. Apply twice daily.—Meyer Bros. Drug.

Chronic Catarrh.

Amm. chloride	2 drs.
Liq. ammon. acetatis	3 drs.
Fl. ext. glycyrrh	1 dr.
Acaciae	1 dr.
Aq. menth. pip., q. s.	2 ozs.

Mix. Two teaspoonfuls every 4 hours or one teaspoonful every two hours.—Da Costa, Ex.

Harness Dressing.

Neatsfoot oil	1 gal.
Bayberry tallow	2 lbs.
Beeswax	2 lbs.
Beef tallow	2 lbs.

Put the above in a pan over a moderate fire. When thoroughly dissolved add two quarts of castor oil; then, while on the fire, stir in one ounce of lampblack. Mix well and strain through a fine cloth to remove the sediment, let cool, and you have as fine a dressing for harness or leather of any kind as can be had.—Bull. Phar.

Mosquitolin.

Oil patchouli	10 m.
Oil cinnamon	10 m.
Yellow sandalwood	½ oz.
Rectified spirit	6 ozs.
Water	4 ozs.

Macerate for three days, and filter. To be used for sponging on the neck and hands.—Chem. & Drug.

Hair Curling Powder.

The following is a typical formula:

Powd. gum tragacanth	2 ozs.
Borax	½ dr.
Powdered soap bark	20 grs.
Oil rose geranium	½ dr.
Oil rose	3 dps.
Oil cinnamon	4 dps.
Oil bitter almonds	2 dps.
Extract musk, enough.	

This preparation is not used dry upon the hair, but may be kept on hand to prepare a "liquid curler" with water, as needed. About a dram of the powder to 8 ounces of water will produce a satifactory preparation.

Syrup of Coltsfoot.

Coltsfoot flowers, fresh	1 part.
Water at 45° C.	3 parts.
Boiling water	2 parts.
Sugar, q. s	

Pour three parts of water at a temperature of 45° C. (11° F.) upon the flowers (and let the whole macerate for some time), then strain with gentle pressure. Treat the residue with two parts of boiling water on the water-bath for twelve hours, then strain through linen with pressure. To the strained liquid add twice its weight of sugar, and make a syrup at a gentle heat.

Benzin Jelly.

Benzin jelly, suitable for use as a cleansing preparation, may be obtained according to the following formulas:

1. Tincture quillaja 3 ozs.
   Benzin 13 ozs.

Shake together for half an hour, and set aside for 12 hours or so to solidify.

2. Infusion quillaja (1:5) 4 ozs.
   Benzin 12 ozs.

Shake together until gelatinized.

3. Castile soap 5 ozs.
   Boiling water 7 ozs.
   Ammonia water 2 ozs.
   Benzin to make 1 qt.

4. Castile soap 3 ozs.
   Boiling water 5 ozs.
   Stronger ammonia water 8 ozs.
   Benzin 26 ozs.

—Merck's Rep.

Tonic Fowl Pills.

Ferri sulph	2 drs.
Ext. gentian	½ dr.
Calc. phosphate	1 dr.
Glyc. tragac., q. s. to mass.	

Divide into 5 gr. pills.—Chem. & Drug.

Dyspepsia Remedies.

1. Ext. rhubarb 5 drs.
   Ext. columbo 5 drs.
   Ext. chamomile 5 drs.
   Ext. bitter orange 10 drs.
   Ext life everlasting 5 ozs.
   Sodium phosphate 2 ozs.
   Water, hot 8 ozs.
   Simple elixir, q. s. to make 64 ozs.

Mix the extracts with a portion of the elixir, dissolve the sodium salt in the water, add to the previous mixture, then incorporate the remainder of the elixir, and filter.

2. Rhubarb 3 ozs.
   Golden seal ¾ ozs.
   Cape aloes 6 ozs.
   Peppermint herb 3 ozs.
   Potassium carb 1 oz.
   Capsicum 15 grs.
   Sugar 24 ozs
   Alcohol,
   Water of each, sufficient.

Mix the rhubarb, golden seal, aloes, peppermint and capsicum, reduce to coarse powder, extract by percolation with a mixture of 3 volumes of alcohol and 10 of water, so as to obtain 50 fl. ozs. of percolate, having first dissolved the potassium carbonate in the water. In the percolate dissolve the sugar, either by agitation or percolation, and then add enough more of the menstruum to make 64 fl. ozs.

3. Sodium bicarb 1 oz.
   Sodium sulphate 2 ozs.
   Tr. gent. co. 4 ozs.
   Ext. senna 2 drs.
   Ext. rhubarb 4 drs.
   Oil caraway 20 dps.
   Water, sufficient to make 16 ozs

Dissolve the sodium bicarb. and the sodium sulphate in the water, add the oil caraway to the tincture and fluid extracts, and mix together. Dose: A tablespoonful in water after meals and at bedtime.

Quinine Hair Wash.

Orris root	4 ozs.
Ground cloves	10 ozs.
Red sandalwood	20 grs.
Ground nutmeg	5 grs.
Quinine sulphate	40 grs.
Cologne water	1 oz.
Oil lavender	4 min.
Oil rose geranium	7 min.
Oil neroli	4 min.
Alcohol	18 ozs.
Glycerin	1½ ozs.
Rosewater	1 oz.
Water	6 ozs.

Macerate 7 days and filter.—Spatula.

Ointment for Acne.

Resorcin	1 part.
Naphthol, beta	13 parts.
Black soap	8 parts.
Camphor, powdered	12 parts.
Chalk, precipitated	15 parts.
Sulphur, precipitated	100 parts.
Vaselin	500 parts.
Lanolin, to make	1,000 parts.

Mix and make an ointment. Use at night on going to bed and in the morning after having washed the parts affected with soap and tepid water. If there is much inflammation use only once a day. The bowels must be kept open and the diet should be free from greasy, indigestible matter.—Nat. Drug.

Stable Liniment.

Oil thyme, Oil spike, Oil turpentine, Linseed oil — equal parts.

—Chem. & Drug.

Brass Polish.

Benzine	1 oz.
Oleic acid	1 oz.
Sol. ammonia	½ oz.
Water to make	1 pt.

The bottle to be well shaken before use. —Chem. & Drug.

Earache.

Chloral	12½ grs.
Camphor	12½ grs.
Carbolic acid	12½ grs.
Castor oil	4 ozs.

Instil a few drops of this mixture, previously warmed.

Corn Plaster.

Yellow wax	24 parts.
Venice turpentine	3 parts.
Rosin	2 parts.
Salicylic acid	2 parts.
Balsam Peru	2 parts.
Lanolin	4 parts.

Mix.

Worm Syrup.

Fl. extract spigelia	40 ozs.
Fl. extract senna	24 ozs.
Oil anise	80 dps.
Oil caraway	80 dps.
Simple syrup	64 ozs.

Mix and strain if necessary. Put up in two-ounce green glass panels, and sell for 25 cents.

Spray to Disinfect a Sick Room.

Guiacol	2 drs.
Eucalyptol	2 drs.
Menthol	1 dr.
Thymol	30 min.
Oil gaultheria	7 drs.
Oil peppermint	to make 2 ozs.

Use in an atomizer.—South. Drug Jour.

Cleansing Fluid.

Tr. green soap	2½ drs.
Ether	3 drs.
Oil turpentine	1 oz.
Aqua ammonia	2½ drs.
Alcohol	5 drs.
Water	1 pt.

Laxative Cascara Tablets.

Mass licorice	4 ozs.
Acacia	1 oz.
Water	5 ozs.
Ext. cascara arom	1 oz.
Ext senna	3 ozs.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Senna, fine powder	10 ozs.
Oil anise	4 dps.
Oil peppermint	4 dps.

Dissolve the licorice and gum in the water by aid of a water bath. Add the fl. extract and glycerin. Triturate the oils with the senna, then add the foregoing mixture, making the whole into a stiff dough. Roll with pressure to the required thickness and cut with an appropriate (perforated) tin cutter. Dry by moderate heat. Each tablet, when dry, should weigh 30 grains —Griffith's For.

Gold Indelible Ink.

Make two solutions, as follows:

1. Chloride gold and sodium. 1 part.
   Water 10 parts.
   Gum 2 parts.
2. Oxalic acid 1 part.
   Water 5 parts.
   Gum 2 parts.

The cloth or stuff to be written on should be moistened with liquid No. 2. Let dry, and then write upon the prepared place with liquid No. 1. using preferably a quill pen. Pass a hot iron over the mark, pressing heavily.—Nat. Drug.

Lime Juice and Glycerin.

Tincture senega	1 part.
Glycerine	4 parts.
Lime juice	16 parts.
Almond oil	16 parts.
Rose water	32 parts.

Mix the tincture and the oil, shaking well, then mix the glycerine, lime juice and rose water, and add to the mixture first made, a little at a time, and under constant agitation.

Blackberry Cordial.

Ripe blackberries	1 pt.
Blackberry root	1 oz.
Mace	1 dr.
Cloves	1 dr.
Allspice	1 dr.
Cassia	1 dr.
Ginger	1 dr.
Port wine	4 ozs.
Alcohol	2 ozs.
Water, q. s.	

Express the juice from the berries and add sufficient water through the residue to make the liquid measure 12 fluid ounces; add the wine and alcohol, mix the drugs and grind to a moderately fine powder, moisten with the liquid before mentioned, pack lightly in a percolator, soak with menstruum, macerate for 24 hours, and then percolate, passing the remainder of the liquid through the drug. Make up the required quantity with enough menstruum consisting of alcohol and water in the proportion of one of the former to four of the latter.

Roach Exterminators.

POWDERS.

1. Wheat flour 2 parts.
   Powdered sugar 4 parts.
   Powdered borax 1 part.
   Unslaked lime 1 part.
   Keep dry.
2. Powdered borax 37 parts.
   Starch 9 parts.
   Cocoa 4 parts.
3. Plaster of Paris 2 parts.
   Oatmeal 4 parts.
   Sugar 1 part.
4. Powdered angelica root 5 parts.
   Essence eucalyptus 1 part.
   Mix well.

PASTES.

1. Phosphorus 1 part.
   Warm water (70° C.) 16 parts.
   Molasses 8 parts.
   Suet or lard 16 parts.
   Oatmeal or flour to a make paste.
2. Red lead 1 part.
   Indian meal 2 parts.
   Molasses to make a paste.

Pickling Spice.

Capsicums	4 ozs.
White pepper	4 ozs.
Long pepper	4 ozs.
Black pepper	8 ozs.
Pimenta	8 ozs.
Jamaica ginger	1 lb.
Mustard seed	8 ozs.

Mix thoroughly, without crushing.—Nat. Drug.

Sweating of Feet.

Balsam peru	15 m.
Formic acid	1 dr.
Chloral hydrate	1 dr.
Alcohol to make	3 ozs.

Apply by means of absorbent cotton.

Boric acid	15 grs.
Sodium borate	6 drs.
Salicylic acid	6 drs.
Glycerin	1½ ozs.
Alcohol to make	3 ozs.

For local application.

Bathe the feet for several days in a weak infusion of walnut leaves and apply the following mixture:

Sol. ferric chloride	1 oz.
Glycerin	5 drs.
Essence bergamot	40 m.

Apply to the feet twice daily.

Tannoform	1 dr.
Talcum	2 drs.
Lycopodium	30 grs.

Use as a dusting powder. Excellent for perspiration of feet and axillæ, intertrigo, etc.

Curry Powder.

1. Cayenne pepper 1 to 4 drs.
   Ginger 4 drs.
   Mace 4 drs.
   Cloves 4 drs.
   Mustard 1½ ozs.
   Turmeric 2 ozs.
   White pepper 3 ozs.
   Foenugreek 4 drs.

   Reduce all to a fine powder and mix thoroughly, passing through a sieve.
2. Coriander seeds 1 oz.
   Cayenne 1 oz.
   Cumin seeds 2 ozs.
   Mustard 3 ozs.
   Jamaica ginger 3 ozs.
   White pepper 6 ozs.
   Turmeric 16 ozs.
3. Black pepper ½ oz.
   Allspice ½ oz.
   Mustard (scorched) 1 oz.
   Ginger 1 oz.
   Foenugreek seeds 2 ozs.
   Cinnamon bark 2 ozs.
   Turmeric 4 ozs.
   Coriander seeds 4 ozs.

   Reduce all to a fine powder and mix thoroughly, passing through a sieve.
4. Cayenne pepper 10 drs.
   Ginger 4 ozs.
   Pimento 4 ozs
   Dill fruits 4 ozs.
   Mustard seed 8 ozs.
   Cumin seed 8 ozs.
   Black pepper 8 ozs.
   Foenugreek 12 ozs.
   Turmeric 1¼ lbs.
   Coriander 5 lbs.
   Table salt 1⅛ ozs.
5. Mace 1 dr.
   Allspice 1½ ozs.
   Cumin ½ lb.
   Turmeric ½ lb.
   Coriander seed 1 lb.
   Black pepper 1 lb.

—Phar. Era.

Baking Powder.

1. Tartaric acid ..... 8 parts.
   Sodium bicarbonate..... 9 parts.
   Rice flour .....10 parts.

Use a teaspoonful to every pound of flour used in the dough.

2. Tartaric acid .....7 parts.
   Sodium bicarbonate.....8 parts.
   Magnesium carbonate....3 parts.
   Farina .....6 parts.

Rub through a sieve.

3. Tartaric acid.....2 parts.
   Sodium bicarbonate .....4 parts.
   Rice flour .....3 parts.

4. Tartaric acid .....6 parts.
   Sodium carbonate (dry)...8 parts.
   Magnesium carbonate....2 parts.
   Powdered turmeric.....1 part.

5. Tartaric acid.....2 parts.
   Sodium bicarbonate.....3 parts.
   Powdered starch.....3 parts.

6. Sodium bicarbonate.....4 parts.
   Potassium bitartrate .....9 parts.
   Starch .....7 parts

The ingredients must be perfectly dry and the mixtures packed tightly into bottles so as to be protected against moisture as much as possible. By "farina," in the above, is meant any cheap farinaceous material—wheat, rice, or sago flours, etc. —Drug. Circ.

Modelling Wax.

I.

Beeswax.....24 parts.
French chalk..... ....16 parts.
Rosin ..... 6 parts.
Tallow ..... 3 parts.
Venetian red, or other pigment, q. s.

II.

Beeswax.....50 parts.
Venice turpentine..... 7 parts.
Lard ..... 3 parts.
Chalk ... .36 parts.

Phosphated Quinine-Wine.

Monocalcic phosphate..... 4 drs.
Distilled water..... 4 drs.
Simple syrup ..... 3 ozs.
Quinine-wine to.....35 ozs.

A small wineglassful to be taken after the principal meal.—Chem. & Drug.

Elixir of Pepsin.

Granular pepsin, U. S. P..512 grs.
Granular rennet (concent.).512 grs.
Distilled water..... 8 ozs.
Glycerin..... 4 ozs.
Deodorized alcohol..... 8 ozs.
Detannated muscatel wine to make ..... 4 pts.

Mix the water and glycerin, add the pepsin and rennet, and allow them to stand for three or four hours, until they are apparently dissolved. Then add the deodorized alcohol and sufficient wine to make 4 pints. Mix with one oz. talcum, and allow to stand a week and filter.

The wine is detannated with hydrated oxide of iron. If sherry is used in place of muscatel, 30 drops of oil of orange should be added to improve the flavor. To test the finished product add 1 dr. to 2 pints of fresh milk, previously warmed to 100° F., and stir; in fifteen minutes a firm curd should be formed.—Amer. Drug.

Syrup of Iodized Cinchona.

(Sirop de Vanier).

Potass. iodid..... 3 drs.
Ext. cinchon..... 3 ozs.
Ext. aurantii..... 5 drs.
Ext. juglandis ..... 6 ozs.
Alcohol, 30 per cent..2 ozs. 2 drs.

Solve et adde—

Syr. simp. ad .....125 ozs.

—Annal. de Phar.

Volatile Smelling Salts Essence.

Smelling salts are made by filling the bottle with roughly powdered ammonium carbonate and moistening it with a volatile essence such as the following:

Camphor .....½ dr.
Ess. moschi ....½ oz.
Ol. limonis.....30 m.
Ol. lavand. ang..... 1 dr.
Ol. bergamot ..... 3 drs.
Ol. caryoph.... .....20 m.
Liq. ammon. fort ..... 8 ozs.

—Chem. & Drug.

Laxative Syrup.

Figs..... 4 ozs.
Tasteless ext. cascara..... 2 ozs.
Oil anise..... 5 min.
Oil cloves..... 3 min.
Sugar .....12 ozs.
Water .....20 ozs.

Infuse the bruised figs in half pint of boiling water for one hour, press and strain. Dissolve the sugar in the liquid by heat, and when cool add the other ingredients and water, if required, to make the whole measure one pint.—Chem. & Drug.

Cleaning Compounds.

The following formulas are said to yield very efficient cleaning compounds:

1. Dissolve 12 parts of soap in 20 parts of boiling water, and, after cooling somewhat, add 3 parts of strongest ammonia water. Stir, and add, little by little, sufficient deodorized benzin to make 100 parts.

2. The best results are had by using an excess of alkali:

Common soap (shavings) ..2 ozs.
Potass. carbonate (crude) ..1 oz.
Powdered borax .....1 oz.
Ammonia water.....2 ozs.
Water to make.....1 pt.

Heat the water to boiling, digest in it the soap, then add the borax and potassium carbonate, agitate until dissolved, and strain; when cool add the ammonia water and cork well.

3. Extract quillaja..... 1 oz.
   Borax ..... 1 oz.
   Ox gall (fresh) ..... 4 ozs.
   Tallow soap .....15 ozs.

Triturate the borax with the extract of quillaja and afterward with the oxgall, which will cause at least partial solution. Then thoroughly incorporate with it the soap so as to produce a plastic mass, which may be moulded into sticks or put into boxes.

If no extract of soap-bark is at hand, soap-bark in shreds may be exhausted with boiling water, and the liquor evaporated on a water-bath. One hundred parts of bark yield about 20 parts of extract.

Carbolic Salve.

Petrolatum ..... 16 ozs.
Paraffin .....1½ ozs.
Camphor ..... 1 oz.
Carbolic acid .....210 grs.
Oil sassafras..... 30 min.

Rub the carbolic acid, camphor, and oil together until solution is effected. Add to the petrolatum and paraffin previously melted, and stir until cool. This makes an excellent salve for general use. Put up in two-ounce tin boxes, with label and carton. Sell for 20 or 25 cents.—Bull. Phar.

Liquid Soap.

The following formula devised by M. Bayard, is found to be of great utility in the treatment of skin maladies:

White castile soap..... 1 oz.
Soft soap ..... 1 oz.
Olive oil ..... 1 oz.
Water ....2½ pts.
Naphthol .... 10 grs.
Oil lemon.....a sufficiency.

Dissolve the soaps in the water, add the oil and naphthol; perfume and strain.

—Gaz. de Hopitaux.

Artificial Bitter Waters.

1. Potassium sulphate ..... 6 grs.
   Calcium sulphate ..... 1 dr.
   Sodium sulphate ....3½ ozs.
   Magnesium sulphate .....4½ ozs.
   Water ..... 1 pt.
2. Potassium sulphate ..... 30 grs.
   Sodium chloride .....1½ ozs.
   Sodium bicarb ..... 6 ozs.
   Sodium sulphate..... 16 ozs.
   Calcium sulphate .....1½ ozs.
   Magnesium sulphate ..... 3 ozs.
   Iron sulphate .... 15 grs.
   Water ..... 10 pts.

—Chem. & Drug.

Phosphorous Paste.

Phosphorus..... 1 dr.
Carbon bisulphide..... ½ oz.
Beef dripping..... 3 ozs.
Biscuit powder..... 3 ozs.
Comp tragacanth powder ½ oz.
Oil anise ... . 10 dps.
Oil peppermint ..... 5 dps.
Boiling water.....1½ ozs.

Heat the dripping until it is quite clear, and transfer to a hot mortar; pour into this the carbon bisulphide in which the phosphorus has been dissolved; stir, then add the two powders and the oils, and finally the boiling water all at once, kneading the mass thoroughly until a perfect mixture is obtained.—Phar. Form.

Imperial Face Bleach.

Mercury bichloride.....60 grs.
Calomel ..... 4 ozs.
Cologne spirit..... 4 ozs.
Water .....20 ozs.
Glycerine ..... 6 ozs
Ess. bitter almonds..... 4 drs.

Dissolve the mercury in the cologne spirit, mix with the water, glycerine and ess. of almonds, and add the calomel. When applied to be well shaken.—Ibid.

Liquid Laundry Polish.

Gum arabic..... 4 parts.
Borax ..... 5 parts.
Glycerin..... 6 parts.
Spermaceti .... 3 parts.
Water .....60 parts.

Mix.—Canadian Drug.

Calisaya Tonic.

1. Cinchona bark.....120 grs
Gentian root..... ¾ oz.
Orange peel ..... 3 ozs.
Cochineal..... 60 grs.
Canary seed ..... 30 grs.
Diluted alcohol .....sufficient.
Quinine sulphate..... 8 grs.
Oil rose..... 1 dp.
Simple syrup to make.... 1 gal.

Mix the calisaya, gentian, orange peel, cochineal and caraway, reduce to coarse powder and extract by percolation by means of diluted alcohol so as to obtain 16 fl. ozs. of percolate; to this add the remaining ingredients. This makes a good tonic to serve at the fountain

2. Red cinchona..... 4 ozs.
Gentian ..... 1 oz.
Orange peel ....1½ ozs.
Cinnamon ..... 1 oz.
Water,
Alcohol.....of each, sufficient.
Simple syrup, U. S. P.... 64 ozs.

Mix the drugs, reduce to coarse powder and extract by percolation so as to obtain 32 fl. ozs of percolate, using a menstruum consisting of 1 volume of water and 2 of alcohol. To this percolate add the syrup.

Coryza Remedy.

A remedy for colds, catarrh, influenza, and hay fever, said to prevent their development, and cure them in advanced stages, is the following:

Scotch snuff .....30 ozs.
Ammonium chloride ..... 1 oz.
Menthol ..... 4 drs.
Powd. boric acid ..... 3 drs.
Oil Australian eucalyptus . 1 dr.

A pinch to be snuffed up the nostrils.—Bull. Phar.

Antiseptic Dusting Powder.

Salol .....4 drs.
Zinc sulphate.....6 drs.
Powd. benzoin..... .....2 drs.
Powd. talcum .....8 drs.
Oil fennel .....7 min.

Thoroughly triturate until a fine powder is made and use freely. Of use in treatment of chronic ulcers and suppurating sores, as an iodoform substitute.

Lip Pomade.

Eosin ..... 1 part.
White wax .... 3 parts.
Spermaceti ..... 3 parts.
Vaselin.....43 parts.

Melt the fats and wax together and stir in the eosin.—Nat. Drug

Distemper Powder for Dogs.

Potass. nitrat ....4 ozs.
Sulph. nig .....2 ozs.
Antim. nig .....1 oz.
Pulv. glycyrrh .....4 ozs.
Pulv. anisi .....2 drs.

Mix. Dose: From 20 to 60 grs.—Chem. & Drug.

Polishing Soap.

Curd soap .....20 parts.
Tripoli ..... 2 parts.
Alum..... .... 1 part.
Tartaric acid ..... 1 part.
White lead ..... 1 part.
Water q. s. to dissolve the soap.

Dissolve the soap in the water by the aid of heat, then incorporate thoroughly the other ingredients.—Brit. & Colon. Drug.

Headache and Neuralgia Liniment.

Oil mustard .... 1 Gm
Camphor ..... 2 Gms.
Oil peppermint..... 5 Gms.
Ether ....10 Gms.
Alcohol .....30 Gms.

This preparation has been found of great service in the most obstinate cases of neuralgia. It is applied by painting over the affected part with a camel-hair pencil.—West. Drug.

Diarrhœa.

A serviceable prescription in cases of watery diarrhœa due to exposure or exhaustion, or an irritant food, etc., is as follows:

Acid. sulph. aromat .....½ oz.
Olei cajuputi.....40 dps.
Fl. ext. hæmatoxylin..... 2 drs.
Spt. chloroformi ..... . 1 dr.
Syr. zingiberis .....q. s. ad 3 ozs.

M. S. Teaspoonful in water every two or three hours.—College & Clin. Rec.

For Offensive Breath.

Sol. chlorinated soda.....1 dr.
Peppermint water.....6 ozs.

Mix. To be used as a gargle.

To Clean Sponges.

Common salt .....4 ozs.
Ammonium carbonate.....2 ozs.
Water ....4 pts.

Soak the sponge in this solution for an hour or two, and rinse in clean water.

Antiseptic Ointment.

Microcidine (naphth. soda) .45 grs.
Oil geranium .....½ dr.
Oil thyme .....½ dr.
Oil verbena.....½ dr.
White vaseline.....35 ozs.

The ointment possesses antiseptic qualities, and has been used in burns with good results.—Chem. & Drug.

Toothache Jelly.

Collodion .....1 dr.
Carbolic acid cryst.....1 dr.

Application for Boils.

Ichthyol.....1 dr.
Lead plaster.....2 drs.
Resin plaster ..... .1 dr.

For Cholera Infantum.

Salicylate bismuth..... 1 Gm.
Sydenham's landanum... 3 dps.
Rum.....20 dps.
Infusion tea.....60 Gms.
Syrup..... .....20 Gms.

Mix. The dose is a teaspoonful every two hours in infantile cholera.

Formula for Chafing.

For chafing about the groins and under the arms in children, Dr. R. B. Elderice recommends the following formula:

Ichthyol.....1 dr.
Comp. tinct. benzoin.....1 dr.
Boric acid (finest powder)....1 dr.
Petrolatum .....1½ to 2 drs.

Apply at each change of napkin.

Carbolic Liniment.

Liquid carbolic acid.....2 drs.
Camphorated oil .....2 ozs.
Cedar wood oil.....1 oz.
Cottonseed oil ..... 5 ozs.

Mix.—Meyer Bros. Drug.

Cherry Syrup.

Cherry juice .... 1 gal.
Water..... 1 gal.
Sugar ... .24 lbs
Citric acid..... 3 ozs.

To Remove Warts.

Sulphur .....2 drs.
Glacial acetic acid .....1 dr.
Glycerin.....5 drs.

Keep the warts covered.—Spatula.

Ointment for Barber's Itch.

Ichthyol..... 30 grs.
Salicylic acid ..... 48 grs.
Mercury oleate..... 2 drs.
Zinc oxide.....3½ drs.
Starch.....3½ drs.
Petrolatum ..... 7 drs.

—West. Drug.

Hay Fever.

Menthol .....40 grs.
Camphoræ .....20 grs.
Eucalyptol ..... 1 dr.
Olei pini pumilionis. ....½ dr.
Benzoini..... 2 ozs.

M. S. Use in oil-atomizer, q. 2 h.

Palatable Mixture for Chills.

Quinine sulphate ..... 2 drs.
Cinchonine sulphate ..... 2 drs.
Sulphuric acid, to dissolve.
Oil orange, to flavor.
Saccharin ..... 8 grs.
Alcohol..... 2 ozs.
Glycerin..... 2 ozs.
Syrup, to make .....16 ozs.

Dissolve the quinine and cinchonine in 4 ozs. of the syrup by means of the sulphuric acid. Dissolve the oil orange, or other suitable flavoring, and saccharin in the alcohol and glycerin, add it to the quinine solution, and, finally, add sufficient syrup to make the mixture measure 1 pint.

A Soothing Ointment.

The irritation of the skin in eczema, erythema or herpes is considerably ameliorated by the employment of an ointment consisting of

Cocaine mur.....24 grs.
Bism. subnit.....48 grs.
Lanolin ..... 1 oz.

—Griffith's Form.

Ringworm.

For the treatment of ringworm on non-hairy portions of the body the best application is tincture of iodine. On hairy portions of the body, shave the parts and use:

Naphthol .....1 dr.
Ol. cadin (tar) .....1 dr.
Ungt. sulph.....1 oz.

M. ft. unguentum. Sig. Apply locally twice daily.—Stelwagon, Maryland Med. Jour.

Aperient Tablets.

Powdered white sugar...60 parts.
Magnesium sulphate ....18 parts.
Mucilage acacia ..... 7 parts.
Powdered sodium sulph . 6 parts.
Sodium bicarbonate..... 6 parts.
Triple rose water ..... 2 parts.
Essence orange ... . 1 part.

Mix and make into a homogeneous powder. Proceed as usual in making tablets. —Merck's Rep.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for regarding which they cannot obtain complete information, so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Menthoform.

This is a succedaneum for forman

Marsyle

This is the trade name for cacodylate of iron.

Ethacol

This is the trade name for pyrocatechin-mono ethyl-ether.

Proton.

This is a new albuminous preparation, intended as an invalid food. It occludes, it is said, 90% of albumen.

Anabanum.

This is a remedy for certain forms of eczema. A mixture of a number of astringent and antiseptic substances.

Iodocol.

Iodocol is a mixture of iodine and guaiacol, suggested as a useful form of administration of guaiacol in cases of lung-tuberculosis.

Anaian.

This is the trade name of a salve carrying boric acid, bismuth oxide, iodine, zinc oxide, phenol and ichthyol.—Nat. Drug.

Atoxyl.

Anilin metarsenate. Employed instead of inorganic arsenic compounds in subcutaneous injections.

Elkossan.

A new and powerful antidysenteric and hæmostatic, which, according to Dr. Mongeot, of Saigon, is derived from a Brucea indigenous to Sumatra. It appears in trade in tablet form.

Atarsyle.

Atarsyle is the cacodylate of ferric oxide, which is prepared and sold under this name. It is recommended in doses of 0 01 Gm. (⅙th grain) in anæmia, neurasthenia and skin diseases.—Phar. Post.

Proteinum Pyocyaneum.

An extract of cultures of bacillus pyocyaneus. A greenish yellow, slightly alkaline liquid having an order resembling tilia flowers. Employed as a dressing in ulcera curris.

Mercuric Iodocacodylate.

Prepared by dissolving 1 part of mercury cacodylate and 2 parts of cacodylic acid in 75 parts of distilled water, adding a solution of one part of sodinm iodide in 3 parts of water, neutralizing with sodium hydrate, filtering, diluting to 100 parts and sterilizing. Employed in the form of injections in syphilis.

Thigenol.

The sodium salt of the sulphacid of a synthetic sulpho oil, containing 10 per cent. of combined sulphur. Employed as a substitute for ichthyol; soluble in all proportions of water and alcohol.

Tegones.

Name given to a preparation somewhat similar to the gelones, in which medicaments are added to the agar-agar layer, as ordered by the physician. The layer is, like that of the gelones, protected by an elastic insoluble protective covering.

Arrhenal.

This is sodium methyl arsenite. Prepared by treating sodium arsenite with methyl iodide in the presence of an excess of alkali. Colorless crystals containing 34 per cent. of arsenic, easily soluble in water, with difficulty, in alcohol.

Gallianin.

A liquid said to contain four volumes of ozone dissolved in one volume of a harmless vehicle. Employed in veterinary practice in the form of injections in the jugular vein in pneumonia, pulmonary congestion, influenza, etc.

Trinophenon.

This is a new "organo therapeutic" preparation. A specimen of it examined by the Pharmaceutische Centralhalle is said to consist of an aqueous solution of trinitrophenol or picric acid. It is highly extolled as a remedy for burns.—Phar. Zeit.

Propot.

This is a product of the dry distillation of the sticky juices of the leaf buds of certain not well-known plants, introduced under this name by Dr. Meyer, medical consultant of the law courts at Bernstadt in Switzerland, who uses it as a disinfectant for instruments, etc. It is pulverized and mixed with vasogen, etc.

Thiopyrine and Selenopyrine.

Thiopyrine and selenopyrine, two new antidyrin derivatives, are obtained, according to Michaelis, by the decomposition of potassium sulphydrate or potassium selenide with the so-called antipyrin chloride chlormethylate of phenylmethylchlorpyrazole. Thiopyrine acts characteristically upon sulphurous acid and combines readily with methyl iodide. By oxidation with chlorine in an aqueous solution, thiopyrine is converted into an indifferent dioxide. From the mode of formation and characteristics of thiopyrine and selenopyrine, the author concludes that these substances have a constitution like that of antipyrin.—Pharm. Ztg.

Boliformin.

This is described as being a compound of formaldehyde and aluminum silicate. It is stated to appear as a whitish-gray powder having a faint odor of formaldehyde, and is employed as a dusting powder for wounds, its effectiveness being due to the formaldebyde gradnally liberated by the action of the tissue fluids on the preparation. Boliformin is said to have afforded particularly good results in veterinary practice as a siccative.—Phar. Post.

Urea.

This has been employed in a variety of affections, depending upon the accumulation of uric acid in the system. It occurs as beautiful colorless prisms fusible at 132° C., very soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. Klemperer found it useful in a number of cases of urinary calculi, in the form of a 10% aqueous solution, of which a teaspoonful may be given every hour. Urea was formerly recommended as a diuretic in doses of from 0.5 to 2 Gm. (7½ to 30 grains.)—Am. Drug. and Phar. Rec.

Thiocol.

This is a substance used in pulmonary affection, and it has been employed successfully in diarrhea by Schnirer, of Vienna. He used it in thirty-eight cases of acute and chronic intestinal inflammation, and found it to be one of the most efficient anti-diarrheic remedies we possess. It is especially valuable in chronic cases and stops diarrhea in from one to three days. No untoward symptoms follow its use. Adults get thiocol either in solution or in wafers, but the best form is that of compressed tablets, half gramme each, one being given three times daily.—Nov. Rem.

Somnos.

This is the name given to a new hypnotic and cerebral sedative, the product of synthesis of chlorœthanal with a polyatomic alcohol radicle. Somnos is said by its manufacturers to be a safe and reliable hypnotic and cerebral sedative, non-irritant of the mucous membranes and inalterable by the gastric juices. It has no immediate or remote evil sequelæ, either upon the heart, respiration or the vasomotor centres. The average adult dose of somnos is from 2 to 4 fluid drams, repeated once or twice, if necessary, the vehicle being water or milk.—Nat. Drug.

Quinineurethane.

This is prepared, according to Gaglio, by heating 3 parts of quinine hydrochlorate with 15 parts of urethane and 3 parts of distilled water, and is used for the intravenous administration of quinine. The preparation consists of one molecule of quinine and two molecules of urethane, and is non-irritant. An analogous combination of quinine bromide with urethane is adapted for subcutaneous administration.—Pharm. Post.

Examination Questions Illinois State Board of Pharmacy.

1. Briefly outline the official process for the assay of opium.

2. Write the molecular formula and give the official name of Rochelle salt. Give one official test for its identity or purity.

3. Write the molecular formulas for cream of tartar, potassium bromide, calcined magnesia, sodium nitrate, sodium nitrite.

4. Give the botanical name of digitalis. Describe the leaf. What are its official preparations? When should it be collected?

5. Give an official test for distinguishing gallic acid from tannic acid.

6. How is tincture of ferric chloride made? Why should it stand ninety days before being used? Why should it not be exposed to light?

7. Give an official test for distinguishing potassium bromide from sodium bromide.

8. Show the difference between sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate by writing their molecular formulas.

9. Give an official test for discovering if sugar contains insoluble salts (Prussian blue, etc.), also if it contains grape sugar.

10. What is cinchona? What percentage of total alkaloids should it contain? Give the names of its official preparations.

11. What is creosote, and how is it obtained? What kind of a mixture will equal volumes of glycerin and creosote make? What will happen if some water be added to it?

12. What is the official name of spirit of Minderus? How is it made? Ought it to be freshly prepared?

13. How can you determine (official test) the absence of free iodine in syrup of iodide of iron?

14. Give the official name of Basham's mixture. Is it a stable compound? What is the official name of Tully's powder? How does it differ from Dover's powder?

15. How does alcohol differ from absolute alcohol? How from deodorized alcohol?

16. Show the difference between calomel and corrosive sublimate by writing their molecular formulas. Describe the physical characteristics of each.

17. How is sulphur lotum made?

18. What difference, if any, will there be in the mixtures obtained by dispensing the following prescriptions:

℞ Magnesia ..... 1.
Aqua ..... 15.
M.

℞ Magnesia ponderosa ..... 1.
Aqua ..... 15.
M.

19. Express in both the metric system and in the other system frequently used the quantity of each of the ingredients in a dose of the following prescription:

℞ Ammonii chloridum ..... 15.
Morphinæ sulphas 12
Antimonii et potassii tartras 18
Extractum sennæ fluidum 30.
Syrupus glycyrrhizæ qs....150.
M. Sig.—4 Cc. at a dose.

20. Outline briefly the official process for making extractum nucis vomicæ.

The New York Board divides its pharmacy questions into two classes—Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Practical Pharmacy, respectively, the following being recent examples:

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Questions one to eight relate the following substances submitted for identification:

(1) Potassium nitrate, non-powdered; (2) copper sulphate, crystals; (3) spermaceti; (4) spirit of peppermint; (5) tincture of opium; (6) boric acid, powdered; (7) bismuth sub-nitrate; (8) ammoniated tincture of valerian.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Questions one to eight relate the following substances submitted for identification:

1. (a) Give official title.
   (b) Name official preparation made from it.
2. (a) Give official title.
   (b) State chemical formula.
3. (a) State source.
   Give solubility in water, alcohol, ether and chloroform.
4. (a) State strength.
   (b) Give source of color.
5. (a) State proper percentage of drug.
   (b) State proper percentage of active
6. (a) Give official title.
   (b) Give synonym.
   (c) State solubility in water and alcohol.
7. (a) Give official title.
   (b) What is indicated by effervescence when this substance is added to acids?
8. (a) Give official title.
   (b) Name menstruum used.
   (c) State proper percentage strength of drug.
9. (a) Name two extracts for which the U. S. P. provides assay processes.
   (b) Give standard in each case.
10. (a) Name two pills which the U. S. P. directs shall be coated.
    (b) Name coating in each case.
11. (a) Name two plasters which the U. S. P. directs shall be spread.
    (b) What is diachylon plaster?
12. $As_2O_3 + 4KHCO_3 =$
    (a) Complete above equation.
    (b) In what official preparation does it occur?
13. (a) State physical effect of light on yellow iodide of mercury
    (b) State chemical effects of light on same.
14. (a) State two differences in physical appearance between crystalline and exsiccated sulphate of iron.
    (b) State relative strength.
15. Estimate the dose in grains where 0.01 Gm. of aconitine is prescribed for 15 doses.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Compound the following and answer the questions relating thereto:

1.

℞ Pulv. rad. rhei ..... ʒj
Sacchari lactis ..... ʒj
Mix, divide into 10 equal parts and make powders.

2.

℞ Potassii chloratis ..... ʒss
Acidi hydrochlor ..... ʒj
Aquæ q. s. ad ..... ʒij
Misce fiat solutio.
Sig. One teaspoonful as a gargle every three (3) hours.

(a) In what manner did you mix the above?

(b) Why?

3.

℞ Camphorae ..... gr. ij.
Olei theobrom. q. s.
Misce et div. in Suppos. rect. No. vi.
Sig. Camphor suppositories.

(a) State how much oil of theobroma you used.

4.

℞ Camphorae ..... gr. xxiv.
Sapo pulv ..... gr. vj
Misc ft. pil. No. vi.
Signa. One at night.

(a) State what excipient you used. (b) State what quantity of camphor (expressed in metric terms) is contained in each pill.

5.

℞ Zinci sulphatis ..... gr. ij.
Solut acidi borici (sat.) ..... ʒij.
Misce ft. sol.
Sig. Eye wash.

(a) State how much boracic acid you used.

FOR INTERPRETATION, COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

6.

℞ Argentii nitratis ..... gr. x.
Cocainæ hydrochlor ..... gr. xv.
Aquæ q. s. ad ..... ʒj.
Misce:
Sig. Two (2) drops in each eye at bedtime.

7.

℞ Potassii permangan ..... ʒj.
Ft. pil. No. xx.

(a) State what excipient you would employ.

Purgo.

Since phenolphthalein was discovered to possess purgative properties, the article has been introduced under the name "purgo," in tablets containing 0.1 and 0.15 gram each, the former being designated as "mild," the latter "strong." In experimenting with purgo, J. Werthardt found that, as a rule, doses of 0.1 gramme sufficed to afford the desired action on outdoor patients; bedridden ones required, however, from 0.2 to 0.6 gramme. The action of the remedy was usually manifested in from two to five hours; when, however, very small doses (0.5 gramme) were given, in from ten to twelve hours.—Apoth. Zeit.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED

FROM THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

DOES URINALYSIS PAY?

BY PIERCE B. BEAR, PH D.

The subject of urinalysis by the pharmacist has become quite threadbare in every drug journal, yet comparatively few of the profession have taken up this subject, either from lack of confidence in themselves or from fear of the first outlay, which, however, is not as large as is generally supposed. In the three years that I have been doing this work I have not expended two hundred dollars, although I could buy considerable in the way of apparatus and books, but I look upon these as accessories, and simply keep on adding such materials as occasion may demand.

I have realized considerably more than the outlay, always charging a fair price for my work, and I have found that physicians in general are glad to have the work done by some one else, and for various reasons. Sometimes a physician may be too busy; probably he has no microscope, which is indispensable for some diagnoses; others may not care to bother with it—would rather read a report from some one eagaged in such work and treat the patient accordingly; still others find that the patient expects the physician to do the work for nothing; consequently they send the patients direct to the analyst, who collects his fees from them.

The indirect benefft from such work is of inestimable value, for the reason that the physician gets into the habit of sending prescriptions to your store, as well coming to think that, if you are proficient in analytical work, your prescription department is apt to be more reliable, while in general it gives you a higher standing in your community.

A microscope of good performance to magnify about X 650; a liberal supply of test-tubes, a few pipettes, a pycnometer, an Esbach's albuminometer, a Doremus ureameter, and three or four good reagents for sugar and as many for albumen, and a few special ones for special products; also a few good books on the subject, such as Purdy, Tyson, Simon's Clinical Diagnosis (which takes in blood, sputum, feces, etc.), or any other good work as may be desired.

As for accessories, you could spend a small fortune if you chose to do so. However, additions to the microscope, such as an oil emersion lens, Abbe condenser and iris diaphragm, a number of good books, as well as a variety of the more improved apparatus, such as a centrifugal machine, burettes, etc., and an analytical balance will suffice for such work as the pharmacist may be called upon to do.

A microscopical examination is probably the best thing to do first. As soon as a sample is received place it in a conical vessel and allow it to settle for an hour or so, and if it shows no sign of settling at the end of that time, collect a small portion from different portions of the sample by means of a pipette and place a few drops on three or four slides and examine. If a centrifugal machine is at hand, a sediment can be obtained at once, which is, of course, a considerable advantage, but it is not indispensable to the beginner.

Then take the specific gravity, the pycnometer being the best for this purpose, the most simple and most easily applied.

Then test for sugar with Haines', Fehling's or Tromner's solutions. Haines' test is probably the best.

For albumen Heller's contact test, the ferrocyanid test, or boiling the sample with a small quantity of nitric acid, are all very good tests; but the ferrocyanid test is the most delicate reagent for albumen itself, if properly applied.

A number of other reagents for albumen and sugar and also other special products may be found mentioned in the various text-books.

The reader will notice the above reagents are only intended for a qualitative estimation, and as even a beginner may be called upon to make a quantitative estimation of some of the more important constituents, it may be best to mention a few, such as sugar, albumen, urea, uric acid, etc.

For sugar the fermentation method does very well for an approximate estimation and is easily carried out, but Pavy's method is better for a more accurate estimation.

For albumen, Esbach's albuminometer is accurate enough for most examinations, but for exact work, I believe the gravimetric method is the more certain.

For urea a Doremus ureameter answers in nearly every case, but there are more accurate methods given in most text-books.

For uric acid Heintz's method will do very well for most cases, but the Hopkins' method is preferable.

Phosphates and chlorides may be determined fairly accurately by means of the centrifuge, or, still better, volumetrically.

Sulphates may also be determined by the centrifuge, but gravimetrically is the best method.—West. Drug.

Blood Poisons.

According to Medical Progress, the various drugs which have a deleterious effect upon the blood may be conveniently divided into six classes. The first comprises the agglutinins, which act by changing the physical conditions of the red blood-cells so that they adhere to each other and thus occlude the vessels; ricin and abrin are the two best-known examples. Hemolysins form the second group; these dissolve out the hemoglobin which deposits in the liver and kidneys, while the stromata of the cells form multiple capillary emboli; arseniuretted hydrogen, phallin, helvellic and quillajic acids, senegin, saponin and solanin belong to this group. Chlorate of potassium, pyrogallic acid and chrysarobin constitute the third class, which is characterized by the formation of methhemoglobin. Hydrocyanic acid and carbon monoxide belong to the fourth, in which special hemoglobin compounds are formed. Fifteen metals are capable of entering into union with hemoglobin, thus giving rise to the fifth group, while the sixth is made up of substances such as phenylhydrazin and aniline, which are capable of producing partial necrosis of the erythrocytes.

Prof. A. Keil has studied the effects of the metals on the blood as revealed by the microscope. Granular degeneration of the red cells was present to a marked degree in all animals, and in those with nucleated red cells it could be seen that the process was really a disintegration of the nucleus within the cell or after extrusion. In mammals, however, normoblasts seemed to play no part in the process. It is probable that the granules represent metallic hemoglobin compounds.

Action of Podophyllin on the Eye.

In a thesis of Dr. A. V. de Rocca-Serra, recently published in Paris, the author states that he had frequent opportunities of seeing, in the clinic of Dr. Sureau, cases of injury to the eyes due to the action of podophyllin, the patients in each case being druggists who had handled the substance in the course of their occupation.

In eye troubles due to podophyllin, says the author, contrarily to that which happens in ocular affections caused by a chemical agent, but whose action is ordinarily limited to the conjunctiva and the cornea, the iris, without traumatism of any description, participates in the general reaction, and iritis sometimes constitutes the dominant symptom. It was to clear up the cause of this phenomenon that the author undertook his work, but although he went into in the most profund way, and gives detailed descriptions of the anatomical and histological appearances, etc., he leaves the question still an open one. Some of his conclusions, however, are valuable.

The manipulation of podophyllin (i. e. powdering the drug, etc.) is always fraught with danger to the eyes of those who work in it. While all the cases that he has, thus far, seen of the malady have been of a benignant nature, it is nevertheless true that a prolonged contact of the eye with the substance, may lead to very grave disorders. He therefore recommends that special care be taken in manufacturing pharmacies and druggeries to protect the eyes of workmen from the action of the substance.—Nat. Drug.

Food in New Form

An important discovery in economic botany, which it is believed will have a very far-reaching application to human food, was announced at one of the conferences of heads of departments, visiting botanists, etc., which are held weekly in the museum building of the New York Botanical Garden.

The author of the discovery is Dr. Alexander P. Anderson, now curator of the herbarium at Columbia University. The discovery may be described as a dry process of cooking cereal grains and starchy products. Realizing the importance of investigations along this line, he began in the spring of 1901 a series of experiments on the effect of temperatures of 100 degrees and above on the cereal grains, to determine what effect dry heat under different conditions would have on the starch granules.

When air-dry powdered starches, like corn starch, tapioca flour, sago flour or starchy preparations like pearl sago and pearl tapioca, are treated, the resulting swelled dry white masses become enlarged copies of the original, which increases in volume from six to nine times. When pure starches are thus treated and expanded, and the resulting dry products afterward placed in water, they go into suspension, forming a starch paste similar in every respect to one formed by boiling starch in water.

The only difference between starch paste or starchy food products prepared by the ordinary methods of boiling, or cooking with water, and the dry method of expanding them, is that the resulting products expanded when dry can be kept indefinitely in their dry condition, while the products prepared with water easily spoil and ferment when not afterward sterilized and kept in closed vessels.

The dry method is simply a dry cooking process, where the air-dry starchy products and air-dry cereal grains are taken and, after a short period of heating in a saturated atmosphere, at a temperature not exceeding that of the baker's oven, come out in a dry state, thoroughly and uniformly cooked, as well as absolutely sterilized.

Dr. Anderson says that his process may be varied to produce a great variety of flavors with any given cereal, by regulating the degree and duration of the heat applied. The products can, of course, be salted or otherwise seasoned or artificially flavored either at the time of the process or afterward, to suit individual tastes.

Pearl barley, once treated, is all ready to be used for thickening soups and would be palatable with cream or milk. The expanded rice grains could be prepared like salted almonds or sugar-coated as a confection, or placed in hot milk, ready as a table vegetable or for invalids' food.

On account of their great digestibility it is believed that the products of the new process would have a very high value simply as foods for invalids and dyspeptics. It is also declared that most of them would form ideal foods for infants. By the saving in the amount of starch ordinarily wasted a large addition is made, it is said, to the nutritive value of the foods, and a saving is thus effected in the amount required for proper sustenance.

It is further pointed out that the keeping qualities of the dry-cooked products, which are averred to be equal to the raw grains under the same conditions, together with their compressibility when desired into very small compass, particularly fit these foods for ship stores, army supplies and the use of travellers, explorers and others in such regions as the Klondike.ps

Frog in the Stomach.

That it is absolutely impossible to keep out of the columns of even the most carefully conducted newspapers an occasional story of the removal of a living frog from a human stomach, where the creature has remained and prospered anywhere from one to twenty years, is perfectly well known to all practical journalists.

No newspaper man believes that a frog could live for a single day, or a single hour, for that matter, in that chamber of marvelously destructive activities, the stomach, but the stories come to every newspaper office with unfailing regularity, and though many of them are "killed," to use the sanguinary language of the craft, every so often one of them escapes and gets into print, to the great indignation of the editors and the great joy of cynics.

We were not surprised, therefore, when a few weeks ago several papers told how the usual batrachian had been extracted in the usual way from a patient at St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, and was on exhibition there in alcohol for the confounding of all doubters. We were surprised, however, when the tale in all its beauty appeared in the New York medical journal, for we had supposed that they were safe from the accidents unavoidable to daily publications.

We didn't jeer at our learned contemporary, having suffered from frog stories ourselves, but American Medicine, of Philadelphia, is not so considerate, and it has no end of sesquipedalian fun with its unfortunate brother. In the course of its frivolous discussion of the "gastrocoline commensal," however, American Medicine betrays a trade secret of which no hint, so far as we remember, ever reached the public before.

There is a suspicion, it says, after describing this specimen of what it calls "Rana alucinationis," that Mrs. B. was the victim of a delusion, of some form of batrachophobia, for the relief of which deception lent ready aid. Well studied and shrewdly interpreted, that sentence gives the clue to all these frog stories—to all of them, that is, in which a real frog cuts any figure. For the cure of hysteria doctors often stretch their consciences.

Action of HCl on Pepsin.

Not long ago Venturini and Cotta published the statement that those pepsins of commerce containing from 4 p. c. to 5.15 p. c. of hydrochloric acid (pharmacopeial strength) exhibited relatively the greatest digestive power. These authors also claimed that in general the presence of hydrochloric acid does not augment the peptic property of pepsin. On the other hand, F. Keppler (Suedd. Apoth. Zeit.) has arrived at an apparently opposite view. He finds that pepsin in the form of tablets or powder rapidly loses its digestive value in the presence of hydrochloric acid. Tests with pepsin tablets of commerce containing hydrochloric acid proved them absolutely void of albumen-solvent properties.

Likewise acid pepsin tablets prepared after Hager showed decided deterioration four weeks after preparation as compared a fresh 2:100 pepsin solution containing 20 drops of hydrochloric acid. This deterioration progresses rapidly, so that in about twenty-four weeks acid pepsin tablets cease to affect albumen. Hence, according to Keppler acid pepsin tablets are of value only in a recently prepared condition. With the hope of solving this palpable contradiction, the editor of Pharm. Zeit. consulted the literature on pepsin, but with scant results. He thereupon appealed to one of the most prominent manufacturers of pepsin in Germany, whose reply confirmed the statement of Keppler. The answer is that strong hydrochloric acid has been found to be decidedly injurious to pepsin.

For this reason manufacturers of pepsin use but very dilute solutions of the acid, 5 per cent (0.5 p. c.?—Ed. W. D.) being injurious, while 1 to 3 per cent. are destructive. A further observation of this manufacturer is that while formerly acidified pepsin preparations were the vogue, physicians at present call more for those free from acid, as though their experience had taught them the injurious influence of the latter. In the face of all this, however, remains the fact that many clinicians believe that it is hydrochloric acid and not pepsin which serves as the real proteolyte in gastric-digestion.—Pharm. Zeit.

Turpentine as an Antieeptic.

According to the Medical Record glycerinated turpentine may be used with success as an antiseptic in the treatment of wounds. Dr. Kossobudsk fills a sterilized bottle with glycerin and adds a small quantity of turpentine. This should be well shaken and allowed to stand for two days. Then he adds a small quantity of a 5 per cent. solution of hydrogen dioxid. It is then ready for use. As an antiseptic it checks excessive secretion when applied to wounds, relieves pain and swelling, and promotes the healing process. This action is thought to be due probably to the oxygen liberated, and partly to the properties of the turpentine.

Medical Attack on Liquors.

About a year ago, in the course of a discussion upon the law as to drinks, a Socialist deputy, Dr. Vaillant, proposed that the Academy of Medicine should be requested to make out a list of alcoholic drinks, such as liquors, aperitifs and the like, which contain essences dangerous to public health, with a view to interdict the manufacture or sale of such. As the Minister concerned did not accede to this request the Academy has at last sent in a report on its own account. M. Laborde has published the report in the name of the commission appointed by the Academy.

The report states that the essences used are very poisonous. Synthetic essence of anisette contains a quantity of hydrocyanic acid. The inhalation of a little of this essence from an open bottle containing it causes grave syncope and a feeling of illness lasting for several days. Chartreuse is very poisonous and contains thirteen substances which can bring about serious effects. Vulnerary contains fifteen very poisonous substances. The genuine vegetable essences are bad enough, but these are not used now and the essences are all made with synthetic flavorings which are even more poisonous than the genuine vegetable essences. Gin (genievre) contains a poison and bitters are also very poisonous.

M. Laborde proposes that the sale of the following should be absolutely forbidden except for medicinal use: absinthe and its compounds, bitters, vermouth, noyeau, chartreuse, gin and vulnerary. It is proposed that the authorities shall forbid the manufacture or sale of these drinks as containing substances harmful to public health.—Lancet.

Music in Sickness.

Prof. Livorni has made a strong argument on the interesting subject of music as a therapeutic agent. He claims, as it was aforetime, that music hath charms—charms other than those which enthusiastic people seek even during midsummer heat in concert hall and drawing room. He declares that a beautiful air, even when played on a barrel organ, will frequently suffice to mitigate or charm away pain. Then there are cases quoted of rabid fever cured by use of a violin, and Sir Andrew Clark and Sir Richard Quain are mentioned as supporters of the efficacy of music in the treatment of convalescents.

The professor claims that more examples are not needed to prove that distracted nerves and feverish blood must inevitably be soothed by gentle strains of music. It is a fact self-evident. If music can charm away worry and anxiety in the case of healthy people, how much more should it soothe the sufferer on a bed of sickness. If this fact were more generally believed we have no doubt that many a sick bed would be rendered less intolerable to invalids.—Rev. Pract.

Preservation of Catheters.

The preservation and durability of soft-rubber and web catheters depend on the manner in which they are cared for.

Rubber or gum-coated catheters should never be coiled; they should be kept at full length, perfectly straight; means being taken to prevent them from coming in contact with each other. For this they are often imbedded in lycopodium. As soft-rubber catheters when exposed to the air undergo oxidation, it is essential after they have been sterilized that they should be wrapped in moist sterilized gauze and secured in tightly closed glass tubes. Dr. English states that vulcanized caoutchouc catheters are best preserved in asbestos.

Web catheters are stored in the same manner. Coiling these instruments causes their gum coatings to crack.

If a soft-rubber instrument has become hard or brittle, or if it is greatly lengthened and softened by the use of lubricants, it should be discarded.

One fact is always to be borne in mind—the highest grade goods are much less subject to deterioration than those of inferior quality, the reason being the same as in the case of other rubber goods.

Rubber goods, even ordinary rubber bands, may be prevented from becoming hard and brittle by immersing them occasionally in a 3% solution of carbolic acid. Experiments are in order to lay catheters out in trays and keep them covered, permanently with such a solution, possibly as weak as 1%. Permanent immersion in 1% solution of formalin or zinc chlorid, or a concentrated solution of boric acid, is also recommended for the same purpose. Red rubber is said to keep better than the black.

When pure rubber of the best quality has been employed and this is correctly vulcanized, such goods may last for as long as ten years under all ordinary conditions, yet dry heat and light are certainly detrimental. We are told of a New York dealer who kept his small rubber goods stored in plain water.—West. Drug.

Artificial Ice Flowers.

As everyone has observed, ice crystals as they form on windows and elsewhere are often very beautiful. Some years ago Molish published a process by which he claimed to be able to produce imitations of these crystals. The directions for forming the so-called ice flowers are as follows:

Make a 2 per cent. solution of the best and clearest gelatin in distilled water, filter, and flood the filtrate over any surface which it is desired to ornament, a plate of glass for instance. Let drain off slightly, and if the weather is sufficiently cold, put the plate, as nearly level or horizontal as possible, out into the cold air to freeze. In freezing, water is abstracted from the colloidal portion, which latter then assumes an efflorescent form, little flowers, with exuberant, graceful curves of crystals, showing up as foliage, from all over the surface. To set these in permanent form, all that is necessary is to flood them with absolute alcohol. This treatment removes the ice, thus leaving a lasting framework of gelatin which may be preserved indefinitely. In order to do this, however, as soon as the gelatin has become quite dry it should be either varnished, flowed with an alcoholic solution of clear shellac, or the gelatin may be rendered insoluble by contact, for a few moments, with a solution of potassium bichromate, and subsequent exposure to sun light.

By coloring the gelatin with any of the water soluble anilin dyes, either in the mass before freezing or by the use of the camel's hair pencil after the flowers are set, some beautiful effects might be obtained. He also suggested that where cold storage by the ammonia process was in use, the "flowers" might be formed at any time.

House Organs.

Publications produced by manufacturing establishments and distributed through their particular field to advertise the wares of their proprietors, are termed house organs or house journals, and through their agency the manufacturers attempt to reach their trade.

It is interesting to note that very few of these journals have persisted, and that only one or two of them have ever been published long, unless it may be those advertising gewgaws and trinkets which are sold by mail orders, generally in the rural districts.

These house journals can not hope to compete in the interest and value of its contents with the regular journal published in its field, which are almost universally conducted upon a high plane, employing as writers and contributors the best available talent and receiving careful and conscientious editorial care in all details.

No house journal has succeeded in concealing its purpose, or in being more than a circular with incidental stolen and carelessly used reading matter. The whole proposition simmers down to this: If a manufacturer wishes to advertise in a paper that will be read and preserved by its readers, he must of necessity go to the recognized journals dealing with his branch of activity, because he can not produce one so good for himself; and it would not pay if he could.

If, on the other hand, he wishes to send his customers advertisements by mail, he will do well to exclude the purely gratuitous and incidental reading matter which forms the bulk of the ordinary house journal and send them the pure and unadulterated article.

There is no need to attempt to conceal a dignified advertisement of a good article. The best place, however, for its presentation is in the columns of the independent journal devoted to the industry of the advertiser.—Medical and Drug Advertiser.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best efforts will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

Kindly give Formula for Liquid Bluing?

1. Prussian blue..... 5 ozs.
   Oxalic acid ..... 1¼ ozs.
   Water ..... 10 ozs.

After solution is effected dilute as much as desired.

2. Indigo carmine ..... 1½ ozs.
   Water ..... 15 ozs.

Make a solution and add ¾ oz. gum arabic. P. W. LENDOWER.

What is the Best Way to Apply the Face Bleach, of page 301, July number?

This should be used at night with a silk sponge or soft rag, wash off in the morning and a small quantity of glycerine and rose water applied. As corrosive sublimate is a strong poison and irritating in its effects, great care should be exercised to keep it from the eyes and abrasions of the skin. In some cases a good plan would be to use a more diluted solution In every case the effects of this preparation should be carefully watched.

MARTIN NEUSS.

What is Athenaeaedt's Tincture?

This is a comp. tincture of iron. The following is the formula:

Soluble oxide iron	330 grs.
Simple syrup	19 ozs.
Alcohol	6½ ozs.
Citric acid	30 grs.
Tr. orange peel	50 m.
Aromatic tincture	12 dps.
Tr. cinnamon	12 dps.
Tr. vanilla	12 dps.
Acetic ether	1 dp.

Dissolve the iron salt in the water, then add the other ingredients and filter. The iron used for the above should represent 10 per cent. of metallic iron. If it be weaker a proportionately larger amount should be employed, and slightly decreasing the amount of syrup subsequently added. P. W. LENDOWER.

Kindly Publish Formula for a Cheap Lemonade and Orangeade?

Lemonade.

Sugar, granulated	2 lbs.
Tartaric acid,	
Citric acid, each	½ oz.
Oil lemon	½ dr.
Lemons, sliced	4 pts.
Water, q. s.	24 pts.

Rub up thoroughly the oil with the acids and dissolve in 2 pints of hot water. When dissolved add the remainder of water and and sliced lemons. The quantity of oil or acids may be increased or decreased to suit the taste.

Orangeade may be made according to the same formula, using oil of orange and sliced oranges instead of the lemon oil and lemons. We have another request for orangeade formula in these columns, but this one is more expensive than the one you wish. P. W. LENDOWER.

How may Burnt Steel be Restored?

1. Pulverized white sand..... 4 lbs.
   Sal ammoniac..... ½ lb.
   Copperas ..... ¼ lb.
   Rosin..... ½ lb.

Powder the sal ammoniac, copperas, and rosin, and mix well with the sand. When the steel is hot, sprinkle with this powder and let cool.

2. Sal ammoniac..... 1 lb.
   Borax ..... 3 lbs.
   Prussiate potash ..... ½ lb.
   Rosin ..... 2 ozs.

Pulverize, add 2 gills each of water and alcohol, boil to a stiff paste in an iron kettle. The burnt steel is dipped while hot in the composition and hammered slightly.

3. Borax ..... 4½ ozs.
   Sal ammoniac..... 12 ozs.
   Prussiate potash ..... 4½ ozs.
   Blue clay ..... 3 ozs.
   Rosin ..... 6 ozs.
   Water ..... 8 ozs.
   Alcohol..... 4 ozs.

Simmer over the fire till it dries to a powder. Heat the steel, dip in the powder and hammer. P. W. LENDOWER.

Will you Kindly Publish a Formula for a Nerve Tonic containing no Bromides or Opiates?

1. Fl. ext. celery seed..... 10 drs.
   Fl. ext. catnip ..... 12 drs.
   Fl. ext. chamomile..... 5 drs.
   Diluted alcohol ..... 6 ozs.
   Simple syrup ..... 2 ozs.
   Glycerin, q. s. to make.... 16 ozs.

Mix.

2. Celery seed..... 2 ozs.
   Red cinchona..... 1 oz.
   Orange peel ..... ¼ oz.
   Coriander seed..... ¼ oz.
   Lemon peel..... ¼ oz.
   Muriatic acid ..... 15 m.
   Alcohol..... 5 ozs.
   Glycerine..... 4 ozs.
   Water..... 4 ozs.
   Simple syrup ..... 4 ozs.
   Diluted alcohol ..... q. s.

Mix all the drugs and grind to a moderately coarse powder. Mix the acid, alcohol, glycerine and water; percolate the drug with this mixture, adding enough diluted alcohol to make 12 ozs. Add the syrup and if necessary, filter. Flavor to suit. MARTIN NEUSS.

Kindly Publish a Formula for Orangeade?

1. Pare off the thin yellow rind of four oranges and infuse in ½ pint boiling water. Express the juice of 12 Florida oranges and strain through a hair seive; add to this ¾ lb. of fine white sugar, the infusion from the rinds and 1 quart of water.

2. Slice crosswise 4 oranges and one lemon; put them into an earthen jug with 4 ozs. of lump sugar; pour upon these 1 quart boiling water and allow to stand covered for one hour. Decant and ice.

MARTIN NEUSS.

Please publish Formula for a Good Eye Salve?

1. Calamine..... 1½ drs.
   Tutty ..... 1½ drs.
   Red oxide mercury..... 6 drs.
   Camphor in powder ..... 1 dr.
   Almond oil ..... 1 dr.
   White wax ..... 1½ ozs.
   Fresh butter..... 8 ozs.

M. Reduce the mineral substances to a very fine powder and incorporate with the oil, in which the camphor has been dissolved with the wax and butter previously melted together.

2. Saxoline, snow white.... 350 grs.
   White wax..... 180 grs.
   Oxide zinc..... 45 grs.
   Oxide mercury. ..... 5 grs.
   Oil lavender..... 40 dps.

M. Melt the white wax and saxoline together and stir constantly while cooling. As soon as the mass begins to solidify, incorporate the oxides and oil of lavender.

3. Olive oil..... 4 drs.
   Spermaceti ..... 1½ drs.
   White wax ..... ½ dr.

Melt together, and add gradually, under trituration in a warm mortar, to the following in fine powder, and thoroughly mix:

White precipitate	20 grs.
Oxide zinc	30 grs.
Acid benzoic	2 grs.
Morphine sulph	¾ gr.
Oil rosemary	½ gr.

Finally stir, until cool, and preserve in a well-covered vessel. P. W. LENDOWER.

Will you Kindly Tell Me How Fruit is Crystallized?

The following process is very good: Make a syrup from 1 lb. of sugar and ½ pint water, stir until the sugar is dissolved, then boil quickly about three or four minutes. Try by dipping a little in cold water. If it forms a small ball when rolled between the thumb and finger, it has attained the desired degree known as the ball. Throw the fruit to be conserved a little at a time into this syrup, let it simmer for a moment, lift with a skimmer, draining free from all syrup. Sprinkle sugar thickly over boards or tin pans, place the fruit over them in a single layer, sprinkle over thickly with granulated sugar, and place in the oven or sun to dry When dry, make a syrup as before, and just before it reaches the ball degree, add the fruit, stir with a wooden spoon until it begins to grain and sticks to the fruit. When cold, sift off the sugar and put out again to dry. When dry, place in boxes in layers, between sheets of waxed paper. Keep in a cool dry place.

MARTIN NEUSS.

Kindly Publish a Method of Renewing Faded Manuscripts?

Take a hair pencil and wash the part that has been effaced with a solution of prussiate of potash in water and the writing will again appear if the paper has not been destroyed. Another method is to wash the paper with a strong solution of tannin. Dry carefully. To preserve

manuscripts after being treated in the above manner, mix 100 parts of collodion with 2 parts stearine. Give the paper a coating of this; it dries in twenty minutes.

Martin Neuss.

Make Your Fountain Attractive.

If you made it attractive last year, make it more so this year, said Richard Foy some time ago in the Confectioners' Journal. Get something new. One of the best attractions at the fountain is a decorated cake of ice. Take a large tin candy tray and set it in a convenient place on the counter near the front door. With an awl punch a hole in one corner to carry off the water, which can drip in the sink or a pail back of the counter. Place in the pan a large cake of clear ice, 100 to 200 pounds. With an ice shaver or pick chip out a large round hole in the top of the cake and set in a large crushed fruit or punch bowl. Now dig out little holes around in the ice and put in pieces of lemons or oranges cut fancy, get one or two pineapples to set on top, or cut one in two and place half on each side. Now cover up the pan around the edges with roses and leaves and chipped ice or any flowers in season. Make a crushed fruit syrup for the bowl, dipping it out with a ladle. Take one or two boxes of fresh strawberries, hull them and place in a flat bottom kettle and cover over with sugar. Mash them up and add about an equal quantity of syrup Put this syrup in the bowl and then place on top a few pieces of orange or pineapple slices. This will make a most delicious flavor for an ice cream soda, a tempting display and a trade winner—a good advertisement, one that the ladies will talk about. Crushed pineapple can be made the same way, and the pieces of fruit on top look delicious.—Claflin's Drug.

Recent Patents.

702,997. Surgical dressing packer. J. N. Pugh, assignor to Wm. H. Armstrong & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

703,101 Medicine dropper. Walter F. Ware, Camden, N. J.

703,104 Chlorinated methyl-ether of menthol. Edgar Wedekind, Tubingen, Germany.

703,615. Vaginal syringe. Nicolaus C. E. Schwartz, New York, N. Y.

703,616. Vaginal syringe. Nicolaus C. E. Schwartz, New York, N. Y

703,627. Antiseptic bandage. Carl F. Utermohlen, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

703,847. Hernial truss Lorenzo A. Stewart, Waukegan, Ill.

704 182. Disinfecting apparatus. William H. Francis, Philadelphia, Pa.

Registered Trade Marks.

38,465. Certain named veterinary bandages. James T. Ashworth, Chicopee, Mass. The letters "I. X. L."

38,466. Medicinal herb compound. William H. Eldred, Chicago, Ill. The words "Electricity Tea."

38,467. Certain named medicinal preparation. Chelf Chemical Co., Richmond, Va. The word "Vagicura."

38,468. Remedies for certain named diseases. William E Brownell, New Bedford, Mass. The work "Gastroids."

38,469. Remedies for certain named diseases. George W. Caldwell, Middletown, N. Y. The word "Femitone."

38 470. Medicine for inflammatory diseases. Charles S. Moore, Danvers, Mass. The compound word "Anti-Itis."

38,471. Medicinal preparations for the cure of certain named diseases. De Foote Chemical Co., New Haven. Conn

38,472. Certain named food, relishes and medicinal preparations. Ox-Beef Company of America, Chicago, Ill. The signature "A. Denaeyer."

38,481. Liquid preparations for treatment of the skin. Great Century Medicine Co., Lititz, Pa.

48,482. Toilet ointment. William S. Heiges, York, Pa. The word "Nodor."

48,483. Perfumery. J. & E. Atkinson, Limited, London, England. The word "Eonia."

38,512 An antimalarial. Henry S. Clark, New York, N. Y. The word "Hemoquinine."

38,513. Fungicides and insecticides. The Bowker Insecticide Co., Boston, Mass. The word "Blumeal."

38,514. Salve. National Drug & Pharmacal Co., Baltimore Md. The hyphenated word "Knu Kura."

38,517. Certain named health-food compound. Darmstadt German Food Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

38 542. Cough drops. Joseph A. Arment. Portland, Ore. The words "Queen Bee."

38,543. Medicines for treatment of the blood. William M. Hoshaw, Bisbee, Ariz.

38,544. Certain named medicinal compound. Julius Hofmeier, Vienna, Austria Hungary. The word "Phorxal."

38 545. Antiseptics for toilet and medicinal purposes. The R. Paxton Co., Boston, Mass. The word "Paxtine."

38 546. Certain distilled product of witch-hazel Edward E. Dickinson & Co., Essex Conn.

38 547. Remedy for dandruff John F. Hamilton & Company, Maple Lake, Minn.

38,548. Hair tonics and dandruff cures. Myron A Pearce, Chicago, Ill. The compound word 'Fur-Fur."

38,549. Medicinal compounds for restoring hair. The National Haircome Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

38 552. Certain named chemical compound. Rosenzweig & Baumann, Cassel, Germany. The word "Mikrosol."

38,576. Pepsin chewing gum. Freeport Novelty Co., Freeport, Ill. The hyphenated word "Goo Goo."

38,581. Complexion compounds in tablet, soap and powder form. Robert H. Smith, Los Angeles, Cal. The hyphenated word "Klear-Skin."

38,582. Certain named medicines and medicinal plasters. Alex. Seidler, Newark, N. J. The portraits of the two Smith sisters.

38,583. Remedies for nervous diseases and diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. The Murna Medical Co., Winchester, Va. The word "Murna."

38,584. Internal remedies for certain named diseases. John B. Plent, Cleveland, Ohio. The letters "M. M. Co.

38,585. Certain named medical compounds. Austin V. M. Sprague, New York, N. Y. The words "St. Luke."

Registered Labels.

9,198. "Roman face cream massage." Otto C. Berchtold, Cleveland, O.

9,217. "Roumanian cream skin food." Louise Dee Smith, New York, N. Y.

9,218. "Windsor soothing syrup." Dinet & Delfosse, Chicago, Ill.

9,219. "Eskay's neuro phosphates." Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia, Pa

9,220. "Eskay's cascaroid." Smith, Kline & French Company. Philadelphia, Pa.

9,221. "Stewart's odorless and tasteless castor oil." Stewart Manufacturing Co., Santa Resa, Cal.

9,222. "King salve liniment." Price Ray, Owensboro, Ky.

9,223. "Dr. Daniels' liniment powder." Dr. A. C. Daniels, Inc., Boston, Mass.

9,234. "Big 4 external anodyne liniment." J. Clark Banta, Pembine, Wis.

9,235. "Dr. Price's soda quinine laxative powders" S C. Price, Joplin, Mo.

9,236 "Effervescent kidney salt tablets." John E. Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.

9 237. "Brandine." Charles O. Rano, Buffalo, N. Y.

9,245. "Svenskt Malort Branvin." B. Lindquist & Co , Chicago, Ill.

9 246. "Fern-malt wine." Leo Porges, Chicago, Ill.

9,271. "Listerets." John M. Fisher, New York, N. Y.

9,272 "Ideala." The Ideala Co., Canton, Ohio.

9,273 "The Queen's cream of roses." William E. Terrill, Montpelier, Vt.

9,278. "Dr. Spinner's stomach-aid." The Spinner Medicinal Tablet Co., Providence, R. I.

9,278. "Tetlow's violet bouquet talcum powder." Tetlow Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

9,289. "Meat oil." The A. Spiegel Co. Milwaukee, Wis.

9,290. "Turkish nerve builder. Edwin A. Showalter, Milwaukee, Wis.

9,291. "Glycotone comp. D. & D." Dinet & Delfosse, Chicago, Ill.

9,292. "Camthol." Taz vell L. Anderson, Savannah, Ga.

9,293. "Stewart's odorless and tasteless castor oil." Stewart Mfg. Co., Santa Rosa, Cal.

9,294. "Capilaux." Apotheker Bros., New Yord, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Department is open to our Readers for short items of interest to the Trade, but the Editor does not necessarily adopt nor endorse such items.

"Just As Good."

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

Drug and medical journals and newspapers that handle the advertising of the large proprietary concerns, have lately been forced to give these protection, by waging war on the substitutor and their strong denunciations of these so-called land pirates, has a tendancy to impress upon the public, that the generality of druggists are dishonest.

I believe where there is one druggist who degrades himself by becoming a substitutor, there are a hundred who are men of high standard and an honor to their profession. In several cases where substitution was practiced we rejoice to know that the perpetrators have been made to pay the penalty.

The "just as good" druggist or the one who persists in defrauding the deserving manufacturer and the public by dispensing some spurious preparation, instead of that ordered by the physician, or recommending some article other than that asked for by the customer, is now being hounded at such a furious rate, that he will soon be obliged to retire from business, or else undergo a complete reformation. The sooner he makes his exit from the pharmaceutical field, the better it will be for those who are a credit to their profession. Why a druggist will continue to offer to the intelligent public, something otherwise than asked for is mystifying.

He knows, or should know, at least, that the people he defrauds in this manner are not all ignorant, and will soon learn to regard him as a man of dishonest dealings. We are pleased to note that these skulky practitioners of the "black art" are infinitely few as compared with the host of fair dealing pharmacists.

Druggists should realize that a proprietary medicine business is not built up in a day, and many of them have required years to bring to perfection and establish their reputation. Suppose a druggist is trying to make a sale of one of his own preparations, he wouldn't thank an outsider to step up and suggest that the prospective customer should use something else. No, but the self-same druggist, if he is numbered among the substitutors, will, when a customer asks for a certain proprietary medicine, offer something else "just as good," and not think anything of it.

I do not blame a druggist for pushing his own goods, much more I commend him for it, provided he does it along ethical lines, but I do disapprove of his discouraging the sale of an article where the manufacturers have spent thousands of dollars in perfecting and advertising it.

E. F. POWELL.

A. Ph. A.

The semi-centennial meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, will be held at Philadelphia, Sept. 8th.

The general secretary, Prof. Charles Caspari, Jr., of Baltimore, has charge of the details.

The local secretary is Mr. William L. Cliffe, 2778 Kensington ave., Philadelphia. He will give any information desired as to the arrangements there during the week of the meeting.

Indiana Pharmaceutical Association.

This association held its twenty-first annual meeting at Anderson, June 17th to 19th, and was well attended. Many interesting papers were read and two lectures were given illustrated with stereopticon views. The following officers were elected: President, Otto C. Bastian, of South Bend; first vice-president, C. A. Henderson, of Anderson; second vice president, John Sifford, of Sherman; secretary, A. Timberlake, of Indianapolis; executive committee, F. E. Wolcott, of Indianapolis, W. C. Buntin, of Terre Haute, C. E. Elliott, of Sheridan.

Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Ass'n.

This association held its semi-annual meeting and outing at the Warwick Club.

The committee in charge, composed of H. L. Swindell, of Manton, Nicholas F. Reimer and Arthur W. Howe, of Providence, had arranged an elaborate programme of outdoor games, and the day was most enjoyably spent. A shore dinner was served in the afternoon. At the business meeting the following were received as members: Messrs. Clarence Boomer, Wm. T. Parker, T. Rosworth Parker, George H. Malone and Almer O. Smith.

Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association.

This association held its eighteenth annual meeting at the Hotel St. Louis, Lake Minnetonka, June 17, 18 and 19. Fifty-nine new members were added to the list, which will now bring the membership up to 345. It was decided to remain in sympathy with the N. A. R. D., and resolutions were passed recommending that the use of the metric system be made compulsory. The officers elected were as follows: President, A. J. Eckstein, New Ulm; vice-presidents, Hugo Lundbolm, of Brandon, F. V. Cummings, of Blue Earth City, and H. A. Robinson, of Minneapolis; secretary, Theo. F. Loeb, of Winona; treasurer, H. W. Rietzke, of St. Paul; executive committee, J. F. Danek, of Minneapolis, Thos. Voegell, of Minneapolis, and A. A. Campbell, of St. Paul.

Omega Chemical Co.

This company, makers of Omega Oil, and large advertisers, have withdrawn from the Proprietary Association.

Regulating Sale of Vaccine, Antitoxins.

The U. S. Senate on June 30th, enacted a measure to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, antitoxines and analogous products in the District of Columbia and to regulate interstate traffic therein.

Woman Physician Demands Escort.

Dr. Mary Conard has resigned from the resident staff of the West Philadelphia Hospital for Women because, it is said, she was not furnished an escort for protection when compelled to make calls late at night.

Haynes' Criminal Libel?

The Eimer & Amend case against D. O. Haynes in the Antikamnia matter is progressing slowly, owing to frequent adjournments. Most of the evidence for the prosecution has been taken, and Mr. Haynes has opened up his defence.

Wholesale Indictment.

Every one of the 37 physicians in Hopkins County, Ky., was indicted at the last sitting of the grand jury. The law now requires the physicians to file a registry of all the births and deaths occurring under their professional ministrations, and it appears that the practitioners were either ignorant of the existence of the law or else considered it as a matter of such small concern as to neglect it.

David C. Ecclee' Late Appointment.

Mr. David Charles Eccles, the new Instructor in Chemistry of the School of Pharmacy of Northwestern University, is the only son of Dr. R. G. Eccles, of Brooklyn, N. Y. He was born in Brooklyn, Dec. 10th, 1877. He graduated from the high school in 1895. His study of chemistry began under the care of his father in 1891, was continued later under Professor Hale, secretary of the American Chemical Society, and finally under Profs. Chandler, Bogert, and others at Columbia University.

Purity of Bottled Table Waters.

The New York Board of Health has adopted an amendment to the sanitary code, looking to a standard of purity for artificial and bottled table waters. Every manufacturer and importer or other persons who manufacture or import mineral spring or other drinking water will be required to file under oath with the Health Department the name of such water, the exact location from which the water is obtained, together with a chemical and bacteriological analysis thereof, also stating when the water was manufactured, the exact formula used in its production, giving qualitatively and quantitatively each and every item entering into its composition. Anyone failing to comply with these requirements will be refused a permit.

Folder Advertising.

During the month of August there is generally a lull in the business, and on account of the heat druggists feel cross and irritable and not in the humor for advertising or doing anything else more than needful. The progressive druggist does not let the heated term affect his energy, but takes advantage of every opportunity to push ahead of the other fellow. Even if he does not advertise this month, he will have ample time to prepare something

(1st page)

A

TALK

ABOUT

TEETH

attractive for the month following. Advertising is always in season, and if you wait for a more opportune time, very likely your competitor has started on the road and has accomplished something in advertising that it will take you months to arrive at. Make a timely start and stay in front.

Many druggists think it a wasted expenditure to advertise their stores, when custom is only found in the immediate neighborhood, but judicious advertising is

(2d page)

Brushes....

YOU cannot begin too early to take proper care of the teeth. Consult your dentist every few months and let him arrest the decay before it has started too far. After he has made all necessary repairs come to us and let us furnish the the brush.

When you purchase a brush from us, we take all chances and you have nothing to risk. We guarantee the bristles to stay in tact, and a new one given in exchange for the imperfect one, if found to be not as represented.

Our guaranteed Brushes range in price from 25c. to 60c.

You buy the cheaper grades on your own responsibility.

always found profitable, no matter how small or large the field. Remember the department store did business once in a small way, and advertising is what built it up to its present standard. A druggist can usually satisfy his neighbors that his

(3d page)

Powder....

A TOOTH POWDER that leaves a refreshing taste in the mouth is more sought after than any other. This pleasing feature is most prominent in ours, in combination with simplest ingredients, containing no particle of grit, strong alkalies or acids.

Keeps the teeth white and the gums healthy. Not too saponaceous, not too astringent, just right.

We make our own tooth powder, and know exactly what it contains, and can truthfully recommend and guarantee it as a strictly pure and harmless preparation.

Composition = **Purity.**
Result = **Cleanliness.**

Sold in 25c. bottles, ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tins.

store is cheaper than the larger stores if he will prove to them convincingly that his goods are superior in quality. The principal object of the folder is that it will appeal to the people, and made so attractive that it will be read after it reaches them.

Make your announcements so that the point can be quickly seen and appreciated. If you have issued a folder, booklet or circular, don't think that that will keep your business in the minds of the people indefinitely, but let others follow at short intervals. A druggist has to use a "follow up" system if he wishes his advertising to be effective.

(4th page)

Liquid Dentifrices...

IF you like a tooth wash we are prepared to please you in ours. Made in different flavors, also carbolated if you wish.

Fragrant and satisfying to the taste.

Besides these we have already mentioned, we keep the kind of brush, powder, wash, or dental floss your dentist orders.

Once you drive into the minds of the people a straightforward, business-telling truth, it is likely to remain there, but you need to keep on hammering and let every ad act as a clincher.

Avoid advertising too many things at once. This confuses the reader and lessens his interest in what you have to say. Better to use your strongest arguments on one thing than to talk at random on a dozen.

Folder advertising is one of the best means of reaching the people, provided it is neatly prepared, and you don't try to economize too much. Use only the best of paper or cardboard, and have it right in every particular.

Distribution through the mails is one of the most satisfactory methods of placing your folder, and let it bear the name of the lady of the house. If it falls into her hands you know it will be read. Women are usually more interested in advertising matter than men; men wont take time.

Postage may cost a little more than house to house distribution, but then you feel better satisfied that it reaches its destination. Don't trust the small boy with them, he may overstock one house and let five or six pass by unnoticed. Even if they are delivered to every house by distribution, the chances are they get into the hands of the servant and that will be as far as they will go.

Look over your stock and find out what goods are not going as fast as they should, make a careful study of their good qualities and prepare a folder that will create public interest in such articles, and if the subject is properly treated you will find your supply growing beautifully less.

Keep Them At Home.

The country merchant who makes the loudest complaint about the townspeople going to the city for trade is generally the one whose "announcement" in the village paper remains unchanged from one season's end to another.—White's Sayings.

Summer Advertising.

After keeping a religious check on every letter that came to this establishment during the past year," said a large advertiser, I find that it costs me only ten per cent. more for my replies in summer than it does in winter.

He stated further that he did not intend to cut his appropriation down one penny this summer, no matter how hot the weather gets.—Jabs.a

Too Much "Shop" is Bad.

Diversion in advertising is necessary to its success as it is in the daily routine of business. Imagine yourself attempting to make a sale and talking naught but business. Your best customers and those to whom you sell the largest bills are the ones with whom you talk upon other matters than buying and selling. The man with whom you talk politics, babies and the neighborhood fire is the man who orders bountifully. Therefore let there be some diversion in your advertising, let your advertising contain something of more interest than the fact that your article is the best on the globe and it sells for "so many" dollars. Some item of its manufacture, some reason for the name it has, some fact of history connected with your house, will interest the user of your article and will attract the non-user and impress him.—Slawson's Ad Vantages.

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & CO. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.35, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
108 Fulton St., New York

Philadelphia Office, 145 North Sixth St.

[All Business and Editorial communications, except purely local matters, should be sent to 108 Fulton st., New York].

Long Distance Telephone Connection.

Cable Address, "Praedrug," New York.

The Pharmaceutical Combination.

Recently another effort has been made to unite a number of the large manufacturing pharmaceutical houses, all previous plans in years past having failed. There are some complications and difficulties in the way, and the fact that no official announcement has been made, would seem to indicate that it has again been indefinitely adjourned over.—Medical and Drug Advertiser.

Metropolitan New York.

As an evidence of the growing importance of New York as a world's metropolis, and PRACTICAL DRUGGIST's quiet but systematic efforts to increase our export trade, it is interesting to note that Col. E. W. Fitch, the manager of the New York branch of Parke, Davis & Co., reports that within a few days he had been visited by representatives of the firm in Japan, South Africa, Australia, Mexico, British West Indies, England, Scotland and India. Some visited the home office in Detroit.

Camphormania.

A French medical journal tells us that the American ladies finding morphinomania out of fashion have adopted the camphor habit. They imagine that this gives them a fresh complexion. Little by little they become accustomed to the drug and this in time acts the same as morphin. With camphor habitues one observes somnolence, intellectual torpor and general feebleness, and the face takes on an expression of apathy and indifference as if it were covered by a mask. The journal does not say whether these ladies are real American Americans or Americans of the French variety.

Discovery of Arsenic in United States.

A mountain of arsenic has been discovered fifty miles south-east of Tacoma, Wash. This is claimed to be the first important body of arsenic ever found in America. The supply heretofore has come from Cornwall. The United States imports nearly $1,000,000 worth yearly.

Milk Preservatives Must not be Used.

Acting on the suggestion of Chief Inspector of Milk Byrnes, the Board of Health has ordered the systematic examination of the milk supply of the city. There shall be reported to the Board the names of all persons selling milk containing any chemical preparation used as a preservative. The suggestion of examination and prosecutions were made because of the recent introduction of sodium benzoate as a milk preservative.

Penny-in-the-Slot Directory.

A new modification of the scheme is now on the market, in which the book, instead of being placed in a box whose cover lifts up, the covers of the book are held in rigid supports which are hinged to the top of the stand. A penny is dropped in the slot, the knob is pushed, and the directory can then be consulted. After the desired address has been obtained, the book closes and locks automatically.

Cultivation of Drug Plants.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has in progress experiments in the cultivation of drug plants, the most important being at Washington and Dover, Mass. It now seems possible that many of the crude drugs imported can be successfully cultivated in this country. Digitalis, cannabis indica, the opium poppy, and stramonium are showing evidence of their adaptability to this climate and soil.

Doctor's Bill Cut $320,000.

Judge I. W. Over, of the Orphans' Court, Pittsburg, handed down his decision July 16th on the claim of Dr. W. G. Browning, the Philadelphia specialist, against the estate of Senator C. L. Magee for $350,000, $190,700 of which was for professional services in attending the senator during the long illness which terminated in his death. The court allows him $29,239.25. He will appeal his case to the Supreme Court.

In his opinion Judge Over notes that Dr. Browning's regular charge was $20 an hour, and adds: We think the doctor devoted at least half an hour to Mr. Magee each day at his office, and will allow $10 for each day during the period of office services. For the period that Mr. Magee was at Atlantic City we think $100 for each visit and $5 for each telephone communication sufficient compensation. For the two weeks Dr. Browning was taking the vacation with his family, and was seeing Mr. Magee frequently the physician was allowed $40 a day.

Practical Druggist Course.

No books or any extra expense of any kind are required in this very popular course. It is the easiest, cheapest and best. Sample lectures free. See Prospectus in another column.

Witch Doctors.

Mrs. William McBride and an accomplice, Edgar Zug, of Carlisle, have been held for a hearing on the charge of extorting money under false pretences. A family was made to believe that it was under a witch's spell and would be relieved of it for a consideration. Something like $500 has been given up to them during the past year.

Gum Arabic Produced by Ants.

Walter Busse, who has been investigating the gum production of German East Africa, states that practically all secretion of gum in that country is provoked by ants. The ants perforate the bark of the acacia to gain admittance into the wood, where they lay their eggs in the excavations which are sometimes of considerable extent. The acacias with soft wood generally show few wounds of this kind; the hardwood acacias are riddled with them, each perforation being marked with a globule of gum. The ant that produces the gum makes no use of it; it is only an obstruction to her work, since it stops up the galleries she hollows out Another species of ant, however, sometimes attacks the exuded gum before it has become completely hardened, and gives it the peculiar appearance well known to collectors.—Chem. & Drug.

Christian (?) Science Dyspepsia Cure.

The following special prayer for the relief of dyspeptics has been drawn up by an expert Christian (?) scientist of this city. The regular expert fee for a single "treatment" of this kind is from two to five dollars, but amateurs will "do it" for less. Under no circumstances, however, will credit be extended. No money, no science! being the inflexible rule. It is understood that any delay in paying up would seriously conflict with the Christian (?) part of the treatment.

"Holy Reality, we believe in thee and that thou are the only reality in this patient's stomach. We will never say how sick we are. 'Thou art not sick.' Indeed, nothing in this universe is, or ever was, sick, or ever can be. Forgive us that we talked of our aches and said our food hurts and that we thought medicine would help us. We know that there is no such thing as a diseased stomach. It a carnal mind, given over to the world and the devil! It is a mortal twist, a false attitude, a 'Harmatia' of thought. What seems to be a disease is a parasite, the shadow of a 'lie.' Help us to affirm that we have no dyspepsia, never had dyspepsia, never will have it, that there is no such thing, that there never was any such thing and never will be. Amen!"

Would it not be simpler to start out with the direct proposition that we have no stomachs? Because, if there is "no midst" how can there be any trouble in it?

Boards of Pharmacy Meetings.

Applicants should write the secretaries in advance for blanks, regulations, dates, etc. A full list of the secretaries is given in another column, and will be repeated from time to time. Mention PRACTICAL DRUGGIST when writing.

Tests for Escaped Gas.

The Department of Buildings has lately been making a series of tests for leakage of illuminating gas in public buildings with the result of detecting gas in the majority. Dr. Samuel Lloyd, of the committee on hygiene of the County Medical Society, has been making similar tests in dwelling houses. Gas was found in one house which contained two patients, one presenting typhoidal, the other malarial symptoms. Five leaky sewer-traps were discovered.

Practical Druggist Course.

The enrolment for August is progressing most favorably and the indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to send in their matriculations soon. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, and have the long winter evenings to study and experiment.

Sample lectures and full particulars free. See announcement in another column.

Whose Liver Pills are Gloomy?

Our neighbor, the Daily Sun, in giving its reasons why a certain political meeting should not be held at Lake George, says: "The scenery should be gloomy; something sinister and abysmal, caves, savage rocks, a full line of owls, bats and advertisements of liver pills."

We were not aware that there was anything specially "gloomy" about liver pills, particularly of the genuine article. Has our editorial brother any special idiosyncrasy? What brand of liver pills does he use?

Buttermilk.

Buttermilk as a remedial agent cannot be praised too highly. The lactic acid, the sour of the buttermilk, attacks and dissolves every sort of earthy deposit in the blood-vessels. Thus it keeps the veins and arteries so supple and free running there can be no clogging up: hence no deposit of irritating calcareous matter around the joints, nor of poisonous waste in the muscles. It is the stiffening and harrowing of the blood-vessels which bring on senile decay. Buttermilk is likely to postpone it ten to twenty years, if freely drunk. A quart a day should be the minimum, the maximum according to taste and opportunity. Inasmuch as gouty difficulties usually arise from sluggish excretion, buttermilk is a blessing to all gouty subjects. It gently stimulates all the excretories—liver, skin and kidneys. It also tones the stomach and furnishes it the material from which to make rich, red, healthy blood. If troubled with gout avoid meat, sweets, pastry, wines, spices, hot rolls, bread of all sorts, and everything belonging to the tribe of ferments. Eggs, game, fresh fruit, vegetables, especially salads, may be eaten with impunity. If any one has a creaky joint or a swollen and aching one, he should drink all the buttermilk he can relish whenever and wherever he can, but it should be fresh churned and wholesome.—Health Culture.

Percentages to Doctors.

There is no more unethical feature of the drug trade than that indicated by the above heading.

The practice on the part of physicians and pharmacists of forming a partnership in prescribing and dispensing on a percentage basis is a common and iniquitious one. Dishonesty, barely serves to cover the meaning of the habit, as the physician who will scheme to divert his prescriptions from their ordinary channel for extra gain to which he has neither moral nor legal right, is not acting honestly, and the pharmacist who will collude with him is in no sense actuated by lofty, honorable and dignified business principles.

The patient is always the unwilling sufferer; and, fortunately for the conspirators is unaware of their connivance to make the extra sum out of him.

The physician is entitled to, and ought to be satisfied with the fee he exacts as a just recompense for his services. The druggist, in like manner, is fairly deserving of a reasonable profit for his knowledge, skill and career, and the patient to just and honorable treatment by both the physician and druggist.

The physician who will ask for and receive a commission from a druggist cannot well reason that he is merely receiving a share of the profit on what he turns in, as under no law or rule of ethics has he the right to turn in to any special place the prescriptions he writes, nor can he expect the druggist who will be dishonorable enough to so bargain with him, to prove to be any more philanthropic than he is himself. The physician who receives his price cannot entertain true respect for the giver, and the giver cannot hold a very exalted opinion of the receivers' interest in his patients.

Between the two it would be hard to decide as to the more culpable; but, while the act of the physician may not hurt his own profession, the act of his partner does that of pharmacy. In honorable competition every druggist has a fair show, but in dealings from which both honor and competition have been abstracted by collusion the majority are sure to suffer, and all the more acutely because in principle the practice is unethical, unprofessional, undignified, unprincipled, ungenerous, unkind and unjust to all concerned.—Canadian Drug.

Results Take Time.

Advertising cannot be expected to pay from the day of the first insertion any more than the average retail business can—and it is a well-known fact that most successful retailers lose money on the first year's business and sometimes on the second and third.—Med. & Drug Adv.

Prescription Department.

How about the prescription room?

The front room may be as slick as a banana peeling, as clean as a new shirt and as sweet as a June rose, and yet the prescription room may be a conglomeration of dirt and poor equipment that defies description.

A properly arranged prescription case should present few difficulties even to a man unacquainted with the stock. A rational classification combined with an alphabetic arrangement of each class so far as possible, will solve most of the problems bearing on the arrangement of the goods.

But when it comes to dirt there is just one thing to do. Clean up. And keep clean.

And for equipment there is no substitute. It is strange that some stores doing a large business will try to get along with an outfit of three or four spatulas, more or less rusty and black; about the same number of mortars and graduates; one or two old percolators; and a pair of bum scales that can hardly tell the difference between a one and a two-grain weight.

Pharmaceutical apparatus such as is needed in the ordinary drug store, is not expensive. An outlay of $50 will get quite a lot of the more common pieces. Twenty-five dollars will get a good prescription scale. What is a matter of $75 or $100 in comparison with the increased convenience, the satisfaction of having good apparatus, and the money saved by increasing the efficiency of high-priced help?

A business man would be looked on as stark mad to engage a stenographer at a good salary and then compel him to write out his letters in longhand instead of using the machine.

And yet how much better is it to hire a high-priced clerk and then handicap him by inadequate facilities for work so that it takes him a third to a half longer time than it should to do his work in compounding prescriptions?

It would be much better economy to give him all the things he needs to work with and then let him know he was expected to turn out good work and lots of it.

Suppose you save $50 by scraping along with about half the apparatus that you need and lose about $3 a week on your best clerk because you have hampered him in his work, how much will your economy be worth to you at the end of a year?

There is such a thing as very expensive saving.—New Idea.

Recent Deaths.

James W. Brier, Niles, Cal.
Fred. H. Lewis, Boston, Mass.
A. F. Merrill, Philadelphia, Pa.
John F. Heschong, Peoria, Ill.
Louis Kurz, New York, N. Y.
John W. Lewis, Elko, Idaho.
George A. Young, Milwaukee, Wis.
Robert Barker, Brighton, Ont.
Wm. C. Haskett, Toronto, Can.
Dr. Frederick W. Thum, Newark, N. J.
William O. Pickering, Princeton, Ky.
Myron R. Barstow, Springfield, Mass.
Henry J. Pratt, Salem, Mass.
C F. Richards, San Francisco, Cal.
Edward C. Dahms, Davenport, Iowa.

Joseph Benson Rose.

Mr. Rose, president of the Royal Baking Powder Co., and well known in the drug trade, died recently in New York For twenty-five years he was connected with William Zeigler in the latter's business enterprises, and at the time of his death was a large shareholder in the Royal Baking Powder Company.a

Daniel W. Hazeltine.

Daniel Wilbur Hazeltine, of Portland, Me., died at his residence at East Deering, June 14th, at the age of 45 years. Mr. Hazeltine was one of the most prominent druggists in the state, and took a great interest in all matters pharmaceutical and in the advancement of his profession. He served as a member of the executive committee of the Maine Pharmaceutical Association for ten years, and as vice-president of the New England Retail Druggists Association for two years. He was recently appointed a member of the committee on commercial relations of the National Association of Retail Druggists. He was a member of all the masonic bodies, also a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

Frank M. Lawrence.

Frank M. Lawrence, president and principal owner of the Rio Chemical Company, died in this city on July 9 at the age of forty-two after a prolonged illness. Mr. Lawrence was the only son of Dr. J. J. Lawrence, founder, editor and proprietor of the Medical Brief. He was born in North Carolina in 1860, moved to St. Louis with his father while a youth, studied law and practiced for two years, but abandoned the bar and in company with the late Clifford Ricardson foundad the Rio Chemical Company and engaged in the manufacture of several preparations which have been very successful Mr. Lawrence traveled very much taking a trip to Europe regularly twice a year; he was a man of liberal and artistic taste, fond of literature and one of the most widely read men in the city of St. Louis. His health has been bad for some weeks past and his death was not unexpected. He was never married.a

Whooping Cough Among Canines.

A disease now epidemic among dogs of all degrees is whooping cough. Veterinary surgeons have been summoned to the houses of the wealthy in New York city and the suburbs to treat the most aristocratic exemplars of canine quality. The symptoms in the cases are practically the same. The owners find that the dogs are choking or that they are suffering from spasms of coughing, which threaten to end in death.

Most of the veterinary surgeons were much puzzled at first, for as far as is known dogs never have suffered from whooping cough, and the demand for licorice and other soothing compounds has been limited. It has been found, however, that hundreds of dogs in this city have been afflicted by the malady, and the kennels of the physicians to the dumb creatures are filled with the ailing and the whooping. The cough which is now heard is a combination of a bark and a shriek, and is terrifying even to the animal himself.

Veterinary surgeons say that they have never met with whooping cough before in their practice. Yet it is a fact that many dogs are suffering from the disease. It has been found that the children of the house had whooping cough or that there were cases in the immediate neighborhood. The habit which children have of fondling dogs has undoubtedly communicated whooping cough to the animals, and it is believed that children may get whooping cough by playing with dogs which are suffering from the disease.

English Surgeons' Fees.

The leading surgeons of London have, during the past year, increased their fees considerably. One of the best-known West End practitioners, who formerly asked 150 guineas for an operation, now wants 200 guineas. The most popular surgeons for appendicitis—an operation that takes perhaps ten minutes—were formerly satisfied with 100 guineas; now they ask 150 guineas.

The few men at the top are so overwhelmed with work that raising their fees is their only defense. They openly say that there are many others who can do the work just as well. But they have the name, and the public flock to them, and pay the increased bills.

The most prominent surgeon in London now has an income of about £30,000 a year. His ordinary fee is comparatively moderate, 100 guineas for an abdominal operation; but he can get through many operations in a morning.

This surgeon lives ever in strict training. He gets up about 5 o'clock, and works steadily before breakfast, with a secretary at his books. He goes early to bed and refuses almost every social invitation. His one recreation is a trip to Switzerland. Yet for many years, and while overwhelmed with demands from the rich, he gave a large part of his time to work among the poor of the slums.

An income of £20,000 a year is by no means uncommon for a great surgeon. Sir Astley Cooper, who in his first year earned only about £5, and in his second £26, made in one single year, when he had got to the height of his fame, £21,000, and a general average for several years of £15,000. He once received a fee of 1,000 guineas.

This, however, was left far behind by a record sum of £20,000 paid to Dr. Dimsdale, for inoculating the Empress Catharine of Russia and her son. Besides this fee, a life pension of £500 a year was granted to the lucky man.

Sir Morell Mackenzie received £12,000 for his attendance on the Emperor Frederick. Dr. Mackenzie was famous alike for his high fees and his generosity in treating people for nothing. Those who could had to pay well, but artists and literary people, and any whose purses were small, he charged nothing.

There is no more striking contrast than between the early and later earnings of a great doctor. American millionaires are fond of having their own physicians, and they pay them all manner of fancy prices, from £12,000 to £20,000 a year. One physician received £17,600 for attending the daughter of a millionaire for two months, and another £12,000 for a yachting cruise of less than six months.—Med. Chiur.

"Coke Sniffin'."

This cocaine sniffing ("coke sniffin'," as the negroes call it) has become the curse of the negro race in all of the southern cities, and the efforts now being made to check and exterminate the evil are of little value for the simple reason that in this, as in many other vices, the evil gained such a start before it was found out that it will take years to root out what has become firmly established.—Rocky Mount. Drug.

Important Medical Meetings.

For July meetings see page 279 of the June number.

Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, at Allentown, Pa., September 16-18. Dr. Cyrus Lee Stevens, sec., Athens, Pa.

Medical Society of Virginia, at Newport News, Va., September 23-25. Dr. L. B. Edwards, sec,, 106 W. Grace st., Richmond, Va.

Wyoming State Medical Society, at Cheyenne, September 9-10. Dr. C. H. Solier, sec., Evanston, Iowa.

Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, at Washington, D. C., September 16-18. Dr W. W. Potter, sec., 284 Franklin, st., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dermatological Association, at Boston, Mass., September 18-20. F. H. Montgomery, sec., 100 State st., Chicago, Ill.

Electro-Therapeutic Association, at Katskill, N. Y., September 2, 3, 4. Dr. George E. Bill, sec., Harrisburg, Pa.

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most Formulas published are at best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

FORMULÆ.

BY E. C. HEBBARD, M.D.

For all forms of hemorrhage:

Ferrohydromal.

Tincture ferri chloridi .....1 oz.
Acidi hydrochlorici diluti. ..1 oz.
Glycerinæ (Price) .....1 oz.
Acidi oxy-succinic ....1 dr.
Aqua, quantum sufficit ad...1 pt.
Misce. Signa

One to three drops in a teaspoonful of water every minute for ten minutes. Repeat in ten to thirty minutes if necessary.

For night sweats of phthisis,

Oxyhyomalfer.

Ferrous chloridi,.....40 grs.
Acidi hydrochlorici diluti..30 grs.
Acidi sulphurici diluti..... 2 drs.
Acidi oxy-succinic .....30 grs.
Saccharum ..... 2 ozs.
Aqua, quantum sufficit ad . 1 pt.
Misce. Signa

Twenty drops in a tablespoonful of water three to six times a day.

To prepare the ferrous chloride put five drams of dilute hycrochloric acid in a bottle and add to it forty or fifty grains of clear iron wire. Allow to stand over night, then filter, and wash the filter and residue with four ounces of water, then heat to boiling point before adding other ingredients.

Then add the ferrous chloride to the sugar; then acids; then water q. s. to make a pint; then dissolve the oxy-succinic acid in a mortar and add. Strain or filter. Color should be of a greenish tinge.

The following will be of interest to throat and nose specialists, as it is efficient in curing chronic hypertrophic rhinitis; especially is it of value in curing catarrhal deafness of long standing:

Hydroferrional.

Ferrous chloridi.....30 grs.
Acidi oxo-succinic .....30 grs.
Acidi hydrochlorici diluti.. 4 drs.
Syrupi, q. s. ad ..... 1 pt.

M. Sig. 5 to 10 drops in a tablespoonful of water after each meal for rhinitis.

For catarrhal deafness, 3 to 5 drops in water after each meal for one to two years.

To make the ferrous chloride, use four ounces of dilute hydrochloric acid and a sufficient quantity of iron wine; allow to stand over night, boil, cool, filter, and add the other ingredients, first the syrup, then the oxy-succinic acid.

The following will be found to be a superior tonic for all forms of anemia.

For Chlohydromal.

Tincturæ ferri chloridi .... 5 drs.
Acidi hydrochlorici diluti.. 6 dr.
Acidi oxy-succinic .....45 grs.
Glycerinæ ad ..... 1 pt.

Misce. Signa.

Fifteen to twenty drops after each meal followed by a swallow of water.

To make, mix the tr. ferri chloridi and dilute acid, then add glycerine; after which dissolve the oxy-succinic acid—strain.

The following formula has been used successfully in curing lupus, rodent ulcer, tubercular abscess, tubercular ulcerations, tubercular glands, tabes, dorsalis, all neurasthenic conditions, and some forms of paralysis, cerebral softening, fatty degeneration and phthisis. Its use should be continued from six months to two years or possibly more if cure be not completely effected. No possible harm can come from its use. Dose should be reduced if too stimulating, especially in lupus.

Malca.

Potassium carbonate.....8½ drs.
Acidi oxy-succinic..... 3 drs.
Aqua, q s. ad ..... 1 pt.
Misce. Signa

Five to ten drops in a tablespoonful of water one hour after the morning and evening meal.

The acid (previously powdered in a mortar) should be added slowly to prevent too active effervescence. Let stand ten minutes, and filter through two thicknesses of white filter paper. The fluid should be of crystal purity. The water used should be freed from fungi by three boilings. Articles of diet containing acetic acid, such as apples, pickles, vinegar, cider, etc., should be prohibited during its use, and all drugs that are incompatible to the body's requirement, especially the coal-tar derivatives so extensively prescribed to day, and which being incompatible are unscientific and should never be used. The profession is welcome to the above formulae, which will prove their value in all cases of disease requiring their use. They serve to illustrate the theory explained in this paper. "If the theory is correct the results must be."

Chemically pure chemicals only should be used in these formulæ. As alcohol is a product of decomposition it should never be used in formulation; it is a non-compatible.

It is hoped that the medical journals will give prominence to the above prescriptions for they not only illustrate scientific medication on a compatible basis, but "they do the work" and are harmless. They are almost specifics.—Med. Times.

Influenza and Cold Mixture.

Potass. citrat ..... 3 ozs.
Liq. ammon. acet.....1½ ozs.
Tr. aconiti ..... 24 m.
Spt æther. nit..... 3 drs.
Vin. ipecac ..... 1 dr.
Aq. camphor. ad..... 6 ozs.

Tablespoonful every second or third hour in water.—Chem. & Drug.

Stimulating Pomades for the Hair.

I.

Pilocarpine hydrochloride. ½ dr.
Quinine hydrochloride .... 1 dr.
Precipitated sulphur .....2½ drs.
Balsam Peru..... 5 drs.
Beef marrow..... 2 ozs.

II.

Precipitated sulphur ..... 1 dr.
Resorcin .....½ dr.
Salicylic acid .....20 grs.
Tincture benzoin ..... .½ dr.
Vaseline..... 3 ozs.

The quantity of the first three ingredients may be doubled if necessary.

III.

Lanolin .....1½ ozs.
Almond oil ..... 3 drs.
Precipitated sulphur ..... 1 dr.
Otto rose, q. s.

—Phar. Zeit.

Kidney and Liver Cure.

1. Liverwort ..... 1 oz.
Hydrangea ..... 1 oz.
Scoparius..... 1 oz.
Apocynum ..... 1 oz.
Couch grass ..... 1 oz.
Potassium nitrate.....320 grs.
Alcohol..... 3 ozs.
Syrupy glucose ..... 3 ozs.
Water, sufficient.

Infuse the drugs with hot water so as to make 10 fluid ounces of product, and to this add the alcohol and glucose. Fluid extracts may be substituted for the drugs, in which case the alcohol should be omitted and the amount of water used be reduced to 8 fluid ounces.

2. Liverwort .... 4 ozs.
Jamaica dogwood ..... 1 oz.
Couch grass ... . 4 ozs.
Gaultherin..... ... 2 ozs.
Potassium nitrate..... 1 oz.
Alcohol.....32 ozs.
Glycerin.....12 ozs.
Water enough to make.... 1 gal.

Grind the drugs to coarse powder, percolate with the glycerin and alcohol mixed with 32 fluid ounces of water; when that has passed, add enough hot water to make one gallon, in which dissolve the nitrate of potassium.

3. Fluid extract buchu..... 3 ozs.
Fluid extract dandelion ... 3 ozs.
Fluid ext. juniper berries.. 2 ozs.
Fluid extract pareira..... 2 ozs.
Fluid extract stone root ... 2 ozs.
Potassium acetate..... 3 ozs.
Simple elixir, q. s. make...32 ozs.

Mix.

Kidney and liver remedies need not necessarily be in the liquid form. They may be in the form of coarse powder or species which may be infused with water before using.

4. Buchu.....8 ozs.
Uva ursi.....8 ozs.
Juniper berries .....4 ozs.

Make into a coarse powder.

5. Couch grass .....2 ozs.
Senna alexandria .....2 ozs.
Red clover..... .....2 ozs.
Bittersweet.....2 ozs.
Chicory ....9 ozs.

All the drugs should be cut tolerably fine and well mixed.—Meyer Bros. Drug.

Metal Polishes.

The substances in general use for polishing metals are prepared chalk, rotten stone, tripoli and emery. For the finest work jewelers' rouge is employed. This is prepared by calcining precipitated ferric oxide, until it assumes a scarlet color.

Substances like emery are most useful for the harder metals; they scratch too much to be used to any extent on gold or silver. All should be run through a fine sieve before being used.

I.

Make Armenian bole into a paste with oleic acid.

II.

Rotten stone	1 part.
Iron subcarbonate	3 parts.
Lard oil, sufficient quantity.	

III.

Iron oxide	10 parts.
Pumice stone	32 parts.
Oleic acid, sufficient quantity.	

IV.

Soap, cut fine	16 parts.
Precipitated chalk	2 parts.
Jewelers' rouge	1 part.
Cream tartar	1 part.
Magnesium carbonate	1 part.
Water, sufficient quantity.	

Dissolve the soap in the smallest quantity of water over a water bath. Add the other ingredients to the solution while still hot, stirring all the time to make sure of complete homogeneity. Pour the mass into a box with shallow sides, and afterwards cut into cubes.

V.

Petroleum jelly	42 parts.
Refined paraffin	14 parts.
Powdered bath brick	14 parts.
Powdered pipeclay	14 parts.
Powdered pumice	2 parts.
Oleic acid	1 part.

VI.

Dried sodium carbonate.	5 parts.
Soap	20 parts.
Emery, very fine powd.	100 parts.
Water, enough to form a paste.	

VII.

Dried sodium carbon	5 parts.
Soap	20 parts.
Levigated emery	100 parts.
Water	100 parts.

Mix, put on a water bath and heat, under constant agitation, until a smooth homogeneous paste has been obtained.

VIII.

Jewelers' rouge.
Petrolatum, equal parts.

IX.

Emery flour	50 parts.
Jewelers' rouge	50 parts.
Mutton suet	40 parts.
Oleic acid	40 parts.
Petrolatum	1 part.

Melt the suet and oleic acid together over a water bath, and when thoroughly mixed remove from the fire. When cooled but still soft, add the powders, and rub until they are evenly distributed throughout the mass.

As an example of a liquid cleanser and polisher for ordinary use the following is given:

Prepared chalk	2 parts.
Water ammonia	2 parts.
Water, sufficient to make	8 parts.

The ammonia saponifies the grease usually present.

It must be pointed out that the alkali present, makes this preparation somewhat undesirable to handle as it will affect the skin if allowed too free contact.—Drug. Circ.

Catheter Lubricant.

Dr. Gouley recommends the following solution as a lubricant for catheters:

Castile soap, white, powd	1 oz.
Water	3 ozs.
Mucilage chondrus	3 ozs.
Formalin	10 m.
Thymol	5 grs.
Oil thyme	5 m.
Alcohol	15 m.

Heat the soap and water and stir until a smooth slime is formed; then add the 3 ounces of mucilage (made of the strength of 1 ounce of chondrus crispus to the pint of water). When cool, pour in the formalin, then the thymol and oil of thyme mixed with the alcohol; stir, strain, and keep in a covered vessel until all air bubbles have vanished. The result is an opalescent, honey-like substance which should be put up at once in 2 ounce collapsible tubes and sterilized.

Antiseptic Lanolin Cosmetic Jelly.

Tragacanth	160 grs.
Distilled hamamelis	8 ozs.
Glycerin	8 ozs.
Lanolin	1 oz.
Boric acid, powder	240 grs.
Salicylic acid	16 grs.
Benzoic acid	32 grs.
Tincture benzoin	4 drs.
Oil bitter almond	4 gtt.

Mix the tragacanth and glycerin and allow to swell, then incorporate the lanolin and the volatile oil and tincture. Triturate the three acids with the hamamelis water and gradually incorporate this with the glycerite of tragacanth.

The resulting jelly contains the ingredients desired, is good for the skin and freckles, and a sort of skin-food.

Condition Powders.

The following is the composition of a condition powder for horses.

1.	Potassium nitrate	8 ozs.
	Powdered gentian	8 ozs.
	Black antimony	8 ozs.
	Powdered licorice	8 ozs.
	Powdered anise	4 ozs.
	Powdered fennel	4 ozs.
	Powdered caraway	2 ozs.
	Mix.	
2.	Sodium chloride	4 ozs.
	Ground linseed	4 ozs.
	Powdered resin	2 ozs.
	Powdered fenugreek	1 oz.
	Powdered ginger	½ oz.
	Powdered anise	1 oz.
	Iron sesquioxide	2 ozs

Mix. The dose of either powder is one tablespoonful night and morning.—Chem. & Drug.

Universal Spot Removers or Cleaners.

The following from its general appearance and make-up, appears to be nearer what it is claimed to be, an "universal" grease spot and dirt remover than any we have yet seen:

Oil turpentine	40 parts.
Ammonia water	40 parts.
Soap spirit	20 parts.
Alcohol, commercial	20 parts.
Sulphuric ether	20 parts.
Acetic ether	20 parts.

Mix, and put on a "shake" label.

The following is also something that looks like a good preparation, though much simpler than the above.

Oil soap	25 parts.
Ammonia water	40 parts.
Acetic ether	39 parts.
Water	750 parts.

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the ammonia and ether and mix by agitation. Put on a "shake" label.—Nat. Drug.

Golden Tooth Wash.

Fluid extract hydrastis can.	4 Cc.
Menthol	1 gm.
Thymol	1 gm.
Benzoic acid	1 gm.
Eucalpytol.	1 Cc.
Sodium borate	2 gm.
Saccharin	2 decigm.
Ext. La France rose	4 Cc.
Powdered Castile soap	20 gm.
Alcohol	180 Cc.
Water, q. s.	500 Cc.

—Era.

New Mouth Washes

1.	Oil anise	35 parts.
	Oil clove	10 parts.
	Oil cinnamon	10 parts.
	Oil peppermint	3 parts.
	Alcohol, q. s. to make	1000 parts.
	Color with cochineal.	
2.	Salicylic acid	8 parts.
	Chloroform	80 parts.
	Tincture benzoin	80 parts.
	Oil cinnamon	10 parts.
	Distilled water	800 parts.
	Alcohol	1000 parts.
	Mix.	

Thymol Mouth Water.

Thymol	10 parts.
Oil peppermint	10 parts.
Tincture myrrh	50 parts.
Alcohol	1000 parts.

Mix.

Salicylic Mouth Water.

Menthol	15 parts.
Salicylic acid	3 parts.
Saccharin	10 parts.
Distilled water	500 parts.
Alcohol	1000 parts.

Mix. —Seif. Zeit.

Spiritus Saponatus Kalinus.

Linseed oil	3½ ozs.
Rectified spirit	3 ozs. 6 drs.
Caustic potash	5 drs.
Distilled water	5 drs.

Dissolve the potash in the water, and add to the spirit and oil contained in a pint flask. Shake until clear; then add the following mixture gradually:

Spirit lavender	8½ ozs.
Rectified spirit	5 ozs.
Distilled water	3 ozs.

Filter.

Effervescing Soda Water Tablets.

Effervescing soda tablets are best made by compression, using such powders as lemon kali, etc., which have not been dried before mixing; or, if so, they should be damped with 2 drams of proof spirit to each pound of powder. These make the familiar thirst-quenchers. A similar article, intended for putting into a tumblerful of water, is made by mixing 8 ounces of icing sugar with 1 ounce each of sodium bicarbonate and tartaric acid and 10 drops of oil of lemon; make this powder into a paste with a sufficiency of rectified spirit, roll out the mass to the thickness of ¼ inch upon paraffin paper, divide into squares, and dry at a gentle heat. Other flavors than lemon may be used.

The following is the formula for lemon kali, mentioned above:

White sugar	4 lbs.
Tartaric acid	2 lbs.
Sodium bicarbonate	2 lbs.
Oil lemon	2 drs.

Effervescent pastilles are also made with acid and alkali separate, but they are not popular, and the method suggested for making them is objectionable. This is shown by the following directions for raspberry pastilles:

1. Bicarbonate soda ..... 2 scruples.
   Powdered sugar ..... 1 scruple.
   Solution carmine ..... q. s.
   Mucilage acacia ..... q. s.

   To make a pastille.

2. Tartaric acid ..... ½ dr.
   Powdered sugar ..... ½ dr.
   Mucilage acacia ..... q. s.

   To make a pastille.—Pharm. Era.

Cough Powder.

Liquorice root, powder	10 drs.
Orris root, powder	2 drs.
Sublimed sulphur	5 drs.
Benzoic acid	½ dr.
Sugar, powdered	2½ ozs.
Oil anise	10 m.
Oil fennel	10 m.

Mix the oils with the sugar by trituration, add the other ingredients, and sift.

Dose: A teaspoonful three or four times a day.—Am. Drug. & Phar. Record.

Tonic for Swine.

Calamus	1 part.
Gentian	1 part.
Antimony sulphide	1 part.
Sodium bicarbonate	5 parts.
Sodium chloride	5 parts.
Sodium sulphate	5 parts.

The dose is one tablespoonful twice daily.

Dressing for Morocco Leather.

White of five eggs.	
Sperm oil	6 ozs.
Acetic acid	6 drs.
Glycerin	6 drs.
Oil turpentine	1 oz.
Methylated spirit	5 ozs.
Water to	30 ozs.

Beat the eggs thoroughly with an egg-beater. Mix the oils, acid, and glycerin, and add gradually to the eggs, using the beater constantly. Transfer to a bottle, and add the spirit diluted with its own volume of water; finally make up to measure.

Thrush.

Dr. William J. Robinson, of New York, says that in the beginning of thrush the best and never-failing combination he has found to be the following:

Sodium sulphite	2 drs.

Or—

Sodium hyposulphite	1½ drs.
Glycerin	6 drs.
Peppermint water, ...ad	2 ozs.

Wrap a piece of absorbent cotton around finger, dip into the solution, and swab mouth and tongue thoroughly.—Merck's Archives.

Fragrant Pastilles.

1. Roasted coffee ..... 75 parts.
   Wood charcoal ..... 25 parts.
   Boric acid ..... 25 parts.
   Sugar ..... 60 parts.

   Pulverize each separately, and very fine; mix; add vanillin to flavor and mucilage of tragacanth to form a mass. Divide into pastilles.

2. Powdered cascarilla ..... 8 ozs.
   Benzoin ..... 4 ozs.
   Yellow saunders ..... 2 ozs.
   Styrax calamita ..... 2 ozs.
   Olibanum ..... 2 ozs.
   Charcoal ..... 6 ozs.
   Mucilage tragacanth, q. s.

   Reduce the substances to powder and form into a paste with the mucilage, and divide into small cones with a tripod base.

3. Benzoin ..... 125 parts.
   Cascarilla bark ..... 125 parts.
   Myrrh ..... 41 5 parts.
   Wood charcoal ..... 750 parts.
   Oil nutmeg ..... 25 parts.
   Oil cloves ..... 25 parts.
   Saltpetre ..... 66.5 parts.
   Solution gum tragacanth, q. s.

Court Plaster.

Isinglass	1 oz.
Water	8 ozs.

Dissolve with heat, and mix with a solution of

Benzoin	2 drs.
Rectified spirit	2 ozs.

Apply several coats of this mixture (kept fluid in a water bath) with a brush to black silk stretched on a frame, allowing each coat to dry before applying the next. Finally, paint the other side with the following solution:

Chian turpentine	1 oz.
Tincture benzoin	2 ozs.

Mix. Plain tincture of benzoin may be used in place of the Chian mixture.—Chem. & Drug.

Violet Tooth Powder.

Precipitated chalk	8 ozs.
Cuttlebone	2 ozs.
Castile soap	2 ozs.
Orris root	4 ozs.
Ionone spirit (1%)	20 m.
Anethol	5 m.
Aniline-violet sol., alcoholic	1 dr.
Tincture orris	4 drs.

Incorporate the aniline solution intimately with the chalk and add the cuttlefish powder, orris root and soap in this order. Dissolve the perfumes in the tincture, and add this to the mixed powders. Rub till dry, and pass six times through a fine sieve.

Chemical Food for Plants and Flowers.

1. Ammonium sulphate ..... 4 ozs.
   Potassium nitrate ..... 2 ozs.
   Sugar ..... 1 oz.

   About 40 or 50 grains of the mixture are dissolved in a gallon of water and the solution applied to the plants once or twice weekly.

2. Calcium nitrate ..... 4 ozs.
   Potassium nitrate ..... 1 oz.
   Potassium phosphate ..... 1 oz.
   Magnesium phosphate ..... 1 oz.

   From 4 to 12 drams of the powder are dissolved in a gallon of water and the solution sprinkled three or four times a month upon the plants, which must be in full vegetation.

3. Ammonium nitrate ..... 1 oz.
   Ammonium phosphate ..... 4 drs.
   Potassium nitrate ..... 5 drs.
   Calcium sulphate ..... 1 dr.
   Ammonium chloride ..... 1 dr.
   Ferrous sulphate ..... 40 grs.

   This is recommended for flowering and potted plants. For use, 2 drams are dissolved in one gallon of water.—Merck's Report.

Ink for Branding Stock

Shellac	2 ozs.
Borax	2 ozs.
Gum arabic	25 ozs.
Water	25 ozs.
Lampblack, sufficient.	

Boil the borax and shellac in the water until dissolved. Remove the mixture from the fire and when cool add the gum arabic and sufficient water to make 25 ounces; then add enough lampblack to bring the whole to a proper consistence. For red ink use Venetian red instead of lampblack; for blue use ultramarine.—Phar. Era.

Ethereal Soap Solution.

Acidi oleici	½ oz.
Spir. vini rect	½ oz.
Liq. ammon. fort., q. s.	
Ether, methylat	2 ozs.

Mix the first two and add enough ammonia to neutralize. Petroleum spirits of benzene can be substituted for the methylated ether.—Med. Record.

Gargle for Catarrh.

A cheap and excellent gargle for ordinary cases of catarrh and hoarseness from colds in the throat is prepared as follows.

Borax, powdered	4 drs.
Chlorate potash	4 drs.
Carbonate potash	6 drs.
Table salt	2 ozs.
Water enough to make	1 pt.

Use as gargle, diluted if required.

Digestive Powders.

1. Sodium bicarbonate ..... 93 Gms.
   Sodium chlorate ..... 4 Gms.
   Calcium carbonate ..... 3 Gms.
   Pepsin ..... 5 Gms.
   Ammonium carbonate ..... 1 Gm.

   Mix.

2. Sodium bicarbonate ..... 120 Gms.
   Sodium chlorate ..... 5 Gms.
   Sal physiologic ..... 4 Gms.
   Magnesium carbonate ..... 10 Gms.

   Mix.—Apoth. Zeit.

Antiseptic Papers.

Dr. Bedoin proposes to use the ordinary silk or cigarette paper as dressings for wounds:

PHENOLATED PAPER

Carbolic acid.....1 part.
Petrolatum .....2 parts.
Paraffin .....2 parts.

Melt and impregnate the paper with the mixture.

SALICYLATED PAPER.

Paraffin .....50 parts.
Petrolatum oil .....50 parts.
Salicylic acid ..... 1 part.

Melt together, and treat the paper as above.

GODICKE'S SUBLIMATE PAPER.

1. Corrosive sublimate.... 1 part.
Distilled water.....250 parts.
Alcohol, 90 per cent ...250 parts.
Glycerin ..... 25 parts.

Impregnate the paper with the solution.

2. Corrosive sublimate ... 2 parts.
Boiled distilled water...100 parts.
Glycerin .... 5 parts.

HEMOSTATIC PAPER.

1. Solution iron perchloride 18 parts.
Alum..... ..... 1 part.

Paint the solution, previously warmed, over the paper, using a camel's hair brush.

2. Aluminium sulphate.....2 parts.
Hydrated alumin. oxide...1 part.
Benzoic acid. .....1 part.
Solution iron perchloride. 6 parts.
Distilled water.....4 parts

Paint over paper as before.—Jour. de Phar. de Liege.

Glue for Tablets.

1. Glue, best .....3½ ozs.
Glycerin ..... 8 ozs.
Water, sufficient.

Pour upon the glue more than enough water to cover; allow to macerate for several hours, then decant the greater portion of the water; appiy heat until the glue is dissolved, and add the glycerin. If the mixture is too thick, add more water. This is known as bookbinder's glue:

2 White glue, small pieces... 2 ozs.
Acetic acid ..... 8 ozs.
Nitric acid.....10 dps.

Mix the glue and acetic acid in a wide-mouth bottle; set aside in a warm place, agitate frequently until dissolved and then add the nitric acid.

3. Glue, best ..... 6 ozs.
Alum..... 30 grs.
Acetic acid ..... ½ oz.
Alcohol ... .1½ ozs.
Water.....6½ ozs.

Mix all but the alcohol, digest on a water-bath till the glue is dissolved, allow to cool and add the alcohol.

4. Glue, best ....5 ozs.
Water ....1 oz.
Calcium chloride .. ..1 oz.

Dissolve the calcium chloride in the water, add the glue, macerate until it is thoroughly softened and then apply heat until completely dissolved. This is known as "syndeticon," and, like the preceding formulas, is a liquid glue.—Meyer Bros. Drug.

Root Beer.

Sarsaparilla .....4 ozs.
Pipsissewa.....4 ozs.
Licorice root.....3 ozs.
Sassafrass bark .....3 ozs.
Ginger root.....1 oz.

Mix the drugs and grind to a coarse powder and extract by percolation with a menstruum of 3 parts of alcohol and 1 of water until 24 fluid ounces of product are obtained and add the following:

Oil lemon.....2 drs.
Oil sassafras.....2 ozs.
Oil spruce .....2 ozs.
Oil wintergreen..... .....1 dr
Magnesia.....4 drs.

Dissolve the oils in 6 ounces of alcohol and rub with magnesia and add 2 ounces of water and mix well. Now mix both solutions and filter. Use 4 or 5 ounces to one gallon of simple syrup and color with caramel.—Spatula.

Orange Flower Skin Food (Cooban's).

White wax .....4 drs.
Spermaceti .....4 drs.
Cocoanut oil ....1 oz.
Lanolin .....1 oz.
Oil sweet almonds .....2 ozs.

Melt together and beat with

Tinct. benzoin.....3 m.
Orange flower water .....1 oz.

Cooban's Astringent Wash.

Cucumber juice.....1½ ozs.
Tinct. benzoin ..... ½ oz.
Cologne .....1 oz.
Elder-flower water.....5 ozs.

Add the tincture to the other ingredients previously mixed, and strain.

Diuretic Powder for Horses.

Powdered buchu.....1½ ozs.
Powdered resin.....3 ozs.
Potassium nitrate... ....3 ozs.

Mix and divide into twelve powders. One morning and evening with food.

Dogs' Tonic Pills.

Powdered calamus.....1½ drs.
Dried sodium sulphate ...1½ drs.
Sodium bicarbonate.....½ dr.
Powdered rhubarb .....½ dr.
Syrup..... .....a sufficiency.

Mass and divide into six pills, of which one is to be given twice daily when the dog is off its feed.

Skin Food.

Spermaceti.....20 Gms.
White wax .....25 Gms.
Cocoanut oil..... ..... 5 Gms.
Cacao butter ..... 5 Gms.
Expressed oil almond....90 cc.
Oil geranium..... 4 dps.
Fresh cucumber juice, or rose water.....30 cc.
Borax..... ..... 1 Gm.

—Merck's Rep.

Kidney and Liver Mixture.

Ac nit mur. dil ..... 2 drs.
Succ. taraxaci ..... 4 drs.
Tr. buchu ..... 3 drs.
Tr. podophylli..... 1 dr.
Spt. juniperi..... 2 drs.
Liq strychninæ.....48 m.
Syrupl ..... 6 drs.
Aq ad ..... 6 ozs.

Mix. Sig: Tablespoonful in water 3 times a day.—Phar. Form.

Methods of Compounding Cod Liver Oil

I.

Cod liver oil .....100 Gm.
Saccharin .... 0.4 Gm.
Acetic ether ..... 2.0 Gm.
Peppermint oil ..... 5 m.

II.

Cod liver oil .....240 Gm.
Distilled water .....135 Gm
Sodium carbonate..... 0.6 Gm.
Eucalyptus oil ..... 0.75 Gm.
Syrup, to produce ....450 Gm.

III.

Cod liver oil.....240 Gm.
Peptone.....160 Gm.
Sugar..... 60 Gm.
Wintergreen oil ..... 25 m.
Water, to produce.....480 Gm.

IV

Cod liver oil.....150 Gm.
Calcium hydrophosphite 3 Gm.
Sodium hydrophosphite 1.5 Gm.
Glycerin ..... 25 Gm.
Distilled water ..... 25 Gm.
Mucilage acacia .....145.5 Gm.

—Amer. Drug.

To Render Glass Non-Transparent.

The following method renders window glass non-transparent, while permitting light to pass through. Paint or pencil the glass with the following solution:

Zinc sulphate ..... 3 parts.
Magnesium sulphate .... 3 parts.
Dextrin..... 2 parts.
Water.....20 parts.

Mix. On drying, the mixture of salts crystalizes in fine needles, which prevents vision through the glass.—Deutsche Drog. Ztg.

Rubbing Oil for Family Use

The following, which is an old formula, makes an excellent "family remedy for aches, pains, sprains, etc.," and it may also be taken internally:

Spirit ammonia .....10 parts.
Sassafras oil.....10 parts.
Chloroform .....10 parts.
Turpentine oil .....10 parts.
Clove oil..... 5 parts.
Tincture camphor.....20 parts.
Alcohol, 94% .....35 parts.

Mix.—Nat. Drug.

Colic in Horses.

Hydrarg. subchlor..... 5 Gms.
Antim. tart ..... 8 Gms.
Chloral hydratis.....10 Gms.
Rad. rhei .....20 Gms.
Rad. valerianæ.....20 Gms.
Rad. athææ.....20 Gms.
Muc. acaciæ..... 5 Gms.
Ol. tanaceti .....20 m.
Ol. carvi .....20 m.
Ol. menth. pip.....20 m.
Ol petroselini.....20 m.

—Chem. & Drug.

Lanolinated Shaving Cream.

Lanoline ..... 2 drs.
Crème d'amande..... 2 ozs.
Oil lavender .....10 m.
Otto rose ..... 2 m.
Proof spirit..... 2 drs.

Put the lanoline in a warm mortar, and rub it up with as much of the cream; then add the spirit and the rest of the cream a little at a time until the whole is incorporated as a smooth paste. Then mix in the perfume.—Chem. & Drug.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for regarding which they cannot obtain complete information, so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Kosckym.

This is the trade name of an "aromatisches Kraft Malzextract," recently put on the market in Germany.

Anabanum.

This is the name of a preparation of the nature of an unguent, containing a number of astringents and antiseptics.

Indocol.

This is the name given by Cattani to a mixture of iodine and guaiacol, used in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Morrhual.

An emulsion of cod liver oil, containing .05 per cent. of iodine in the form of iodipin and calcim and sodium hypophosphites.

Histogenol.

This is the name given to a mixture of 80 parts of nuclenic acid and 20 parts sodium metarsenate. Used in the treatment of tuberculosis.

Lecithol.

This is a preparation of glycerino phosphoric acid and dynamogen—an aromatic, organo-ferruginous hemoglobin preparation.—Phar. Cent.

Typhoin.

Dr. J. Petruschky has during two years employed in the treatment of typhus very small doses of sterilized typhus bacilli, which the author has named typhoin. The remedy is administered in the form of a hypodermic injection, and the average doses for adults are: For the day, .05 cc. and .1 cc. in the evening; the second day, .1 cc. and .2 cc.; and the third day, .2 cc. and .3 cc. The preparation has not, as yet, made its appearance in the market.

Nori.

This is a new food product recently introduced from Japan into Europe. It is prepared from a marine alga and comes to market in thin, greenish, paper-like plates which are almost insoluble in water.—Nat. Drug.

Phenetidin Agaricinates.

Two new salts, hypothetically rational therapeutic agents, combining the antihydrotic property of agaricin with the antipyretic quality of phenetidin—agaricin diphetidinate, and agaricin monophenetidinate. Both are crystalline powders.

Siccolum Ricini.

This is the trade name for a "dry" form of castor oil put on the market by a Berlin concern. It is tasteless and odorless, but it is claimed, very efficient The specimen examined contained 50% of a fatty oil.

Aspidinol.

A crystalline body isolated from the etheric extract of male fern (Aspidium filix mas) and from Aspidium spinosa, and the female fern. It is an isomer of filicinic acid.

Urol.

This compound of urea and quinic acids is, according to Schutz and Dallmann, prepared as follows: One molecular weight of quinic acid and two molecular weights of urea are dissolved in water or dilute alcohol.—Apoth. Zeit.

Fergon.

This is the trade name for an organic iron combination similar to the albuminate. According to the claims of the manufacturers it contains neither free alkalies nor acids, and is composed of sterilized and stable ingredients.

Parquetin.

This is the trade name of a very brilliant and durable floor dressing recently introduced abroad. According to the Drogisten Zeitung, Vienna, it may be applied not only to floors, but to white painted surfaces, linoleum and oil cloths. It comes in round, stick-like masses, and is entirely removed from the so-called "waxes," etc., having nothing in common with them or any other preparation on the market.

Schistiol.

This is the name given by the manufacturers to a substance derived from the bituminous rocks found in the department of Aire, France. It appears in masses of a deep brown color, with a bituminous odor, strongly reminding one of its origin. It has been found valuable in the treatment of tuberculosis and of certain diseases. Chemically it is the sulpho-schistiolate of ammonium.

Puroform.

Under this name Dr. Homeyer, of Berlin W., has introduced an antiseptic and disinfectant consisting of a zinc-formaldehyde compound, thymol, menthol and eucalyptol. According to Aufrecht, the antiseptic possesses considerable bactericidal power, while being non-toxic and free from any caustic action on the skin.—Phar. Zeit.

Quinine Lysoginate.

Hevesi says that quinine lysoginate is an efficient antiseptic, deodorant and hæmostatic. It occurs as a fine, orange-yellow powder, almost insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, ether, etc. It has a slight aromatic odor. Dusted on wounds in fine layers it forms an efficient antiseptic and deodorant, and promotes granulation. Cancerous ulcers may also be kept odorless and clean by means of this powder. An antiseptic gauze containing 30 per cent. of the drug has been prepared and used with success in the treatment of wounds. Parenchymatous hæmorrhages, particularly, may be easily arrested with this powder, which is highly hæmostatic.—Cent. Chirurg.

Antipepsin and Antitrypsin.

A Russian professor claims to have solved the perpetual puzzle, "why does not the stomach digest itself?" by the discovery of a specific substance in the gastric mucosa which inhibits the action of pepsin. This substance is secreted by the cells and he calls it "antipepsin." Another substance which he calls "antitrypsin" he finds in the intestines, which inhibits the action of trypsin on the intestines.

Neo-Arsycodile.

This is a preparation which contains sodium methylarsinate instead of the sodium cacodylate contained in the arsycodiles. The neo-arsycodile is believed to be preferable to the cacodylates because while equally prompt and effective when subcutaneously injected or when ingested, it does not give rise to garlicky odors. The neo-arsycodile is put up in the form of pills, each containing 0.025 Gm. and also in glass tubes (for subcutaneous injections) each containing 0.05 Gm.—Merck's Rep.

Aristoquinine.

This is the name given to the carbonic ester of quinine, a very slightly soluble and almost tasteless preparation of quinine, which presents many advantages over any other preparation of that substance. It is readily reabsorbed, and the therapeutic action of quinine, is quickly developed without any apparent unpleasant sequelæ, either from head or stomach.

Maltogen.

This is the trade name for a malt extract prepared from Hanna barley. It consists of handsome, brown, shining scales, with a very pure and pleasant taste of malt. The preparation has the advantage of the extracts of malt of not being hygroscopic, and its durability is therefor considerably increased. Maltogen consists of 25.7% maltose, 65.71% extractive matter, and 8.59% moisture.—Phar. Cent.

Lactanin.

This is the trade name for a bilactotannate of bismuth. It appears as a yellow powder, odorless and tasteless, and insoluble in water. It has been found valuable in infantile diarrheas, acute and chronic enteritis, and in the tuberculosis intestinal affections of children. It is said to be well tolerated even by children only a few days old. It is given in doses of about 1 Gm. three to five times daily, best suspended in syrup of gum.—Nat. Drug.

Examination Questions New York State Board of Pharmacy.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Questions one to eight relate to substances for identification.

1. (a) Give its official title.
   (b) Give its constituents and percent- of each.
2. (a) Give its official title.
   (b) Name five substances used in its preparation.
3. (a) Give its official title.
   (b) What is the principal impurity found in this chemical?
   (c) What preparation do we make from it?
4. (a) Give its official title.
   (b) Mention all official preparations in which it is used.
5. (a) Give its official title.
   (b) Mention four articles that enter into its composition.
6. (a) Give its official title.
   (b) Mention all its constituents.
7. (a) Give its official title.
   (b) Give the official title of the preparation which is made from it.
8. (a) Give its common name.
   (b) Mention the two principal constituents.
9. (a) Complete the following equation: $NaHCO_3 + H_3SO_4 =$
   (b) Give the common names of all the chemicals in the completed equation.
10. State in grains the amount of morphine there should be in 100 cc. Tincture Opium, U. S. P.
11. State difference between
    (a) A carbonate and a bicarbonate.
    (b) A sulphate and a sulphite.
    (c) A tersulphate and a subsulphate.
12. (a) What do we mean by water of crystallization?
    (b) Mention three chemicals that contain water of crystallization.
    (c) Mention three that do not.
13. Syrup acacia, syrup ipecac, syrup wild cherry, syrup sarsaparilla, syrup squills, syrup tolu.
    (a) Of the above mentioned syrups which ones will cause effervescence with carbonate ammonia?
    (b) Mention the principle in each that causes the effervescence.
14. What is the percentage strength of the active constituents in each of the following:
    (a) Lugol's solution.
    (b) Sweet spirits of nitre.
    (c) Fowler's solution.
    (d) Solution of potassa.
15. (a) Mention two tinctures made by percolation that are made without previous maceration.
    (b) Mention two that are made by solution.
    (c) Mention one that is made by mixing one liquid with another.

MATERIA MEDICA, BOTANY AND PHARMACOGNOSY.

Of seven samples shown give:

1. Pharmacopoeial title.
2. Botanical name.
3. Common name.
4. Part or parts official.
5. Active principles of constituents
6. Give definition for (a) Pill, (b) Ointment.
7. Name two ointments into which olive oil enters.
8. Give common names for (a) Anthemis, (b) Apocynum, (c) Asclepias, (d) Aspidium, (e) Inula.
9. Give pharmacopoeial title for (a) Poison Ivy, (b) Monkshood, (c) Burdock, (d) Sumbul, (e) Sumach.
10. Name five official oils obtained by distillation and five obtained by expression.
11. Name official parts of following plants: (a) Jalap, (b) Aconitum, (c) Delphinium, (d) Crocus, (e) Stramonium.
12. Give the pharmacopoeial name and strength of
    (a) Spirit of nitroglycerin.
    (b) Chloric ether.
13. Give pharmacopoeial description of
    (a) Naphtalinum.
    (b) Naphtol.
14. From what are the following obtained:
    (a) Oleic acid.
    (b) Salicylic acid.
    (c) Picric acid.
    (d) Stearic acid.
    (e) Tannic acid.
15. Give geographical and botanical source and mode of production of gum kino.

TOXOLOGY AND POSOLOGY.

N. B.—In giving doses, write the name of the drug and give the minimum and maximum dose, unless it is otherwise ordered.

1. Define a poison, cumulative poison, true poison, antagonist, lethal dose.
2. Name at least five things which may modify the effects of a poison.
   Name a poison which has both a local and a remote effect. How would you treat poisoning by it?
3. What effect does the combining of two poisons have upon their power or action?
   What would probably be the result of taking a poisonous dose of Digitalis with a poisonous dose of Aconite?
4. Name five good emetics with dose of each.
   Name two cathartics, useful in poisoning, with dose of each.
   When should table salt not be employed as an emetic?
5. Name at least five poisonous substances with which albumin combines, forming, as a result, more or less harmless compounds?
   In what form and in what way should albumin be employed as an antidote in poisoning?
6. For what may Oxalic Acid readily be mistaken? Why, and how prevented? Give a chemical test for it
   What is the chemical antidote for it.
   What is the chemical antidote for poisoning by Arsenic?
7. In poisoning by what substances should the stomach pump or stomach tube not be used?
   When should oils not be given? Why?
8. Poisoning by what drug would be indicated by the following symptoms: flushed face, thirst, dry fauces, double vision, dilated pupils, giddiness, delirium and stupor?
   What treatment should be employed?

(To be continued.)

Compressed Tablets in Ancient Times.

Stamps have been found in England which have been shown were used by the Romans to stamp remedies for producing clearness of vision, or for doing away with dimness of sight. The object aimed at by the medicament was specified in the stamp. It is noteworthy that the stamps so far discovered were designed for remedies for ocular diseases. The preparations were hardened with gum or some viscid substance, and were thus ready to be liquefied at any time. Thus our supposedly very modern device of triturates or compressed tablets is only a revival of an ancient Roman custom.—Amer. Med.

Antidote for Carbolic Acid

Dr. J. L. Mizener in an article published in the Therapeutic Gazette gives the following interesting note, on alcohol as an antidote for carbolic acid.

He saw a finger "burned" with it he says, and had the finger immersed in strong alcohol, with the result that no inflammation followed.

During the summer several years since, some families moving in the old-fashioned way, camped near the town in which the author lived. In one of the wagons was a four ounce bottle of carbolic acid. A little boy about three and a half years old got hold of the bottle and drank some of its contents, and spilled a lot of it on his chest and abdomen, which were whitened by it. The author was called, and in a few minutes was at the camp and found the little patient in a state of complete collapse; two drams of pure alcohol were at once administered; in a few minutes a second dose was given and in fifteen minutes a third dose. By this time the child began to recover from the collapse. Cloths saturated in alcohol were placed on the chest and abdomen. Next morning the little fellow was in camp playing as though nothing had happened, only complaining of a little soreness where the acid had burned.

In this case about one and one-half ounces of alcohol were given internally and about an ounce appplied externally.

The author gives entire credit for the recovery to the use of alcohol nothing else having been employed in this case as an antidote.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED

FROM THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

TESTS FOR LINSEED.

BY P. H. MYERS.

As linseed oil is frequently adulterated with much cheaper oils, such as lard oil, rosin oil, cottonseed oil, fish oil, etc., it is well for the dealer to know a few simple tests by which these impurities may be detected.

Linseed oil, when pure, should weigh very closely to 7¾ pounds per gallon of 231 cubic inches in the crude or raw state, and a good fire or kettle-boiled linseed oil about 7 pounds 13 ounces to 7 pounds 14 ounces per gallon. In the commercial sale of linseed oil, the weight is taken at 7½ pounds to the gallon.

Linseed oil may first be tested by the taste. Pure linseed oil when first placed on the tongue, has a peculiar bland taste, finally creating a slight irritation. If fish oil be present, even in very small quantities, the taste becomes nauseating; if mineral oil or rosin oil, the taste will remain on the tongue a day or two. If corn oil, the taste is nearly sweet or rather pleasant. The presence of cottonseed oil gives something of the taste of lard, but not quite so pleasant

Linseed oil may also be tested by rubbing between the hands. When linseed oil is rubbed briskly between the palms of the hands, it must heat quickly, give something of a whitish lather, and have the odor characteristic of linseed meal. When it contains fish oil the odor is quite nauseating. When mixed with rosin oil or mineral oil, the characteristic odor of either of these will become prominent, when the suspected oil is warmed up by friction of the hands. The presence of corn oil or cottonseed oil also emit an odor peculiar to each when tested in the same way.

Pure linseed oil, when placed in a test tube or flask of flint glass, should have a clear yellow color, neither leaning too much to greenish nor to brownish. In cold weather it is well to let a sample of the oil settle in a warm place before testing, because linseed oil at a low temperature becomes turbid. The adulteration with fish oil, cottonseed and corn oil do not affect the color and appearance, but with rosin oil or heavy mineral oils, the color is usually much browner and darker than that of pure oil.

The presence of rosin or mineral oil may also be tested by dropping a small portion of the suspected oil upon glass which has previously been painted with lampblack, not too glossy, and alongside of this a similar portion of pure raw linseed oil. The adulteration will show a decidedly blue gray color, which in the case of mineral oil, in strong sunlight, will be very marked.

Pure raw linseed oil will not actually freeze in the coldest temperature, but will congeal at 27.5° C. (18° F. below zero), fish oil at 32° F. (freezing point), cottonseed at 6° F., rosin oil at 20° F., heavy mineral oil at zero, and only true walnut oil requires a lower point to congeal than linseed (22° F. below zero). Therefore, if the various oils are placed in bottles of similar size and imbedded in a freezing mixture of crushed ice and rock salt, the degree of solidity in each sample will reveal its character. In winter, when the temperature is below freezing point, the test may be made by placing the bottles in the open air.

Another test applied to linseed oil is to weigh out a small quantity of dry red lead, a similar quantity for each sample of oil to be tested and mix each lot of red lead with an exactly similar quantity of the oils to the proper consistency for application, then apply with a fitch or sash tool a strip of each to a piece of iron, and take note of the drying process. Also note the effect of the oils on the red lead that has been mixed. If mineral oil, fish oil, corn oil, or cottonseed oil be present, the red lead stripe painted with these will not dry for a long time, nor will it adhere well to the iron, while the stripe with the pure raw oil will dry hard in less than two days and adhere tenaciously.

Red lead thinned for spreading with pure raw linseed oil and applied to iron, will dry hard like a cement, while the same red lead thinned with any of the other oils may, when apparently dry, be peeled off in shreds, showing that there is no cementing property in such red lead paint.

CARD SYSTEM FOR PRESCRIPTIONS.

BY HARRY M. GRAVES

Some business men look on innovations and improved methods of doing things with aversion and contempt because they entail a little time and expense to install, and though when perfectly established they may save in a month sufficient time to have then made up for that consumed in their installment; and that when installed they prevent mistakes and this makes possible better service.

There has always been a great deal of discussion as to the best method of filing prescriptions so that ready reference may be had to them. Every store has a system of its own and each possesses some good features, though I have never seen any which just met all the requirements.

There is probably no druggist who will say that so much time or trouble can be expended in properly caring for prescriptions. Whether one files them on a spindle or pastes them in a book or copies them into a book, the main object is to preserve them in a manner so that they can be referred to readily and quickly. Filing on a spindle is unhandy as it can be, for frequent handling often causes the spindle hole to tear out and the prescription becomes lost or so torn and soiled as to be almost illegible. By pasting them in a book, one may be certain of preserving them, but this method certainly does not secure facility of reference as but one person can use the book at a time and it is often necessary for three or four to have access to back prescriptions at the same time; then, by this method, the prescriptions have to be stuck on a spindle for a day anyway—it is impossible and impractical to paste them in a book as fast as they come in. Writing prescriptions in a book serves no particular purpose except that the book used for reference isn't as large as when they are pasted in; but the same objection arises as in the previous instance—but one person can use the book at a time.

I have given this matter a great deal of thought and attention, and being thoroughly equipped with the knowledge of what I wanted, it is not strange that I have succeeded in devising a system which I believe to be practical, and adaptable alike to every case with equal promise of satisfaction. The paraphernalia requisite for establishing this method I have devised, while simple in the extreme, will need detailed explanation to be thoroughly understood, as the drug business is not of a nature calculated to admit of its proprietor being familiar with card systems. He may have a general idea of them from glancing at advertisements in various magazines, but I am sure that his intimate knowledge of them is limited.

In my opinion the card system is superior to books for any purpose, even for bookkeeping. A name is much easier located and the card on which it is found may be taken out and carted around anywhere, which is sometimes convenient, while with a large, unwieldy book this is out of the question. Then a card system is flexible or elastic, so to speak, if one adds to it as he has to—he does not have to buy a large book in anticipation of future business and then handle it when a smaller book would really do. The card system expands with your business or your requirements.

Now to apply the card system to the filing of prescriptions. Buy plain ruled cards of the large size, 4 x 6, and of good quality of bristol board; the cost will not in any case exceed $3.00 for one thousand. The prescriptions are to be copied on these cards after this fashion: The original prescription can be filed in a very small box, as it is not likely that reference will ever be made to it again, but it is best to preserve it in case of emergency. By filing these in rotation compactly in a small box of sufficient capacity to hold a thousand, and by marking the outside, they will be very handy indeed and will take up very little room.

The cards themselves should be filed in a cabinet reserved for that purpose—1,000 in a drawer with a top card to denote each one hundred. Suitable cabinets can be purchased for the purpose at a very small cost. On the outside of the drawer should appear some guide to indicate the number therein.

By filing copies of prescriptions in this way the possibility of mistake from confusion is eliminated, facility and quickness of reference are assured. Any number of persons may use the prescription file at the same time. All it would be necessary to do would be to go to the cabinet, take the prescription wanted to the prescription counter until the prescription was compounded, and then return it to the cabinet.

I think it would pay any druggist to adopt this system—its cost is small and it is bound to be satisfactory to anyone who likes to have things just right. There are other points in which this plan excels that readily reveal themselves on a short trial but which do not suggest themselves in a brief resume of this character.—Spatula

A Case of Quinine Poisoning.

Most of us look upon quinine as a comparatively harmless drug, but Dr. N. T. Clapp reports a case in the Cleveland Medical Journal, where a patient had taken a dose estimated at 90 grains, experienced all the symptoms of poisoning, and which came very near resulting fatally.

The patient was wildly delirious when seen. Upon being asked what was the trouble, he replied in a very loud voice that he "felt so funny, so queer, no pain, just cold." His pupils were widely dilated, and conjunctivas markedly injected, though the face seemed normal in color. His tongue, moist and clean, was protruded with decided tremor, which, indeed, involved the entire body and extremities. His respirations were rapid and deep, like one who had taken violent exercise. This rapid and deep respiration was very marked. His head was cool, pulse not over eighty and of low tension, but good volume. He seemed somewhat deaf, and complained of a fearful clanging of bells in his ears.

Quinine poisoning was finally suspected and confirmed by the finding of a bottle of capsules of the drug at hand which was known by a room mate to have been full in the morning but which was then nearly emp'y. Mustard and warm water were administered and after free vomiting the patient was relieved. Although he conversed rationally with his attendants, he was unable subsequently to recall what occurred during the day he was under treatment. He had no recollection of having taken the quinine; the supposition was that having been recommended by a visitor to take a dose, an impression remained on his mind which he carried out while asleep.

Originality.

Mr. C. G. Buchanan, writing in the Spatula, offers some practical suggestions worthy of consideration as to originality in devising and advertising drinks for the fountain. He says: No matter how many drinks you may serve at the fountain try to have some of them which are distinctly your own, and which bear an air of proprietorship. In order to do this it is not necessary that one originate an entire new formula—although he can do this if he so wishes and has the ability—but he can take some old standard flavor, improve it as much as he can, give it a name of his own, and then proceed to popularize it. Chocolate is one of the easiest of flavors to do this with, partly because it is so popular and because it can so easily be made wrong or spoiled after making.

A red orange is easy to make and will sell, while "Blank's Mexican Vanilla" will taste better than just plain vanilla. A good peach called "Cling Peach," and said to be made from cling peaches, will be popular. "Blank's Florida Pineapple" may be the same as all others, but after a little advertising people will imagine that it tastes more like pineapples. Cherry is one of the best of flavors, yet it has never been very popular, and a little time spent in popularizing it will pay.

I know of a druggist who made a root beer which was no better than hundreds of other peoples make, but he called it his own, and advertised it, and shoved it. He dispensed it right, that is by drawing 1½ ozs. of syrup into a 9 ounce glass, and filling with water charged to 180, drawn flat, and stirred with a spoon, thereby putting it before a customer sparkling and delicious. No charging in founts and drawing something which resembled beaten soap suds for him. He started it by giving it away, and in a short time his trade on the article was enormous, but he kept on pushing it and before the end of the season was bottling it for family use. To-day, two years later, he runs a wagon every morning six days in the week delivering goods, and collecting empty bottles, while it keeps the delivery man busy all the afternoon filling up for next day. This is a town of 3,000

I know of another druggist who spent some time in perfecting his formula for orange phosphate. He made the syrup from fresh oranges, and in such a manner that it smelled of them, and tasted like them. It was always drawn flat with highly charged ice cold water, and a thin slice of orange floated on top The trade took to it from the first, and he pushed it to the extent that people will now walk a dozen squares to get it, and he has it placed in the leading stores in the surrounding towns to whom he sells large orders of the syrup. These results, while not common, are not extraordinary, and can be achieved by anyone who will pay the price, and that price is work, enterprise and keeping at it.

Freak Names.

"Say Zu-Zu" is the latest freak on the billboards. Is this supposed to be funny, or what? Does the advertiser really expect people to go into a grocery and say "Zu Zu," and run the risk of being taken for gibbering idiots? We predict that this poster will vanish ere many moons. It is too absurd.—Adv. Exper.a

Said Prices can Never be Restored.

At the annual meeting of the Proprietary Association of America, held in New York in May, one thing was made apparent: the P. A. of A. will have nothing to do with price-restriction or contract plans for the prevention of cutting. In his capacity as delegate representative, Mr. Gallagher, a member of the executive committee of the N. A. R. D., submitted for the consideration of the association a contract plan based upon the "Worcester" method—a plan which Mr. Simon N. Jones conceived some months ago, and which does away with some of the burdensome and complex features of the "Worcester" plan. The association withdrew in executive session to consider it, and passed a resolution "turning down" the plan on the ground that it would be impossible "to bring about a general return to prices originally fixed by proprietors for their goods at retail."—Pacific Drug Review.

Keeping Track of the Doctors.

A card index of data pertaining to physicians should be established. On the face of the card, besides the name and address, should be noted such information as may from time to time be obtained regarding each physician, his school of practice and the size of his practice, whether a liberal prescriber or furnishing medicine himself, his credit and reputation, his peculiarities, likes and dislikes, the pharmaceuticals preferred by him, and so on. Not all of this information can be obtained at once, so that the pharmacist must be constantly on the lookout for pointers of this character and enter them in the index for future reference. Information of this kind will be found of the greatest value in future interviewing or in the distribution of advertising matter. An index that has been kept in this way for two or three years will come to embrace a mass of information and data that enables the right sort of a business man to skim the very cream of the physicians' trade in his vicinity and to laugh at the efforts of his competitors and the supply houses to get it away from him. All they will get will be what he leaves and that they will be certainly welcome to.

In addition to physicians, the index should contain the names of dentists and veterinary surgeons, each class of names being kept on cards of a different color, and after visiting the physicians, the dentists and veterinary surgeons should also be called upon personally.—Amer Drug.

Röntgen Rays Burn.

Dr. J. Mount Bleyer says that paraffine is an antidote for the X ray burns. This in his opinion will permit the use of the X ray in the treatment of malignant disease without having any undesirable effect.—Medical Times.

Our Foreign Circulation.

A large house in Perth, Western Australia, writes june 17th, 1902, to Willis H. Lowe, Boston: "Enclosed please find M. O. for 30/ for which please forward 2 ozs. T-R E-F-E-L-O and balance make up with V-IO-L-O-W, deducting postage. Any information you can give, regarding your concentrated specialties I shall be pleased to receive. Advertisement noted in Practical Druggist for March, 1902, sample copy of which has just come to hand.

Samuel Leopold Schenck.

This professor startled the medical profession in April, 1898, by announcing that the sex of a child could be controlled by the mother undergoing a course of treatment before the child's birth. There were subsequent reports that the treatment had been successful in the cases of a number of prominent women in Europe. In the case of one royal family which wants an heir to the throne it was said that Prof. Schenck had been consulted, but the child born was a girl. Up to the time Prof. Schenck announced his discovery he was well thought of in the scientific world, but the sensation his book produced was followed by his retirement from the Vienna medical faculty because "the alleged frivolous publication of scientific matter constitutes a form of self-advertisement."

Curious Surgery.

The Indians of Brazil have a curious method of stitching up a gash, which is quite as efficient as a silver wire or prepared silk of the modern surgeon, and much easier to do, besides which there is no necessity for a skilled hand, and the materials are handy almost anywhere in the Brazilian forest. These materials are a species of very large ant, which has mandibles which can bite through almost anything. One of the peculiarities of this ant is that when it catches hold of anything with these jaws it cannot be made to let go. Even if the rest of the body is pulled off, these jaws still keep their hold.

What the Brazilian Indian does when he has received a gash is this: He catches some of these ants, and, holding them to the wound, which he has previously closed together, lets them bite. They fix their mandibles on each side of the wound, and then he pinches off the rest of the body. The jaws do not come apart, and so a row of these ants' heads keeps a wound together as well as the surgeon's needle and wire would do, and as the bite of these ants is not poisonous, this rough and-ready surgery is quite efficient.

Animals and Poison.

What is the cause of the immunity of certain animals to certain poisons? For instance, the poisons that affect the brain trac's and the nerves, such as atropine and morphine, are much more injurious to man than to his brethren lower in the scale. If we take into account their comparative weights, dogs and horses can take ten times more morphine than we can. The dove can absorb 500 times, while the frog is equal to more than a thousand times as much as will effectually dispose of a man —Rev. Tech.

Sea Bathing.

Persons in a delicate state of health commence by taking one or two tepid salt-water baths, and then one or two quite cold, by way of a preparation for the open-air bath, which should be taken about eleven or twelve in the day, and, if possible, in bright sunshine. The first bath should be little more than a plunge in and out, gradually extending the time to five or ten minutes. Brisk rubbing with a rough towel and a sharp walk or run should follow. The following advice when going into the water should also always be borne in mind:

Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal, or when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause, or when the body is cooling after perspiration, and avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, after being a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness with numbness of the hands and feet, but bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in boats after having been in the water, or remaining in too long, but leave it immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness, or any sensation of discomfort.

What are Trade Marks Worth?

Judge Kirkpatrick, of Trenton, has recently filed an opinion in the United States Circuit Court, refusing a preliminary injunction applied for by the Vacuum Oil Company to restrain the Eagle Oil Company of New York from disposing of its products under the name "Vacuum," "Arctic," "Etna," "Viscolite" and "Electra" oils, which are claimed to be copyrighted trade marks of the complainant company.

The infringements complained of were alleged to have been committed in various foreign countries as well as the United States. Judge Kirkpatrick finds that the charges of infringements in this country are not supported by the proofs offered, while the trade marks, he says, offer no protection in foreign countries, as the acts complained of must be passed upon in the countries in which they are committed. The courts of Germany have already refused to interfere in a suit brought by the Vacuum Oil Company.

Suit in Vaccination Case.

"Lucile Sturdevant, died May 28, 1902, aged 6 years, from vaccine poisoning." This inscription appears on a tombstone in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y., and whether it will be removed or not will depend on the outcome of a lawsuit which Mr. and Mrs. Homer Sturdevant will bring against Drs. Beebe and Wright, of the local Health Department. Health Department wants the inscription to be removed, alleging that it is false.

The parents assert that their child died from blood poisoning caused by vaccination in the public school, and declare that they will not remove it. They intend to sue the Health Department doctors for $10,000 damages for causing the death of their child The outcome of the suit will be awaited with much interest by local physicians and the health authorities, because if a decision adverse to the doctors is given it is said the work of compulsory vaccination in the public schools will be stopped altogether.

Christian (?) Science Rotation.

Although "Christian Science" abounds in absurdities, few of them are of the sort that excites laughter. One can, however, laugh both easily and heartily at one sentence in the "Words to the Wise" which Our Dame of the Delusions has just issued from the well-guarded retreat whence her iron hand rules her dupes and her accomplices.

"Rotation in office," she oracularly announces, "promotes wisdom, quiets mad ambition, satisfies justice, and crowns honest endeavor." And instantly the "First Readers" and the "Second Readers" begin to step down and out, leaving the positions they have found so pleasant and so profitable!

Thus is opportunity created for "honest endeavor" which has not yet been made dangerous by the possession of power, and thus is "mad ambition" convinced of its madness, rapped sharply over the knuckles by the Dispenser of Agencies for Good Things, and rotated with a jerk out of the rivalry segment of the "Christian Science" circle. Thus, too, is the fitness of the Eddy "demonstrated," as they say in the language of the initiated, and a closer approach to the ideal dead level established in the "churches."

No envoy from a far land need go to Concord and give "mother" a tip by switching off the heads of the tallest weeds growing in her fields. She has followed that policy from the very beginning of her career, it being one of the few features of her system which she did not learn from her old friend Quimby. Of course, the principle of "rotation in office" does not apply to Mrs. Eddy. She remains, fixed at the receipt of incense—and royalties. No "honest endeavor" will lift its eyes to where she sits enthroned, and she will take careful precautions to prevent "mad ambition" from doing it.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best efforts will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

Kindly give a Formula for Liquid Chlorides?

Aluminium sulphate	6 ozs.
Zinc chloride	1½ ozs.
Sodium chloride	2 ozs.
Calcium chloride	3 ozs.
Water to make	32 ozs.

Dissolve the calcium and aluminium salts separately, mix, allow the calcium sulphate to subside, and in the clear liquid dissolve the other ingredients.

P. H. QUINLEY.

Please publish a Formula for a Heave Remedy?

Sodium sulphate	10 ozs.
Elecampane	10 ozs.
Lobelia	10 ozs.
Rosin	10 ozs.
Gentian	3 ozs.
Bloodroot	3 ozs.
Tartar emetic	1 oz.
Alum	5 ozs.
Fenugreek	5 ozs.
Linseed	15 ozs.

Dose: A tablespoonful twice a day in feed. THOS. WILLETTS.

What is a good Disinfectant to use in a Wall Apparatus?

Zinc sulphate	5 ozs.
Ferrous sulphate	5 ozs.
Naphthol	20 grs.
Thyme oil	12 dps.
Bergamot oil	20 m.
Eucalyptus oil	20 m.
Citronella oil	6 m.
Hypophosphorous acid	½ dr.
Water	32 ozs

Dissolve the zinc and iron sulphates in 32 ozs. of boiling water, add the naphthol and oil, and shake the mixture occasionally in a stoppered vessel until, cold, then add the acid and filter. P. H. QUINLEY.

Please publish a Formula for a Poultry Powder?

1. Egg shell, or calcium phos. 4 ozs.
   Sulphate iron 4 ozs.
   Capsicum 4 ozs.
   Fenugreek 2 ozs.
   Black pepper 1 oz.
   Silver sand 2 ozs.
   Dog biscuit or lentils 6 ozs.

Reduce all to powder and mix well. A tablespoonful is to be mixed with sufficient meal or porridge to feed 20 hens.

2. Oyster shell, ground 5 ozs.
   Magnesia 1 oz.
   Calcium carbonate 3 ozs.
   Bone, ground 1½ ozs.
   Mustard bran 1½ ozs.
   Capsicum 1 oz.
   Salt 1 oz.
   Iron sulphate ½ oz.
   Sodium carbonate ½ oz.
   Sulphur ½ oz.
   Beef, lean, dried, powd. 10 ozs.
   Fine sand 10 ozs.
   Corn meal 20 ozs.
   Linseed meal 20 ozs.

Reduce all to powder and mix well. Mix a tablespoonful with a quart of feed, and give two or three times a week.

P. H. QUINLEY.

Kindly publish a Formula for a Light Red Tooth Wash?

Quillaia, coarse powder	2 ozs.
Orris, coarse powder	½ oz.
Borax	1 oz
Saccharin	10 grs.
Peppermint oil	1 dr.
Wintergreen oil	½ dr.
Water	18 ozs.
Glycerine	2 ozs.
Alcohol	12 ozs.
Solution carmine	2 drs.

Mix, macerate for 7 days, agitating occasionally and filter. The solution of carmine may be added gradually until the desired color is obtained.

THOS. WILLETTS.

Kindly publish Formula for a good Stock Powder?

1. Black antimony 1 oz.
   Resin 1 oz.
   Capsicum 1 oz.
   Gentian 2 ozs.
   Fenugreek 2 ozs.
   Sulphur 2 ozs.
   Saltpetre 2 ozs.
   Cream tartar 2 ozs.
   Ginger 2 ozs.
   Licorice 3 ozs.

Dose, one tablespoonful once or twice a day.

2. Gentian 16 ozs.
   Anise 16 ozs.
   Ginger 4 ozs.
   Sulphate iron 2 ozs.
   Potassium nitrate 3 ozs.
   Fenugreek 6 ozs.

Dose, one dessertspoonful in the feed, morning and night. THOS. WILLETTS.

Kindly give method of Preserving Rubber Goods?

The hardening of vulcaaized India rubber is caused by the gradual evaporation of the solvent liquids it contains and introduced during the process of vulcanization. According to the best authorities, keeping in an atmosphere saturated with the vapors of the solvents answers the purpose. India rubber stoppers, tubing, etc., which still possess the elasticity, are to be kept in vessels containing a dish filled with common petroleum. Keeping in wooden boxes is objectionable, while keeping in airtight glass vessels alone is sufficient to preserve India rubber for a long time.

Exposure to light should be avoided as much as possible. Old hard India rubber may be softened again by letting vapor of carbon bisulphate act upon it. As soon as it has become soft, it must be removed from the carbon bisulphide atmosphere and kept in the regular way. In order to prevent India rubber materials from hardening and cracking they are steeped in a bath of melted paraffin for a few seconds or a few minutes, according to the size of the articles, and then dried in a room heated to about 212° Fahrenheit.

THOS. WILLETTS.

Please give a Formula for Dandelion Syrup for Fountain Use?

Fl. ext. dandelion	3 drs.
Fl. ext. sweet orange	1 dr.
Fl. ext. wild cherry	2 drs.
Fl. ext. cinchona	1 dr.
Port wine	2 ozs.
Syrup, q. s.	16 ozs.

Mix and strain through cotton if necessary. This may be improved by the addition of acid phosphate.

P. H. QUINLEY.

Please Inform me if the following Prescription can be Dispensed in Powder?

Salol	2 drs.
Oleoresin cubebs	2 drs.
Para balsam copaiba	4 drs.
Pepsin	24 grs.

M. et ft. Charts No. 24.

It is impossible to dispense this in powder form as written. You will have to add some very fibrous powder such as licorice root, sufficient to thoroughly absorb the oils, and lastly add the salol and pepsin in fine powder and dispense in oiled paper. THOS. WILLETTS.

Kindly give some good Formulas for Nocturnal Enuresis or "Bed Wetting?"

The involuntary emptying of the bladder during sleep is a frequent occurrence of early childhood, due to a variety of pathologic conditions. The mode of treatment should be directed to the use of those remedies that have a tendency to strengthen the walls of the bladder. The following prescriptions have been used with success, and the doses are calculated to suit the age of the patient you speak of, that is a child 8 years old.

1. Benzoic acid 1 dr.
   Sodium bromide 2 drs.
   Infusion uva ursi, q. s. 4 ozs.

Mix. Sig.: A teaspoonful in water after each meal.

2. Fluid extract ergot 6 drs.
   Tincture belladonna 1 dr.
   Syrup tolu 1 oz.
   Water, q. s. 4 ozs.

Mix. Sig.: Teaspoonful in water after each meal and before retiring.

THOS. WILLETTS.

Kindly give Formula for a Preparation of Beef and Iron with Malt?

Extract beef	256 grs.
Extract malt (thick)	4 ozs.
Cit. iron and ammonium	128 grs.
Spirit orange	1 dr.
Alcohol	2 ozs.
Sherry wine (detannated)	9 ozs.
Water	q. s.

Dissolve the extract beef in one ounce of hot water and add the alcohol containing the spirit orange, then the wine with which the malt extract has been previously mixed; shake frequently during 2 or 3 days, filter, and wash the filter with a mixture of alcohol and water in the proportion of 1 of the former to 4 of the latter by measure, so as to obtain a filtrate of 15 fluid ozs. Dissolve the iron salt in 6 drs. of water, add to the filtrate, and then add enough water to make 16 ozs.

P. H. QUINLEY.

Can the following be Compounded so as to make a Clear Solution?

Pepsin, pure..... 12 grs.
Soda bicarb ..... 25 grs.
Ess. menth. pip..... 12 m.
Elix. bismuth.....1½ ozs.
Aqua dist.....1½ ozs.
Mix.

Our correspondent states that he used only purest chemicals in preparing this mixture, but after it stands for a few hours, it becomes opaque.

The prescription is absolutely incompatible and cannot be dispensed without some precipitation. Pepsin is soluble only in an acid, or at least a strictly neutral medium; here it is precipitated by the bicarbonate soda and the elixir of bismuth, which has an alkaline reaction.

Even without the sodium bicarbonate the pepsin would be precipitated by the elixir of bismuth because it contains ammonia water. Pepsin and bicarbonate soda are not only pharmaceutically, but also in most cases, therapeutically incompatible. The adding of dilute muriatic acid is in this case inadmissible, not only because it would convert the bicarbonate soda into chloride of sodium, but it would precipitate the bismuth, because bismuth and ammonium citrate is soluble in an alkaline medium and is precipitated by acids. P. H. QUINLEY.

How can Honey be Clarified?

1. The honey is mixed with an equal weight of water and allowed to boil up five or six times without skimming; it is then removed from the fire and after being cooled, brought on several strong linen strainers stretched horizontally and covered with a layer of clean, well-washed sand an inch in depth; the sand is rinsed with a little cold water and the mixed liquid is finally evaporated to the thickness of syrup.

2. Dissolve the honey in water as before, clarify with white of egg and evaporate to a proper consistence.

3. Dissolve in water, add 1¼ lbs. of animal charcoal to every 25 lbs. of honey, gently simmer for fifteen minutes, add a little chalk to saturate excess of acid, if required, strain and evaporate.

P. H. QUINLEY.

What is Pharmaceutical Ink?

This is a name applied to a solution of 30 parts of alizarin paste in a small quantity of water, in which 15 parts of bicarbonate of soda have previously been dissolved. This solution is added to an aqueous solution of 50 parts of logwood, with enough water to make the total weigh 2,000 parts, and filtered. Some iron filings and a few cloves are added next, and the mixture is exposed to the sunlight for a week, with frequent agitation. The liquid is then strained and about one-half per cent. carbolic acid added to prevent moulding. The advantages claimed for this ink are cheapness, great fluidity, absence of tendency to become acid, and therefore not attacking metallic pens, and finally, permanency if exposed to light. THOS. WILLETTS.

Registered Trade Marks.

38,609. Medicinal preparations. The S. H. Winstead Medicine Co., Paducah, Ky. The hyphenated word "Lax-Fos."

38,610 Medical compounds and preparations. Florence E. Turn Bull, Chelsea, Mich. The word "Vitalene."

38,611. Balms for nasal and catarrhal affections. Brown Mfg. Co., Greeneville, Tenn. The word "Nosena."

38,612. Soothing syrup. Louis E. Masson, Montreal, Can. The word "Doormal."

38,613. Chemical preparation for removing superfluous hair. Otto Rudert, Rock Island, Ill. The word "Radirine."

38,614. Tonics. H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa. The word "Proferrin."

38,615. Diuretics. H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa. The word "Micturol."

38,616. Intestinal astringents. H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa. The word "Protan."

38,617. Suppositories for local treatment of internal organs. Henry R. Cousins, Hanford, Cal. The hyphenated word "Non-Cons."

38,618. Ointment for aches and pains. Henry M. McCurren, Hammond, Ind. The hyphenated word "Melron."

38,619. Horse remedies. Silas Oscar Parker, Littleton, N. H. The word "Comfort."

38,645. Tooth powder and tooth paste. John H. Coyle, Thomasville, Ga. The word "Magic."

38,646. Ointment for the skin. The Laxakola Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Dermakola."

38 647. Remedies for headache, nervous complaints and general debility. The Jack Drug Co., New York, N. Y. The hyphenated phrase "Brace-me-up."

38,648. Medicine for the blood, kidneys and liver. Charles W. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn.

38,649 Pills for blood tonic. Adelard J. Plamondon, Lowell, Mass.

38,650. Tonic. Adolphe H. Hopkins, Brooklyn, N. Y. The hyphenated word "Itsa-winna."

38,672. Veterinary remedy. Emma M. Krueger, Round Top, Tex. The representation of a standing bovine calf.

38,673. Ointment. Charles Meichel, St. Louis, Mo. The word "Zeko."

38,676. Remedy for dandruff and a hair and scalp tonic. Smith T. Dustin, Chicago, Ill. The hyphenated word "Ess-Tee-Dee."

38,677. Nerve-tonic. Edward N. Baker, Des Moines, Ia. The word "Kola-Ettes."

38,683. Carbolic acid and preparations containing same. F. C. Calvert & Co., Bradford, Manchester, Eng.

38,725. Medicine for certain named diseases. Charles W. Bunce, Fort Wayne, Ind. The word "Com-sel-sar."

38,726. Pepsin compound. Birt L. Maltbie, New York, N. Y. The word "Felsin."

38,727. Medicinal plasters. Raymond & Co., New York, N. Y. The words "The Alray."

38,728. Remedies for treatment of the hair and scalp. Altenhein Medical Dispensary, Cincinnati, O.

38,729. Foot powder. John W. Manning, Albany, Tex. A representation of the registrant's photograph.

38,730. Talcum powder. Harvey N. Siegenthaler, Springfield, O. The word "Queen."

38,731. Insect powders. William F. Steinmetz, Philadelphia, Pa. The words "Unplezent Kumpnee."

38,739. Prescription bottles. Obear Nester Glass Co., St. Louis, Mo. The word "Usona."

Registered Labels.

9,306. "Foxy grandpa's tonic." Herman E. Ehrman, Chicago, Ill.

9,307. "Boro-salicine." Boro-Salicine Co., Shamokin, Pa.

9,308. "Dr. Going's creosote compound. The Going Chemical Co., Union, S. C.

9,309 "Indian head powder." John H. Grass, New Orleans, La.

9,310. "Ambition pills." Samuel B. Larned and Louis J. Barker, Syracuse, N. Y.

9,311. "Renton's fuga rheum." H. T. Renton, Oakland, Cal.

9,314. "Bromint." Koehler & Hinrichs, St. Paul, Minn.

9,315. "Dr. Franz Heldenberg purifier." Wm. H. Grabe, St. Louis, Mo.

9,316. "Piso's tablets for the cure of diseases of women." The Piso Co., Warren, Pa.

9,317. "The eagle plasters." Allcock Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.

9,327. "Ammonia celery." Thomas Kelly & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

9,328. "Sprayine." Frank W. Robinson, McLeansboro, Ill.

9,329. "Cybeline." George L. Taylor, Auburn, N. Y.

9,342. "Colorado Rocky Mountain cough and catarrh root." Jerome Blanchard and C. H. McIntyre, Denver, Col.

9,343. "Bell's barbwire liniment." G. W. Bell & Son, Winterset, Ia.

Recent Patents.

704,867. Pill-making machine. Julius N. Dews, Portsmouth, Va.

705,018. Dropping attachment for medicine bottles. August C. Bechtold, Brooklyn, N. Y.

705,251. Apparatus for administering medicines. William P. King and E. H. King, Syracuse, N. Y.

705,916. Bottle nipple. Phillip Gauss, New York, N. Y.

705,934. Stethoscopic instrument. Adolphus A. Knudson and F. H. Clark, Brooklyn, N. Y.

706,015. Inhaler. James F. Breen, Dayton, Ohio.

THE SUBSTITUTION CRUSADE.

National Retailers Complain to Proprietors.

Chicago, August 12, 1902.

Mr. Herbert B. Harding, President Proprietary Association of America, 111 William st., New York City.

Dear Sir:—The Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists, speaking for that organization and for the self-respecting and worthy of-respect portion of the 40,000 retail druggists of the United States, directs me to enter on their behalf, an emphatic protest against the publication in the newspapers of the editorials and cartoons on the subject "Substitution," that are appearing from time to time, which articles are understood to be inspired by, and published under the direction of, a committee of your association.

The retail trades' objection to these articles is based upon the fact that the language employed in them is so broad and so full of insinuation, little or nothing being said as to the honorable methods employed by druggists generally, that suspicion is being cast, to an extremely hurtful degree, upon the entire retail drug business. The fact that this result is not the intention of those who inspire the articles does not render them less repugnant to the better element of the retail drug trade, nor less disastrous to their interests.

No word in the language is more abhorent to the druggist who places the proper estimate upon his calling and the obligations it imposes, than the word "substitution" To him this word stands for all that is despicable in the conduct of those who disgrace his chosen calling; it is synonymous with thievery, with wanton disregard of the reputations of the physicians whose prescriptions he handles and the welfare of their patients, with low cunning and black heartedness To have this word carelessly applied to these, who like himself, are engaged in the drug business because they esteem it a vocation useful enough and honorable enough to call forth their best energies, sends a thrill of indignation through every right-feeling man who is engaged in the business. It is on behalf of these men who, we are proud to say, constitute the great bulk of the retail druggists of the country, that I am instructed to submit this protest.

If the positions of the two branches of the drug trade were reversed and the N. A. R. D. should begin a "campaign of education" in the public press, in articles that with reckless disregard of the meritorious proprietaries, of which there are not a few, should denounce the iniquity of foisting on an unsuspecting public villainous secret nostrums which careful analyses prove are absolutely worthless in spite of the boastful claims of those who make them, and should lampoon without discrimination the patent medicine brutes masquerading as men who rob the suffering poor of their last pennies because they believe the damning lies that are printed for the sole purpose, apparently, of robbing them, the members of the Proprietary Association could gain a glimpse of the way right-hearted druggists feel about this matter. There is very little doubt there are some retail druggists (and some patent medicine manufacturers, also) who ought to be in the penitentiary or a less comfortable place, but this is no reason why those branches of the drug business to which these men belong should be injured by holding them up to public scorn and condemnation in such a way as to damage all who are engaged in these vocations.

It is understood by the committee that the space occupied by the objectionable cartoons and editorials to which I have referred cost the Association of American Advertisers nothing, and that this association is composed for the most part of members of the Proprietary Association of America. I am instructed to suggest that this great power which your committee possesses may be, and ought to be, used in aiding the retail drug trade to sell the goods of your members at profitable figures, and under satisfactory conditions, thereby healing the breach which exists between our two branches of the drug business instead of widening this breach. The latter is certainly being accomplished by the articles complained of, as the correspondence of the committee plainly indicates. The skill displayed by those who who are doing this work is a guaranty that if these writers should abandon their destructive tactics and should devote themselves to encouraging the public to respect the druggist who handles only genuine goods and sells them at a price yielding a legitimate profit, and in educating the public to look with suspicion upon dealers who, promoted by unworthy motives, exploit advertised proprietaries at considerably less than the price fixed by the proprietors, and to suspect also the goods which these dealers offer, an infinite deal of goods would be accomplished both for the proprietors, and for the non-cutting legitimate retail druggists of the country —the proprietors' best friends.

Realizing that loyalty to the plans under which the N. A. R. D. is now operating requires that retailers shall sell advertised proprietaries "when called for, without argument;" and determined to do its duty in the matter, the committee has striven early and late to impress upon the members of the association the necessity of giving the proprietors the benefit of their advertising, confidently expecting that in return for this action on their part (it has cost the retailers many sacrifices) they would receive from the proprietors the sort of co-operation that will devise means for helping the retailers to carry out their obligations in good faith and to reap the benefits of their loyalty. To the committee, it looks as though the persons immediately responsible for the articles complained of have entirely lost sight of the principle of co-operation which we have been endeavoring to inculcate, and of which so much has been expected.

For years the three branches of the drug trade have been working at cross purposes and proprietors, jobber and retailers have suffered together the consequence of their short sightedness. The replacement of this ruinous system by co-operation which if adhered to with unwavering loyalty will undoubtedly inure to the advantage of all, is earnestly desired by the members of the N. A. R. D. whose confidence in its benefits has been confirmed and strengthened from month to month since our organization was formed. There is every reason why the policy mentioned herein by which proprietors and retailers are being drawn into hostile camps, filled with a desire for revenge and prepared to open fire on the slightest pretext, should be abandoned, and the artillery of the press, which the proprietors have demonstrated they are capable of using, be directed at that arch-enemy, the instigator of all discord and demoralization, *the aggressive cutter.*

On behalf of the committee, I should be glad to hear from you as early as convenient on this important subject.

Very truly yours.

THOS. V. WOOTEN, Sec'y.

President Harding Replies.

New York, August 21, 1902.

Mr. Thomas V. Wooten, Secretary National Association Retail Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 12th inst. received, and my answer has been delayed by the members of committees being so scattered at this vacation season and difficult to reach.

After a careful investigation and inquiry, I beg to inform you that this association disclaims all responsibility for the sensational articles and cartoons on substitution that have appeared in some of the papers.

So far as I have been able to reach the members of the executive committee, they are almost unanimous in condemning the articles complained of.

Your association can rest assured that anything that may be done by this association will be so conservative and fair as to be sure to meet with your approval. It is far from our wish or thought to do anything to antagonize or offend your members. Rather would we do everything in our power to draw the two associations and their members closer and closer together.

I am also assured by the assistant secretary of the Association of American Ad-

vertisers that that association is in no way responsible for the articles and cartoons complained of, but with this I have nothing to do, as the two associations are entirely separate and distinct.

My regret is that when the facts were so easily obtainable that you did not acquaint yourself with them before giving your letter to the press. I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

H. B. Harding, President.

[If the energetic secretary of the N. A. R. D. is economically disposed, he can always save time and ammunition by coming to the real headquarters of the trade—the office of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST and of the PRACTCAL DRUGGISTS' LEAGUE. —THE EDITORS.]

WINDOW DISPLAYS.

BY H. H. WYER.

There is no form of advertising that can be made more profitable in a least economical way than window displays. About all it costs one is the time utilized in dressing them. No matter how small or large a space the window occupies in the store, it can be used to advantage as a silent salesman. Windows are the eyes through which the public look. It is through the windows that a great deal of patronage enters, and it depends upon the neatness and attractiveness of these inlets of trade that make them remunerative. The public are quick to judge the internal business of a store by its outward appearance. Windows that bespeak of dust, dinginess and cobwebs, serve little as trade winners. There is nothing that detracts so much from even a well-chosen display, than a carelessly cleaned window. If they are thoroughly clean, it is far better to leave them empty, than filled with goods, and in such a condition that the outside public can scarcely distinguish what is displayed. Perfectly clean windows seem to lend a freshness to a store that people cannot help but be attracted by, especially at night, if the show bottles are bright and clear, and have a good light behind them. People stopping in a strange town, if they are in need of a drug store, always look for the colored globe. It has been a standing advertisement for the pharmacist for years and it is not probable that they will ever pass out of use.

Too much attention cannot be paid to the proper lighting of the window. Where a town is large enough to afford electricity the incandescent light is the steadiest and best, but where electricity cannot be obtained, the druggist will have to content himself with gas or kerosene. Footlights at the front of the window furnish a good illumination, particularly if provided with reflectors, and besides the light is soft and not too glaring.

The window dresser should have some artistic taste as well as good, practical business ideas of the goods he is displaying. Too much artistic arrangement without an eye to the business side, is just as bad as the reverse. The former may attract those interested in harmony of colors and artistic arrangement, but some thought should be given to the sale of your goods as well. Don't take it for granted that people know everything about your goods, but when making your display let your placards tell of some of their good points or many advantages.

In a store where there are several clerks employed there is generally one, whose talent lies more in the direction of window dressing than any of the others. By testing the skill of each you can find out where the proficiency is, and then let the one who exhibits the most originality have full charge of this part of the store duties and give him every encouragement. A slight increase in salary would stimulate him on to a better interest in his work.

Window displays should be changed frequently, not only for the sake of variety but very many goods such as perfumes, mineral waters, stationery, etc., are seriously affected by the action of the light, and are made to appear old or shop-worn. It is not as necessary in a small town to change them as often as in the city, but even then they should be replaced by other goods once a week. Keep your windows moving. An idle window denotes something of the characteristics of your business, at least the public are prone to think so. The small store may not possess the advantage of the large one in carrying as much stock, but it is not always the amount of material at hand to work with, the art lies in the novelty of ideas applied to what you have.

We know of one druggist who had a jar in his window filled with quinine pills, and offered a prize to anyone guessing the nearest number of pills contained in the jar. He made the contest open and free to all, and it was not compulsory to make a purchase in order to be allowed to guess. This ad had its effect and more than many times paid for the outlay. We quote another instance of a druggist in New York City who is displaying a Morris chair with a gross of ten cent soap. To each purchaser of a cake of this soap he gives a coupon bearing a number. One of these numbers is duplicated, and the fortunate one drawing the duplicate number is entitled to the chair. The entire gross of soap may not aggregate the cost of the chair, but it is an advertising scheme that brings customers into his store and induces them to make other purchases. The idea is to get people into your place of business and then impress them so indelibly by your courteous treatment that it will be a pleasure for them to return.

New customers are the ones you are trying to make, and let your business have an air of congeniality about it that will speak a welcome to everyone that comes in contact with you. Manufacturers are always anxious to increase the sales of their goods and will willingly furnish a druggist with very attractive window displays if they will only make application for them. Sometimes stores situated on the prominent thoroughfares of a city, make their windows profitable, by charging a certain sum for the use of them in advertising manufacturers goods. Some druggists charge as high as twenty-five dollars a week for their window space. Don't be satisfied with simply filling your window full of goods; they are too valuable for that. As everybody passing your way is bound to see them, try to make them more profitable each week by constantly experimenting to get better effects.

Best Window Displays.

To induce our readers to become more interested in window displays, and make their stores more attractive and profitable, we offer a reward of $5.00 for a photograph of the most original and best designed Drug Store Window Display. This offer will close with the 31st of October, and photographs must be received within a week from that date. Designs that do not receive a prize, will be published and rewarded with a year's subscription to the PRACTICAL DRUGGIST. A short description should accompany each photograph for publication.

Ads Must be Interesting.

Never forget that most people seldom look for advertisements with the intention of reading. When you can compel them all to read your announcement, you stand a chance of gaining a patron, but you cannot always secure those who do not read it.a

Courtesy.

It is a pleasure to deal with some clerks. Often a customer will go out of his way just to trade at the store where a clerk has been particularly pleasant and courteous. This same trade compelling courtesy and politeness can be injected into a firm's correspondence by pleasantly acknowledging orders, arranging complaints and occasionally inquiring among customers if anything can be accomplished for them by the house. It is better to be over attentive to customers' wants rather than not attentive enough. A correspondence department of a business which is not attentive is a blight upon the business.—Mail Order Jour.

How To Get Business.

The way to get business is to prove that what you have is what the other needs in order to make money or to satisfy a demand. Bend every energy toward convincing people that you have just what they can use to the best advantage and personal satisfaction. The press advertisements, the spoken words, the distribution of samples, and all that can be done to further a business should be directed to this one end.—The Advisor.

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & CO. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.35, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST
108 Fulton St., New York

Philadelphia Office, 145 North Sixth St.

[All Business and Editorial communications, except purely local matters, should be sent to 108 Fulton st., New York].

Long Distance Telephone Connection.

Cable Address, "Pracdrug," New York.

A New Danger in Carbolic Acid.

A New York druggist has a law suit for $10,000 damages from a customer who lost a finger through the ignorance of an unregistered clerk, who sold the pure acid as an application for a small cut.

The Substitution War.

In another column will be found some interesting correspondence in connection with the substitution warfare that is being so actively pushed in the daily press. It will be noticed by President Harding's clear and full reply, that Brother Wooten is not as well posted as he ought to have been, and that he has wasted a large amount of valuable ammunition by shooting in the wrong direction, and hitting nothing. In fact, some think that he has made his case worse than it was before. If the brave secretary of the N. A. R. D. really wishes to hit something, he should get posted and learn how to work while he's asleep, in order that he may locate the target before shooting again.

N. A. R. D. Convention.

Don't lose sight of the N. A. R. D. convention, Sept. 23, 24, 25 at Cleveland, O. It'll do you good to be there whether you are a delegate from your association or not. The National Association has but one aim in life—to make the drug business pay better; its conventions are attended by wide awake business men whose problems are the same as yours. You can't rub against such men without benefit. Information concerning railroads, hotels, etc., furnished by E. C. Lingan, Chairman Transportation Commitee, Bolton ave. and Prospect st., Cleveland, O.

Palm Oil in Oleomargarine.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C., has announced his decision that palm oil cannot be used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, as proposed by the manufacturers, without subjecting the product to the tax of 10 cents per pound instead of one-fourth of one cent per pound. The Internal Revenue Bureau found that if five pounds of palm oil is used in 1,500 pounds of oleomargarine, the oleomargarine has a yellow color like that of butter. The Commissioner therefore says:

This office rules that where so minute and infinitesimal a quantity of a vegetable oil is used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, as is proposed to be used of palm oil, and through its use the finished product looks like butter of any shade of yellow, it cannot be considered that the oil is used with the purpose or intention of being a bona fide constituent, part or element of the product, but is used solely for the purpose of producing or imparting a yellow color to the oleomargarine, and, therefore that the oleomargarine so colored is not free from artificial coloration and becomes subject to the tax of 10 cents per pound.

Amendment Louisiana State Board Act.

At the last meeting of the Louisiana State Board of Pharmacy, there was an unusually large number of applicants came up for examination. Before this the number has ranged from twelve to twenty, but at this last session there were no less than forty seven applicants. The recently enacted amendment to the Board of Pharmacy Act, passed at the last session of the State Legislature, is attributed as the cause of this increase. Before this act was passed, any person twenty-one years of age, who could pass the examination before the State Board, was entitled to a certificate as a fully qualified pharmacist.

Under the new law the applicant must furnish satisfactory proof that he has had four years' experience under a preceptor who is a qualified pharmacist, before going up for examination. The new amendment did not go into effect until the close of the last examinations, consequently many who did not have the required four years experience, took advantage of their last opportunity to go up for examination, under the provisions of the old act. The newly amended act also provides that any person eighteen years of age shall be entitled to registration as a qualified assistant, after having served two years apprenticeship under a registered pharmacist, and these two years will count in the four required of the applicant for final examination as a registered pharmacist. The reregistration of qualified pharmacists every four years, a neglect of this being punished by a revocation of certificate of registration, is also a most important provision.

Cultivation of Drug Plants.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has in progress experiments in the cultivation of drug plants, the most important being at Washington and Dover, Mass. It now seems possible that many of the crude drugs imported can be successfully cultivated in this country. Digitalis, cannabis indica, the opium poppy, are showing evidence of their adaptability to this climate and soil.

Druggists Fight for Antitoxin.

Henry Canning, a well known druggist of Boston, Mass., has, it is said, paid $1,685 in his own interests and in behalf of other druggists, to B. N. Johnson, counsel before the Public Health Committee on legislation, as to the state protection of antitoxin and vaccine lymph and for other incidental expenses included. There is more money behind this movement to be spent if necessary to prevent the State Board of Health from supplying the towns and cities in Massachusetts with vaccine lymph and antitoxin. The mortality from diphtheria has been reduced 60 per cent., but the druggists throughout the state have suffered materially in their profits on antitoxin as compared with the time when the sale of antitoxin was only confined to them.

Blacklisted Druggists' Suit.

Rourke Bros., retail druggists at Binghamton, N. Y., who have for some time been "blacklisted," have brought a suit for $50,000 damages against the Elk Drug Co., claiming the latter to belong to a combination in which several wholesale drug companies are interested. The defendants interposed several demurrers which were sustained by the Supreme Court. The Appellate Division has handed down an opinion that overrules the Supreme Court decision, saying that since the combination is prohibited and made criminal by law, every act of the defendants in furtherance of the objects of the combination is unlawful and any person suffering special injury on account of such combination has a right to bring an action.

Municipal Art Society Against Billboards

The ordinance for which the Municipal Art Society of New York City has been working so long, has finally been reported upon by the committee on buildings of the board of aldermen. The ordinance provides that all bill boards, constructed of wood shall not exceed ten feet in height but when consisting entirely of metal they may reach but not go beyond eighteen feet and six inches in height. Sky signs of metal construction may not exceed nine feet in height. The object of drafting this ordinance is to restrict the huge signs that everywhere meet the gaze, and will greatly improve the artistic appearance of the city. Under the present ordinance, advertisers were not limited as to the height of their signs.

The National Licorice Co.

This new company has taken over the firms of Young Smylie, S. V. & F. P. Scudder and H. W. Petheridge. The officers of the concern are: Charles S. Smylie, president; F. P. Scudder, vice-president, and Adolphus E. Smylie, secretary and treasurer. The company was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York; $500,000 preferred stock, $1,000,000 common stock.

Connecticut Board on College Diplomas.

The Connecticut State Board of Pharmacy has decided that all applicants for a license to practice pharmacy in the state will be required to pass the examination of the Board of Pharmacy.

Heretofore the board has granted a license to all graduates of recognized colleges of pharmacy, but has not recognized the license granted by any other State Board of Pharmacy.

Hold Your Old Trade.

I think that business men generally do not pay enough attention to holding the customers that they have already secured. Their energies are devoted to getting new people into the store all the time, and when that is accomplished they consider their advertising effort well ended. It is just as necessary to advertise to a customer as it is to a prospective customer. As it is in life insurance, so it is in business generally. "Lapses" are a great drain on a business.—R. I. Advertiser.

Practical Druggist Course.

The enrolment for September is progressing most favorably and the indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to send in their matriculations soon. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, and have the long winter evenings to study and experiment.

Sample lectures and full particulars free. See announcement in another column.

Snuff Trust Must Face Competition.

The Delaware Scotch Snuff Company, which proposes to rival the American Snuff Company, known as the Snuff Trust, has about completed plans for the erection of a large snuff factory where the ground has been secured and work on the foundations begun. Besides the home mill, the company intends to erect factories in various parts of the South. They have secured the rights for new and very valuable patented machinery with which a large saving can be made in the manufacture of snuff, the cost being greatly reduced. The company has a capital stock of $500,000, which will probably be increased, and is held by local and New York capitalists principally. The machinery patents are considered very valuable, and upon these the company depends largely for the success of its business.

Moderation Claims.

A strong, aggressive campaign does not necessarily mean that one should overstate his case. Plain honest methods and vigorous conversation statements will win the day in advertising.a

Ammonia for Cleansing.

A little ammonia in tepid water will soften and clease the skin.

Door plates should be cleaned by rubbing with a cloth, dipped in ammonia and water.

To brighten carpets wipe them after sweeping with warm water, into which has been poured a few drops of ammonia.

To wash your brushes and combs put one tablespoonful of ammonia in one quart of water, rinse, shake and dry in the sun.

A tablespoonful of ammonia in a gallon of warm water will often restore colors in carpets and will also remove whitewash from carpets.

Yellow oil stains left by the sewing machine may be removed by rubbing the spot with a cloth wet with ammonia before washing with soap.

By rubbing nickel and silver ornaments with a woolen cloth, saturated with spirits of ammonia, they may be kept very bright with but little trouble.

If those who perspire freely would use a little ammonia in their bath daily, it would keep their flesh clean and sweet, doing away with all disagreeable odor.

Spirit of ammonia will often remove severe headache, but should be carefully used, as the constant use of ammonia and other strong scents injures and inflames the nose.

Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine will take the paint out of clothing, even if it has become hard and dry. Wet the spot as often as necessary, and wash out in soap suds.

One teaspoonful of ammonia in a cupful of water will clean gold or silver jewelry. A few drops on the under side of a diamond will clean it immediately, making it very brillant.

Old brass may be made to look like new by pouring strong ammonia over it, then scrubbing with a brush; rinse in clean water and be careful not to touch your hands with the ammonia.

To clean windows put one or two tablespoonfuls of ammonia into a bucket of water. After washing thoroughly polish with an old newspaper, and your windows will be beautifully bright.

Flannel and blankets should be soaked in a pail of water, containing one tablespoonful of ammonia and a little clean suds, rub as little as possible, and they will be white and clean, and will not shrink.

Grease spots may be taken out with weak ammonia in water, and if very carefully applied will remove spots from paintings and chromos. Lay soft white paper over and iron with a moderately hot iron. —West. Drug.

Careful Prescribing.

The Doctor: I think you understand fully now the directions for these medicines. This special one is for your dyspepsia. Patient: I haven't dyspepia, doctor. Doctor: But you will have it when you've taken the other remedies!—Medical and Drug Advertiser.

Progress Necessary.

Never cease efforts to produce something better each month—whether it is an article of merchandise, printed matter or advertising. For every improvement you make is the best investment you can possibly obtain.a

Slashing at Rivals.

Much printers' ink that might have been applied to good uses is wasted by advertisers employing it to the slashing and cutting at rivals in trade. No course could be more absurd or illogical than to think that the public has any sort of concern in the petty jealousies and rivalries which exist between men in the same line of business. What the public is concerned about, and only this so far as advertisements are at stake, is the quality of the goods offered and the prices at which they are held.—Nat. Adver.a

Substitution Resolutions.

The following resolutions have just been adopted and sent out:

Whereas, the Antikamnia Co., of St. Louis, has been instrumental in securing the publications of slanderous advertisements in various daily newspapers, reflecting on the retail druggists as a class. Said advertisements stating that any druggist who offers a preparation of his own with his personal endorsement, that it is "just as good," is a thief, it is

Resolved by the Orleans Pharmaceutical Association in regular monthly meeting, that they disapprove of the publication of such libelous articles, and if the Antikamnia Co., or others, continue to procure their publication, they will retaliate by refusing to handle their products.

Resolved, further, that the secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to said Antikamnia Co., the various drug journals and the secretary of the N. A. R. D.

Success in Business.

The secret of success is a simple matter of honest work, ability and concentration. There is no question about there being room at the top for the exceptional man in any profession. The problem is how to get there. The answer is simple: Conduct your business with just a little more ability than the average man in your line. If you are only above the average your success is assured, and the degree of success is in ratio to the greater degree of ability and attention which you give above the average.—Printers' Ink.

Recent Deaths.

Daniel Turngren, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Chas. J. Winans, Detroit, Mich.
H. W. Moore, Palmyra, Mo.
Henry J. Tirrell, East Weare, N. H.
Frank L. McKeown, Portland, Me.
Thos. E. B. Kernan, St. Augustine, Fla.
William R. Womack, De Kalb, Mo.
Edward Thorndike, Cambridge, Mass.
Dr. I. Renwick Glen, Providence, R. I.
William Barnard, St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. John T. Winter, Washington, D. C.
A. A. Pelton, Spokane, Wash.
J. W. McDaniel, Portland, Ore.
L. T. Vandyke, Huron, Ind.
Charles W. Thomas, Wyandotte, Mich.
William F. Firquin, Indianapolis, Ind.
Charles T. W. Cress, Anaconda, Mont.
Henry Cummins, Charlestown, Mass.

Theodore R. Hostetter

Mr. Hostetter, one of the three directors of the Hostetter Company, and one of the wealthiest men of Pittsburg, died recently, of pneumonia. He was the grandson of the first manufacturer of the Hostetter bitters, and a son of David Hostetter, a very prominent oil and gas magnate of Pittsburg. He was born thirty-two years ago in Pittsburg. He was graduated from the University of Heidelberg in 1892.a

George H. Parker.

The recent death of Mr. George H. Parker marks the passing away of one of the oldest and most popular druggists of Andover, Mass. Mr. Parker, for more than a year had been a great sufferer from a cancerous affection of the tongue which finally resulted in his death. He was born in Ashburnham, Mass., in 1838, and attended Phillips' College, from which he graduated. He served as private during the civil war until his honorable discharge. He started in the drug business in Andover in 1867, with Mr. David Howarth as partner. He afterwards bought out Mr. Howarth's interests and continued in business alone. In 1900 he took in Mr. Albert W. Lowe as partner, under the firm name of George H. Parker & Co., and it was only shortly before his death that Mr. Parker retired from business, selling out his interests to Mr. Lowe.

Modified Drugs.

For many years physicians have been in quest of substitutes for the old-time remedies such as quinine, mercury, Dover's powder, etc., which had many advantages as well as some serious objections. These old and valuable remedies are now prepared in a scientific modified form and are much better suited to the peculiar conditions of the patient. The following is a list of these new modified remedies, with prices which may be supplied by the jobbing trade or through the Modified Quinine and Chemical Co., of 150 Nassau st., New York: ModoQuinia, $4 50 doz.; Modo Lithia, $4.50 doz; Modo Mercuro, $4 50 doz.; Modo veri, $4.50 doz.

How to Treat Consumption.

It was a grave charge Dr. H. M. Biggs made against the manner in which members of his profession treat consumptive patients, but most people will be disposed to grant that there is a strong element of justice in it. "Thousands—tens of thousands of people die because their physicians have not the moral courage to say to them: 'This is tuberculosis, and now is the time to take precautions.'" Perhaps it is a trifle severe to attribute the neglect solely to a lack of moral courage. No class of people, not even the Christian Scientists, are more fully informed as to the influence a patient's mood has upon his health. When physicians withhold grave truths they generally do so for fear of aggravating the disease. And yet Dr. Biggs is doubtless right in saying that the reason is not sufficient. If a proper diagnosis is made at the beginning, he points out, and the proper treatment conscientiously pursued, at least 80 per cent. of tubercular patients can be saved. Already the doctors are making headway against the disease. The death rate is now little more than half of what it was twenty years ago. Dr. Biggs figures that if the old rate had continued 17,000 people would die annually of the disease in New York instead of the 10,000 that actually do die. When doctors are sufficiently courageous and patients so intelligent that the name of the disease has lost its false terms, consumption will be one of the most easily curable diseases.

Customers' Suggestions.

I am personally acquainted with a merchant who is in the habit of requesting his customers to make suggestions covering certain points in his business. These questions include requests for ideas upon the location of showcases and general store arrangements. He asks them with a view of ascertaining public sentiment upon the minor details, which, although small they may be, are not to be despised. Aside from the fact that the suggestions are valuable there is a certain amount of interest shown in the customer which will make him your friend. There are few people whose vanity may not be easily flattered by trivial little personalities like this. Of course I do not mean by this that you should be governed by the opinions of others; not so. I simply mean that it is a good idea to get the general consensus of opinion regarding store matters.

Take these opinions in the abstract and from them evolve a concrete idea of your own, which in addition to being your own idea will in many cases meet with the approval of others. This is one little illustration of the many different ways in which this idea may be utilized. Opportunities will come to you in your daily store life that I at present know nothing about. Take advantage of them. —Ad. Sense.

Important Medical Meetings.

For September meetings see page 314 of the August number.

Academy of Railway Surgeons at Kansas City, Mo., October 2, 3. T. B. Lacey, sec., 536 6th ave., Council Bluffs, Ia.

Association for Study and Cure of Inebriety, at New York, N. Y., October 20. T. D. Crothers, sec., Hartford, Conn.

Convention of State and Providence Boards of Health of N. A., at New Haven, Conn., October 28, 29. Dr. G. T. Swarts, sec., Providence, R. I.

Mississippi Valley Medical Association at Kansas City, Mo., October 15, 16, 17. Dr. H. E. Tuley, 111 W. Kentucky st., Louisville, Ky.

Tri-State Medical Society of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, at Birmingham, Ala., October 8, 9, 10. Dr. Frank T. Smith, sec., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Medical Association of District of Columbia at Washington, D. C., October 7. Dr. Monte Griffith, sec., Washington.

Idaho State Medical Society, at Moscow, Idaho, October 9, 10. Dr. Ed. E. Maxsey, sec., Boise City, Idaho.

New York State Medical Association, at New York, October 21, 23. Dr. G. D. Lombard, sec., New York, N. Y.

Vermont State Medical Society, at Burlington, Vt., October 9, 10. Dr. George H. Gorman, sec., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Tattooed Blushes.

One of the most daring feats in tattooing, an attempt to produce on the cheeks of a woman an all-the-year-round delicate pink complexion was the recent suggestion of an American lady who was tired of constantly rouging her cheeks. One can well imagine the skill required for so delicate an operation, as a single mark either in the wrong spot or put too heavily into the skin would have meant disfigurement for life; but the experiment made by a London tattooist was successful, and the fair American left his studio bearing the freshest and daintiest of complexions, warranted not to wash off or fade, and one that would last her to the end of her days.

The news of this great discovery spread rapidly, for it is an open secret that such artists has since treated many society ladies who are anxious for complexions that will endure under all conditions. Most people have an idea that tattooing is very painful during the operation, and also in the after effect. The slight pricking of the new elastic needle is said to give but little irritation for a few hours, and that even the most delicate ladies make no complaint.

Blue Attracts Mosquitoes.

Mosquitoes are fond of anything blue. That is a scientific discovery that is furnishing an argument for changing the color of the United States Army shirt. Now look for a blue sticky mosquito paper. What color is best for flies?

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most Formulas published are at best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

Some Liniments.

"EUREKA" LINIMENT.

Turpentine, with camph.	82.407%.
Ether	10 000%.
Alcohol	5.000%.
Carbolic acid	2 018%.
Capsicum	0 400%.
Aconite	0 013%.

COMPOUND CAMPHOR LINIMENT.

Camphor	2 ozs.
Oil lavender flowers	50 m.
Stronger water ammonia	3¾ ozs.
Alcohol	11½ ozs.

Dissolve the camphor and oil in the alcohol, and gradually add the water of ammonia, shaking constantly.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMERT.

Oil origanum	1 oz.
Oil rosemary	1 oz.
Oil amber	1 oz.
Oil hemlock	1 oz.
Oil turpentine	16 ozs.
Linseed oil	24 ozs.

Mix well.

LINIMENT FOR RHEUMATISM.

According to Dunglinson a good application for rheumatism is made by mixing the following:

Tincture camphor	1 oz.
Tincture opium	1 oz.
Spirit ammonia	1 oz.
Olive oil	2 ozs.

EMBROCATION FOR LAMENESS IN HORSES.

Oil origanum	½ oz.
Soap liniment	1 oz.
Tincture opium	1 oz.
Turpentine	1½ ozs.
Spirit ammonia	2 ozs.
Spirit camphor	2½ ozs.

—Bull. Phar.

Glycerin Tonic Compound.

Comp. fl. ext. gentian	1 oz.
Fl. extract dandelion	1 oz.
Dilute phosphoric acid	384 m.
Glycerin	5 ozs.
Sherry wine, enough make	16 ozs.

Hebra's Cosmetic Cream.

Precipitated sulphur	3 drs.
Diluted alcohol	3 drs.
Glycerin	3 drs.
Potassium carbonate	3 drs.
Ether	3 drs.

Apply at night and wash off in the morning. Shake before using.

Non-Poisonous Rat Exterminator.

1. Powdered cantharides ..... 10 drs.
   Brown sugar ..... 2 ozs.
   Ground malt ..... 16 ozs.
   Oil rhodium ..... 6 dps.
   Oil caraway ..... 6 dps.

Make into pellets of 5 to 10 grains. The rats are said to leave building invariably to die.

2. Barium carbonate ..... 5 ozs.
   Barley flour ..... 1 oz.
   Glycerin ..... 2 ozs.
   Old cheese ..... 10 ozs.

Make into pellets of suitable size.

3. Salicylic acid ..... 5 grs.
   Chopped garlic ..... 1 head.
   Amm. sol. verdigris, 20% ..... 50 Gm.
   Barium carbonate ..... 50-100 Gm.
   Lard ..... 500 Gm.
   Tallow ..... 300 500 Gm.

Fry the garlic in the fats, varying the amount of tallow with the season. When the garlic is brown, add the barium carbonate, then the verdigris. It is said that this constitutes a safe and infallible exterminator of rats and mice, and that it keeps indefinitely.

Lavender Water.

Oil lavender	2 drs.
Alcohol	1 pt.
Rose water	6 ozs.
Magnesium carbonate	4 drs.
Caramel	sufficient to color.

Rub the oil with the magnesium carbonate; add the alcohol and rose water, then sufficient caramel to give a light brown color. Filter through paper. If desired, the caramel may be dispensed with, when the product will have but the slight color imparted to it by the oil.

Pencils to Write on Glass.

BLACK.

Purified tallow	2 parts.
White wax	3 parts.
Lamp black	2 parts.

BLUE.

White wax	1 part.
Purified tallow	2 parts.
Prussian blue	3 parts.

WHITE.

Purified tallow	1 part.
White wax	2 parts.
Bremser's white	2 parts.

Cherry Tooth Paste.

Pulv. rad. iridis	1 oz.
Pulv. cocci cacti	1 dr.
Pulv. alum usti	2 drs.
Pulv. potass. bitartrate	½ oz.
Pulv. cretæ precip	2 ozs.
Pulv. oss. sepiæ	2 drs.

Mix, and make into a paste with 1 oz. of red currants (previously pulped and passed through a seive), and perfume with:

Ol. cassiæ	5 dps.
Ol. ros. geran	5 dps.
Ol caryoph	3 dps.

M. S. A.

Gold Indelible Ink.

Make two solutions, as follows:

1. Chlor. gold and sodium ..... 1 part.
   Water ..... 10 parts.
   Gum ..... 2 parts.
2. Oxalic acid ..... 1 part.
   Water ..... 5 parts.
   Gum ..... 2 parts.

The cloth or stuff to be written on should be moistened with liquid No. 2. Let dry, and then write upon the prepared place with liquid No. 1, using preferably a quill pen. Pass a hot iron over the mark, pressing heavily.

Brilliantine.

1. Suet ..... 40 ozs.
   Wax ..... 40 ozs.
   Sesame oil ..... 40 ozs.

Melt in a water bath, constantly stirring, so as to make a foamy mixture, and add

Castor oil	21 ozs.
Tragacanth mucil., thick	21 ozs.

Perfume as desired.

2. Alcohol (60 per cent) ..... 4 ozs.
   Castor oil ..... 2 ozs.
   Neroli oil ..... 20 m.
   Oil rose geranium ..... 5 m.
   Oil verbena ..... 5 m.
   Oil lemon ..... 50 m.

Color yellow with saffron.

3. Alcohol (90 per cent.) ..... 3 ozs.
   Castor oil ..... 2 drs.
   Expressed oil almond ..... 1½ ozs.
   Glycerin ..... 4 drs.
   Ext. jockey club ..... 1 dr.
4. Lard ..... 3½ ozs.
   Spermaceti ..... 3½ ozs.
   Expressed oil almond ..... 3½ ozs.
   Wax ..... 1 oz.

LIQUID BRILLIANTINE.

Olive oil	4 ozs.
Glycerin	3 ozs.
Alcohol	3 ozs.
Perfume.	—Merck's Report.

Blistering Ointment for Horses.

Pulv. canthar	1 oz.
G. camphor	2 drs.
Pulv. resin	1 oz
Ol. olivæ	1 oz.
Ceræ flav. pall	1 oz.
Adipis	6 drs.

Digest all the ingredients except the camphor in a water-bath for two or three hours with occasional stirring; then strain the ointment, add the camphor, and stir till cold.—Chem. & Drug.

Shoe Polish (Paste).

Ivoryblack	16 ozs.
Lampblack	16 ozs.
Treacle	16 ozs.
Sperm oil	4 ozs.
Vinegar	5 ozs.

Mix and add gradually:

Sulphuric acid	4 ozs.

When action ceases, add:

Sulphate iron	½ oz.
Gum arabic	6 drs.
Hot water	5 ozs.

Work well in a mortar or mill until the paste is brought to a proper consistency. The addition of sulphate of iron is a good feature, because it helps to restore the black surface of leather by forming iron tannate when the brown surface becomes exposed.

Cosmetic Lotion.

Borax	4 drs.
Potassium carbonate	2 drs.
Potassium chlorate	2 drs.
Glycerin	1½ ozs.
Orange flower water	4 ozs.
Rose water	4 ozs.

Mix. To be used several times daily.—Amer. Drug.

Kola Wine.

Fl. ext. kola	5 parts.
Tincture orange	1 part.
Sweet wine (dessert) to	100 parts.

Mix. —Pharm. Rundschau.

Sulphur Cream for Dandruff.

Dr. Geo. T. Jackson says the following will make an elegant sulphur ointment, which he uses extensively in the treatment of dandruff:

White wax	3½ drs.
Ol. petrolati	2½ ozs.
Rose water	1 oz.
Sod. bibo rate	15 grs.
Precipitated sulphur	3½ drs.

This is an elegant, smooth, white preparation without sulphur odor. It keeps perfectly, does not separate, and is as perfect an ointment as can be. Dr. Jackson has tried on his scalp all sorts of lotions in the treatment of seborrheal dermatitis, and invariably comes back to the sulphur cream with pleasure and profit. Used once or twice a week, it keeps the scalp comfortable, does not make the hair too greasy, when properly applied, and checks the dandruff.—Jour. Cutan. and Genito-Urin. Dis.

Washing Powders.

BORAX SOAP POWDER.

1. Curd (hard) soap, powd ... 10 ozs.
   Soda ash ... 6 ozs.
   Sodium silicate ... 4 ozs.
   Borax ... 2 ozs.

Each ingredient is thoroughly dried, and all mixed together by sifting.

LONDON SOAP POWDER.

2. Yellow soap ... 12 ozs.
   Pearl ash ... 3 ozs.
   Palm oil ... 2 ozs.

These ingredients are combined as well as possible witnout any water, and they are spread out to dry, and then ground into coarse powder. They are adapted to hard waters, as their excess of carbonated alkali neutralizes the lime in the water.

PEARL SOAP POWDER.

3. Curd soap, powder ... 8 ozs.
   Sal soda (crude sod. carb.) .. 6 ozs.
   Sodium silicate ... 4 ozs.

Dry as much as possible and mix intimately.

Johnson's Liniment.

Chloroform	4 drs.
Sulf. ether	4 drs.
Oil spearmint	2½ drs.
Oil wintergreen	2½ drs.
Tinct. myrrh	1 oz.
Tinct. capsicum	1 oz.
Tinct. arnica	1 oz.
Aqua ammonia	2 ozs.
Alcohol	32 ozs.

Mix.—Secret Nostrums and Systems.

Gouty Eczema.

Liq. plumbi subacetatis	1 dr.
Liq. carbonis detergentis	1 dr.
Aq. sambuci ad	1 pt.

M. A most soothing application, especially if followed by a simple dusting powder.—Dr. A. P. Luff, in the Practitioner.

Hæmorrhoidal Suppositories.

Hydrastin	15 grs.
Pulv. aluminis	15 grs.
Cocain. hydrochlor	6 grs.
Ol. theobromatis	q. s.

M. et. divide in suppos. 12. Insert one every night.

Elixir Terpin Hydrate.

Terpin hydrate	128 grs.
Saccharin	1 gr.
Glycerin	2 ozs.
Alcohol	5 ozs.
Simple elixir	8 ozs.

Dissolve the terpin hydrate and saccharin in the alcohol with the aid of gentle heat; add the glycerin and then the simple elixir. Let it stand over night and filter.

Rheumatic or Muscular Pains.

Chloroformis puræ	5 drs.
Tr. opii	4 drs.
Acidi salicylici	4 drs.
Spts. vini rect	4 ozs.
Olei dulcis, q. s. ad	12 ozs.

This should be rubbed into the parts thoroughly or applied by means of flannel cloths.

Hair Wash Powder.

Pulv. boracis	½ oz.
Rosein, q. s. to tint.	
Ol. rosmar	5 m.
Ol. eucalypt	2 m.
Pulv. camphor	5 grs.

Mix. This powder is to be dissolved in the water before washing the head, or mixed with a quart of warm water and well rubbed into the scalp.—Chem. & Drug.

American Hair Vigor.

Plumbi acet	180 grs.
Sulph. præcip	360 grs.
Glycerin	2 ozs.
Ol. lavand	½ dr.
Spt. rectificat	½ oz.
Aq. ad	1 pt.

Rub the acetate of lead, sulphur and oil (dissolved in the spirit) together with the glycerine, and add the water gradually.

Non-Precip. Comp. Syr. Hypophos., Iron

The following formula is said to furnish a syrup of elegant appearance and which does not precipitate:

Calcium hypophosphite	256 grs.
Sodium hypophosphite	128 grs.
Potassium hypophosphite	128 grs.
Manganese hypophos	16 grs.
Tr. citro-chlor. iron, N. F.	1 oz.
Tr. nux vomica	160 m.
Quinine hydrochlorate	8 grs.
Sugar	12 ozs.
Water, enough to make	16 ozs.

The hypophosphites are dissolved in 6 ounces of water previously boiled, which is easily done by triturating the salts in successive portions of the water, the addition of an acid not being required. The quinine is dissolved in one half ounce of warm water. These solutions are mixed and poured over the sugar. Shake well and add the tinctures of iron and nux vomica, then add enough water to make 16 fluidounces. Shake until the sugar is dissolved, let stand for 24 hours and filter. —West. Drug.

Inflamed Throat in Children.

Tinct. myrrhæ	3 drs.
Potass. chlor	½ dr.
Mellis	½ oz.
Acid carbol	4 dps.
Aq. destil	q. s. ad 4 ozs.

M. S.: 15 drops every half hour.—Med. Rec.

Household Disinfectant.

Alum	10 ozs.
Sal soda	10 ozs.
Ammonium chloride	2 ozs.
Sodium chloride	2 ozs.
Zinc chloride	1 oz.
Hydrochloric acid	q. s.
Water, sufficient to make	1 gal.

Dissolve the alum in one half gallon of boiling water, and add the sal soda, which will give a precipitate of aluminum hydrate; then add hydrochloric acid until the precipitate is dissolved. Dissolve the other salts in water and add to the previous solution. Finally, add enough water to make the whole measure one gallon, and filter.

In use, this is diluted with seven parts of water. The cost of pint bottles of the product, including label, bottle, and all, will not exceed five cents, and it can readily be retailed at fifteen or twenty cents, in view of the fact that a bottle makes one gallon of disinfectant.—American Drug.

Tree Wax, Liquid.

The Phar. Cent. gives the following formula for tree waxes that remain liquid in the cold:

1. Pine rosin ... 70 parts.
   Yellow ceresin ... 7 parts.
   Alcohol, wood ... 35-40 parts.

Melt together the rosin and ceresin and and the alcohol with proper precautions.

2. Colophony ... 60 parts.
   Yellow wax ... 8 parts.
   Paraffin, hard ... 8 parts.
   Venice turpentine ... 5 parts.
   Alcohol, wood ... 40 parts.

Mix as above directed.

Carbuncle or Boils.

Ol. olivæ	15 drs.
Plumbi oxidi	3½ drs.
Ol lavendulæ	1 dr.

Mix. Sig. Apply locally as an ointment.—Bulkely, Jour. Amer. Med. Ass'n.

Cherry Tooth Paste.

Try the following:

Precipitated chalk	32 parts.
Rose pink	16 parts.
Orris root, powdered	4 parts.
Glycerin	4 parts.
Honey	8 parts.

Mix the powders and sift thoroughly at least twice before working in the glycerin and honey. As a perfume you can use to every pound of powder the following:

Oil cassia	20 m.
Oil rose geranium	20 m.
Oil clove	10 m.

Mix and work well into the powders before adding the liquids. Set the paste aside for at least a month before filling into the containers. If then found too stiff, work in a little water.—Nat. Drug.

Diuretic Elixir.

Fluid extract buchu	1½ ozs.
Fluid extract dandelion	1½ ozs.
Fluid ext. juniper berries	1 oz.
Fluid extract pareira	1 oz.
Fluid extract collinsonia	1 oz.
Potassium acetate	1½ ozs.
Simple elixir to make	16 ozs.

Mix. Dose: A teaspoonful three times a day.

Fever Blisters.

Camphor ..... 5 grs.
Arrowroot, powdered .....30 grs.
Bismuth subnitrate .....30 grs.
Cold cream ..... 4 drs.

For Acne of the Face.

Ointment betanaphthol .. 15 grs.
Ointment storax ..... 15 grs.
Lard, benzoinated .... ..375 grs.

Application of this mixture should be made with strong friction every night for a week, then interrupted for six days, when it may be repeated if necessary, although it is often useless to do so. If there is an appearance of small clusters, which generally show themselves toward the second day, the acne is ordinarily cured or very much ameliorated at the end of a week.—Bull. Gen. Therap.

Licorice Preparation for Quinine Mixture.

The following preparation is used for disguising the taste of quinine:

Select licorice root, cut and slightly bruised....2¼ ozs.
Water ammonia ..... 4 drs.
Glycerin..... 1 oz.
Water..... 16 ozs.

Macerate for 24 hours, strain, boil for 10 minutes, filter, and evaporate at gentle heat until reduced to six fluid ounces.

Now add to this evaporated infusion:

Simple syrup .....6 ozs.
Alcohol.....4 ozs.
Spirit orange .... 2 drs.
Oil cinnamon (Ceylon).....2 dps.

No acid should be used with this preparation because it will dissolve the quinine and make its bitter taste more perceptible, and at the same time liberate the glycyrrhizin from its combination with ammonia and render it insoluble, and therefore valueless for the purpose of disguising or modifying a bitter taste.—Bull. Phar.

Ink and Rust Remover.

Potassium binoxalate .. 20 parts.
Distilled water .....880 parts.
Glycerin .....100 parts.

Dissolve the binoxalate in the water, add the glycerin and filter. Directions for use; Moisten the spot with the liquid and rub well. Let stand, with frequent rubbings, for three hours, then wash out. —Augsburger Seif. Zeit.

Flatulent Dyspepsia.

Aquæ chloroformi..... 2 ozs.
Aquæ destil..... 2 ozs.
Aquæ menth. pip ..... 2 ozs.

M. S.: Teaspoonful before meals.

Aromatic Toilet Vinegar.

Camphor ..... 28 gms.
Acetic acid, glacial.....350 gms.
Oil bergamot ..... 60 dps.
Oil cloves..... 60 dps.
Oil orange ..... 40 dps.
Oil lavender ..... 40 dps.
Oil cinnamon ..... 20 dps.
Oil rosemary..... 20 dps.
Alcohol sufficient to dissolve.

Dissolve the camphor in the acid, and the oils in the alcohol, and mix the solutions. Color by adding a little saffron.—Jour. de Par. et de Sav. Franc.

Fumigating Pastilles.

Sandalwood, ground ..... 2 drs.
Cascarilla, ground ..... 1 oz.
Charcoal, ground ..... 2 ozs.
Vetivert, ground..... 2 drs.
Lavender flowers ..... 4 drs.
Potassium nitrate..... 4 drs.
Oil thyme .....½ dr.
Oil rose .....½ dr.
Mucilage tragacanth, q. s.

Make into stiff paste, form into cones, and dry.—Spatula

A Cure for Eczema.

Ichthyol..... 1 dr.
Salicylic acid ..... 5 grs.
Boric acid .....20 grs.
Paraffin .....20 grs.
Vaselin..... 1 oz.

To be applied at bedtime.—Bull. Phar.

Stove Polishes.

1. Ceylon graphite.....100 parts.
   Gas-black ..... 10 parts.
   Acetic acid, diluted with an equal volume water 2 parts.
2. Ceylon graphite.....100 parts.
   Austrian graphite..... 50 parts.
   Gas-black..... ... 5 parts.
   Molasses..... ..... 1 part.
   Glycerin, diluted with twice its bulk of water, q. s.
3. Ceylon graphite.....100 parts.
   Powdered ivory-black .. 20 parts.
   Copperas ..... 40 parts.
   Glycerin, diluted with twice its bulk of water, q. s.

Ear Drops.

Olive oil..... 1 oz.
Camphorated oil..... 1 dr.
Oil cajuput .... 5 m.
Oil sassafass..... 5 m.
Ether .....10 m.

Mix.

Five to ten drops on cotton-wool to be put into the ear to relieve deafness resulting from cold.

Tooth Cream.

Rub together—

Carmine..... 1 part
Glycerin..... 5 parts.

and add to the following ingredients, which have previously been intimately mixed:

Powd. medicinal soap.. 50 parts.
Soft soap .....100 parts.
Glycerin.....320 parts.
Mitcham oil peppermint 14 parts.
French oil geranium.... 1 part.
Oil star aniseed..... 1 part.
Pumice stone, powdered 10 parts.
Precipitated chalk.....500 parts.

If a cream with chlorate of potassium is wanted, omit the carmine and substitute chlorate of potassium 250 parts to glycerin 100 parts

Flavor for Tobacco.

Cascarilla bark .....120 grs.
Valerian root ..... ½ oz.
Tonka bean.....120 grs.
Benzoin ..... 60 grs.
Stems Havana tobacco... 2 ozs.
Comp. spirit lavender .... 2 drs.
Acetic ether ..... 2 drs.
Alcohol, sufficient..... 16 ozs.

Reduce to a coarse powder, and exhaust with the alcohol, either by maceration or percolation, and lastly add the lavender and ether, and filter through paper.

Fluid Depilatory.

Tincture iodine ..... 1 dr.
Oil turpentine..... 2 drs.
Castor oil.....2½ drs.
Alcohol, strong ..... 2 ozs.
Collodion, sufficient make . 8 ozs.

Mix. Directions: One application to be made each night for four nights.—Bull. Phar.

Elder Flower Perfume.

Tepineol .....½ oz.
Oil cananga ..... 3 drs.
Oil rose geranium .....15 m.
Essence musk.....15 m.
Tincture storax..... 5 drs.
Rectified spirit.....35 ozs.
Distilled water.....16 ozs.

Mix.

Lily-of-the-Valley Perfume.

Oil linaloes .....3½ drs.
Oil cananga ..... 3 drs.
Oil bergamot ..... ½ dr.
Oil rose geranium..... 25 m.
Oil melissa..... 4 m.
Tincture storax..... 3 drs.
Rectified spirit..... 35 ozs.
Water ..... 16 ozs.

Mix.—Seifenfabrik.

Essence Opoponax.

Musk ..... 7 Gms.
Vanilla pods .....55 Gms.
Tonka beans .....28 Gms.
Alcohol .....½ liter.

Macerate for 28 days and then add:

Extract orris .....560 Gms.
Extract rose.....280 Gms.
Extract jasmine.....280 Gms.
Extract cassie.....280 Gms.
Extract tuberose.....280 Gms.
Oil lemon ..... 14 Gms.
Oil bergamot ..... 14 Gms.
Oil rose .... 8 Gms.
Oil patchouli ..... 3 Gms.

The last four ingredients are only added after filtration.

Essence Patchouli.

Oil patchouli .....80 dps.
Oil rose .....10 dps.
Alcohol .....½ liter.

—Merck's Rep.

Freckle Lotion.

Zinci oxidi..... 1 dr.
Calamin..... 1 dr.
Hydrarg. ammon. chlor ....15 grs.
Glycerin..... 2 drs.
Aq rosæ ad..... 6 ozs.

Gargle in Tonsillitis.

Tinct. guaiaci ammon..... 6 drs.
Tinct. cinchonae comp .....6 drs.
Potassii chloratis .....2 drs.
Mellis .....6 drs.
Acaciae, q. s.
Aquae ad.....4 ozs.

A teaspoonful in a little water for a gargle, t. i. d. A little to be swallowed each time.

Barber's Styptic Powder.

1. Alum,
   Nutgalls,
   Acacia,
   Gum benzoin, of each, equal parts.

   Powder each separately, and mix.

2. Alum,
   Gum tragacanth,
   Tannic acid, of each, equal parts.

Beauty Powder.

The following is said to make a very delicate and pleasing complexion powder:

Wheat starch	800 parts.
Ultramarine	4 parts.
Attar rose	2 parts.
Oil neroli, petalé	1 part.

Mix.—Nat. Drug.

Some New Pastes and Mucilages.

FOR LABELS ON METALLIC SURFACES.

1. Rye flour ..... 5 parts.
   Venice turpentine ..... 1 part
   Glue, liquid, sufficient.

Rub up the flour with the turpentine and then add sufficient freshly prepared glue (glue or gelatin dissolved in water) to make a stiff paste. This paste dries slowly, but it will attach labels to any and all metallic surfaces.

2. Gum arabic ..... 50 parts.
   Glycerin ..... 10 parts.
   Water ..... 30 parts.
   Antimony, chloride, liq .. 2 parts.

Mix.

3. Dextrin ..... 2 darts.
   Acetic acid ..... 1 part
   Water ..... 5 parts.
   Alcohol, 95% ..... 1 part.

Dissolve the dextrin and acetic acid in water by heating together in the water bath, and to the solution add the alcohol.

GENERALLY USEFUL PASTES.

1. Gum arabic ..... 100 parts.
   Water ..... 140 parts.
   Glycerin ..... 10 parts.
   Acetic acid dilute ..... 20 parts.
   Aluminum sulphate ... 6 parts.

Dissolve the gum in the water and add the glycerin Afterwards add the acetic acid and the aluminum sulphate, and mix thoroughly. Let stand a while, then pour through a hair sieve. This mucilage is very strong, partaking somewhat of the qualities of glue or gelatin solutions.

3. Best glue ..... 50 parts.
   Water, sufficient.

Cover the glue, broken into small pieces, with cold water, and let macerate over night. In the morning, throw the glue on a towel and strain off the residual water. Dissolve 100 parts of powdered rock candy (loaf sugar will answer) and 25 parts of powdered gum arabic in 200 parts of water, by the aid of heat, in the water bath. When completely dissolved, add the swollen glue, continue the heat until it is dissolved, and when this occurs pour off into suitable receptacles.

3. Sugar, powdered ..... 1 part.
   Sodium silicate solution .. 4 parts.

Mix and warm until dissolved.—Seifensiederzeitung.

Unique Cologne.

Oil patchouli	1½ drs.
Oil sandalwood	1½ drs.
Oil lavender	6 drs.
Oil bergamot	1½ drs.
Oil thyme	4 drs.
Oil cloves	4 drs.
Oil neroli	1½ drs.
Oil rose geranium	4 drs.
Tinct. orris	6 ozs.
Tinct. musk	4 ozs.
Tinct. civet	3 ozs.
Deod. alcohol to make 2 gallons.	

Cucumber Cold Cream.

Expressed oil almond	2 lbs.
Wax, white	2¼ ozs.
Spermaceti	2¼ ozs.
Extract cucumber	5½ ozs.
Cucumber juice	2 lbs.

The cucumber juice is carefully heated to 60 or 65° C. (140 to 149° F.), rapidly filtered from the curds, and at once added to the rest of the mass, which has been previously melted.

Extract of cucumber is made as follows:

Cucumbers	1 lb
Alcohol	20 ozs.

The cucumbers are peeled, cut into thin slices and macerated in the warm alcohol. If the odor is not strong enough in the alcohol after some days, it is poured over some more fresh slices, the macerated residue is expressed, and at the end of the operation all the liquids are united and filtered.

Antiseptic Lotion.

Baptisia	15 grs.
Acid benzoic	250 grs.
Acid boracic	300 grs.
Thymol	40 grs.
Menthol	140 grs.
Oil eucalyptus	20 m.
Oil wintergreen	75 m.
Oil cassia	100 m.
Alcohol	14 ozs.
Aq., q. s.	5 gals.

Macerate the oils, acids and baptisia in the alcohol for one-half hour, then add the water. Lastly filter. For external use.

Tampons for Obstinate Nosebleed.

Tannin	25 grs.
Benzoic acid	25 grs.
Carbolic acid	25 grs.
Collodion, flexile	1 oz.

Impregnate absorbent cotton with this styptic and plug with it the posterior nares.—Rougier.

Antiseptic Wound Dressing.

Iodoform	10.0 parts.
Cinchona	10.0 parts.
Charcoal	10.0 parts.

—Dr. J. Cornby.

Hochfeiner Stomach Bitters.

Absinth	10 parts.
Millefoil	10 parts.
Angelica	15 parts.
Lovage leaves	5 parts.
Parsley root	6 parts.
Gentian	20 parts.
Calamus	5 parts.
Centaury	10 parts.
Aloe	5 parts.
Licorice	7 parts.
Alcohol	1000 parts.

Digest together in a quite warm place for four days, then filter and press off. To the filtrate add a boiling syrup made of 350 parts of sugar in 750 parts of water.

Dust-proof Floor Oil.

The following formula has been recommended as yielding an excellent preparation for oiling hardwood floors.

Paraffin oil	8 parts
Kerosene	1 part.
Lime water	1 part.

This makes an emulsion which is to be rubbed on the floor with a rag.

Milk of Roses and Elder.

Spermaceti	24 grs.
White soap in powder	1½ drs.
White wax	1½ drs.
Almond oil	1½ ozs.
Jordan almonds	4 ozs.
Rectified spirit	4 ozs.
Distilled water	1 pt.
Otto rose	5 dps.
Oil neroli	10 dps.
Ess jasmin	1 dr.
Ess. white rose	1 dr.

Blanch the almonds and beat them into a smooth paste, adding some water gradually to form a thin cream. Melt the spermaceti and almond oil together, and to this add the soap, previously rubbed down with half ounce of water. The oils and essences mixed with the spirit are then gradually added with portions of the water.—B. & C. Drug.

Cacao Butter Milk.

Borax, powdered	5 drs.
Castile soap, powdered	1 oz.
Cacao butter	3 ozs.
Cocoanut oil	1 oz.
Water	4 ozs.

Rub together in a warm mortar for 10 minutes, then dilute very gradually with

Rose water, at 40° C	42 ozs.

Shake mixture well and perfume with

Oil bergamot	40 gtt.
Oil neroli	40 gtt.
Oil orris	2 gtt.
Vanilla sugar	5 drs.

Previously rubbed together.

Digestive Candy.

Rhubarb	2 parts.
Ginger	4 parts.
Cloves	1 part.
Cardamom	1 part.
White sugar, powd	160 parts.
Cinnamon water	10 parts.
Distilled water	70 parts.

Mix the cinnamon and distilled waters, and in the mixture dissolve the sugar. Reduce the solids to a fine powder and sift them into the syrup. Boil until a little, dropped on a cold slab, solidifies, then pour into moulds and cut into square pieces.—Chem. & Drug.

Eucalyptus Tooth Paste.

Ppepared chalk	5 ozs.
Powdered soap	1½ ozs.
Arrowroot	1½ ozs.
Oil eucalyptus	30 dps.
Oil peppermint	15 dps.
Oil geranium	15 dps.
Oil cloves	4 dps.
Oil aniseed	4 dps.
Glycerin	1½ ozs.
Carmine, q. s. to color.	
Chloroform water, q. s. to make a paste.	

—Chem. & Drug.

An Iron Tonic for Poultry.

Iron sulphate	2 drs.
Red pepper	2 drs.
Black pepper	4 drs.
Calcium phosphate	2 ozs.
Fenugreek seed	1 oz.
Sand	1 oz.

An even teaspoonful of this mixture is to be added to the food for a dozen chickens. It is said to keep the young fowls in good order and to ward off cholera and other diseases which would be apt to attack them if in a weak condition.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for regarding which they cannot obtain complete information, so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Odos.

A substitute for extract of beef.

Marsitriol.

This is the trade name for iron glycero arseniate.

Frutti.

This is a non-alcobolic carbonated drink prepared (so it is said) from apple juice, recently introduced in Germany.

Energin.

Concentrated vegetable albumen preparation said to be derived from rice. Said to contain 90 to 95% assimilable albumen.

Orexinum Tannicum.

A preventive for seasickness; taken in doses of .3 to .3 gram in one quarter liter of water three hours before sailing, followed by a hearty meal.

Myoserum.

A muscular juice and a serum, obtained by submitting fresh beef to a powerful pressure, which is shown to contain 10.5% of nitrogenous matter. The residue, after combustion, contains 3.15% of phosphoric acid. To be used in tuberculosis.

Mercurivanillin.

The name of an organic mercurial preparation, intended especially for the treatment of syphilis. It appears as a white, tasteless powder, insoluble in water, hot or cold, but is soluble in weak acids, and very probably in the gastric juices. Mercurivanillin occludes 40% of mercury, and smells strongly of vanilla, a property that makes it especially valuable in practice, particularly among women.

Alsol.

This is aceto-tartrate of aluminum, and appears in the form of easily soluble, white, crystalline granulations. This product now also appears in commerce in the form of a solution. It has been shown to be an excellent antiseptic and astringent, suitable as a substitute for basic acetate of lead, which is poisonous, and the solutions of acetate of aluminum, the action of which is much too weak.—Deut. Aertze-Zeit.

Silver Paranuclein Compound

Prepared by dissolving 100 grams of paranuclein in 1,000 cc. of a 3.5 per cent. sodium hydrate solution, treating the mixture with 1,000 cc. of a 10 per cent. silver nitrate solution, and neutralizing the brown liquid with acetic acid. The precipitate thus formed is washed, suspended in water, boiled and dissolved in 40 per cent. sodium hydrate solution. After filtration the solution is evaporated.

Rodogen.

Name given to a preparation of the milk yielded by goats from which the thyroid gland has been removed. It is intended, more especially, for the treatment of the mal de Basedow (exophthalmic goitre), though it may find other uses in therapeutics. It is a rational preparation, in as much as it has been shown that the milk of goats that have been treated as above stated, is of great benefit in Basedow' disease. Rodogen is simply a concentrated form of the principle to which the milk owes its therapeutic property.

Gallanine.

Trade name for a liquid carrying four volumes of ozones, the vehicle being neutral and inoffensive. It is mainly recommended for the treatment of diseases of the lungs, such as intectious and acute pneumonias, pulmonary congestion, etc, in veterinary practice. It has been found valuable, in addition to the conditions named, in influenza, bronchial catarrh, typhus, pulmonary emphysema, etc. It is injected into the jugular vein in doses of from 5 to 25 ccm.

Hydrocine.

A proprietary preparation composed of the oils of marrubium, thymol, terebenithinated lemon, chekan, myrtle, coniine and aldehyde cinnamic, with a base of rock candy syrup. From these oils the toxic alkaloids are abstracted, leaving the pure hydrocarbons which are claimed to have a rapid and wonderful tonic effect on all forms of tuberculous tissue, reconstructing them so that the tubercle can not thrive thereon, and in early stages of tuberculosis these disappear in 18 to 25 days. It has proven successful in bone tuberculosis. Made only by the Medical Food Co., 157 East 42d st., New York.

Valyl.

Under this name is known valerianic-acid dicthylamide. Valyl, even in comparatively small doses, is said to exhibit all the characteristic therapeutic properties of valerian, and is lauded as a valuable remedy in nervous disorders. It occurs as a colorless liquid having a characteristic odor and burning taste, and boiling at 210° C. On account of its taste, and because of the disagreeable odor it gives off on evaporating, it is dispensed in gelatin capsules, each containing 0.125 gramme of the pure preparation and equal quantity of tallow Pharmacological investigations appear to show that valyl is useful in hysteria, traumatic neuroses, sciatica, menstrual disturbances, etc. The dose is two or three capsules daily; in obstinate cases double the number.

Pyran.

Trade name for an asthma cure, and remedy against lung troubles in general, and rheumatism. It appears only in tablet form. We are informed by the label that each pyran tablet contains 5 cgm. of of "benzoil sodium thymico-oxybenzoate" (Benzoylnatrium-thymicoxybenzoicum), whatever that may be.

Galactose.

This hitherto unknown element in milk is a new ferment, which is proving of value in the ripening of cheese. The properties of this ferment are similar to the secretion of the pancreas. Old cheese is a predigested food, and the digestion is wrought by the galactose. The new discovery will, it is believed, revolutionize cheese manufacture, doing away with all curing rooms, cheese being sent directly to the refrigerator.

Guaiamar.

Chemically, this is the glycerin ether of guaiacol. It occurs as a white, crystalline powder, having a bitter taste and aromatic odor, melting at 75° C., and dissolving at ordinary temperature in alcohol, ether, glycerin, and in 20 parts of water. It is absorbed by the skin just as easily as through the alimentary tract, and in the latter is decomposed, under the influence of the gastric and intestinal juices, into guaiacol and glycerin. It acts as an antiseptic in the treatment of typhoid fever and has been used with success in other conditions in which guaiacol is indicated. In acute articular rheumatism an ointment of 7.8 grammes of guaiamar with 30.0 grammes of lanolin has been used.

Acetozone.

This new substance is declared to be the most powerful intestinal antiseptic known. Its discovery was made by Prof. Frederick G. Novy, of the University of Michigan, who recited the results of his experiments with it at the recent annual meeting of the American Society of Bacteriologists, held in Chicago. It seems quite likely that it will prove very valuable in the prevention and cure of cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, and other dangerous infectious diseases Despite its great bactericidal power, however, it is apparently harmless, and for this reason can be used internally where such antiseptics as bichloride of mercury are out of the question. As it appears upon the market, acetozone is given greater stability by the admixture of an equal weight of an inert, absorbent powder, which causes a solution to be somewhat hazy, but this may be overcome by filtration if desired. The substance is usually administered in the form of an aqueous solution, 20 grains of the powder being added to a quart of pure water. It may, however, be given in capsules in doses of three to five grains, three times daily; in this case the powder should be attenuated with lycopodium or milk-sugar

Examination Questions New York State Board of Pharmacy.

TOXOLOGY AND POSOLOGY.

Concluded.

9. What symptoms would lead you to suspect poisoning by Strychnine?
What treatment should be employed for poisoning by Carbolic Acid? By Illuminating Gas?

10. What entries should be made in the "poison book" kept by the pharmacist?
Describe the label required to be placed upon preparations, containing more than two grains of opium to the ounce, when selling them.

11. What is the dose of Acetanilid, Potassium Iodide, Resin of Podophyllum, Yellow Mercurous Iodide?

12. What is the dose of Ferrous Sulphate, Inspissated Ox Gall, Syrup of Ferrous Iodide, Trional?

13. What is the dose of Arsenous Acid, Gallic Acid, Extract of Digitalis, Methyl Salicylate?

14. What is the dose of Colchicum, Creosote, Gregory's Powder, Opium?

15. What is the dose of Fowler's Solution, Paraldehyde, Phenacetin, Tincture of Nux Vomica?

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Compound the following and answer the questions relating thereto:

1.

℞ Sodii bicarbonatis.....gr. x
Ferri sulph. exsiccatus.....gr. x
Sacchari pulv .....℈ ij
Misce ft. pulv. No. VI.
Sig. One powder in water, every four (4) hours.

(a) State in detail how you compounded the above.

(b) State what happens when water is added.

2.

℞ Purified aloes .....1.30 gm.
Soap .....1.30 gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Mix, make a mass and divide into 10 pills.

(a) Give full official title.

(b) Translate the above into unabbreviated Latin.

(c) State how many grains of aloes each pill contains.

3.

℞ Emuls. oil turpentine .....℥ ij
(12.5 per cent.)
(Use tragacanth as emulsifying agent)

(a) State how much of oil of turpentine you employed.

(b) State how much tragacanth you employed.

4.

℞ Sodii Salicylatis .....gr. xv
Sodii benzoatis .....gr. xx
Aciei sulph. aromat.....℥ ij
Aquae, q. s. ad .....℥ ij
Misce ft. mist.
Sig. ℥ every three (3) hours.

(a) State what reactions occur.

(b) State quantity of each active constituent which would be contained in a single dose, if no reactions took place. (Express quantities in metric equivalents).

5.

℞ White vitriol .....gr. x
Sugar of lead... .....gr. x
Tannic acid .....gr. x
Water .....℥ iv
Misce ft. lotio.
Sig. External use.

(a) State what reactions occur.

For Interpretation, Comment and Criticism:

6.

℞ Resublimed iodine .....℥ ij
Oil of origanum ... .℥ ss
Oil of cade .....℥ jss
Mix.

(a) State what reactions occur.

Convert quantities into metric equivalents.

7.

℞ Strychninae sulph.....gr. iij
Potassii iodidi .....℥ j
Spir. ammon. arom .....℥ ii
Syrupi.....℥ ii
Aquae q. s. ad.....℥ ii
Misce ft. mist.
Sig. ℥ i every 4 hours.

8.

℞ Cinnamon .....35.00 gm.
Ginger .....35.00 gm.
Cardamom.... .....15.00 gm.
Nutmeg .....15.00 gm.
Mix and reduce to a fine powder.

(a) Give official title.

(b) State quantity of each constituent required to make 990 decigrammes of the mixture.

9.

℞ Hydrarg. chlor.....gr. xii
Acidi arsenosi .....gr. j
Mass. ferri carb .....℥ ss
Ext. taraxaci, q. s.
Misce ft. pil. No. xx.
Sig. One pill to be taken after each meal.

10.

℞ Pancreatini..... ..℥ ij
Sodii bicarbonatis ....℥ ss
Oleosacch. anisi.....℈ ij
Olei morrhuae.....℥ j
Aquae anisi q. s. ad.....℥ iv.
M. S. ℥ ss. three times a day.

(a) State what appearance the above will present.

(b) State in detail how you would compound it.

11.

℞ Ung. hydrarg. nit ... .℥ ss
Potassi iodidi .....℈ j
Liq. calcis.....℥ ss
Misce ft. ung.
Sig. External use.

(a) Give common name of Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis.

12.

℞ Spir. aetheris nit..... .....℥ ij
Tr. ferri chlor .....℥ ij
Potassii iodidi..... .....℥ j
Aquae q. s. ad.....℥ iv
Misce ft. mist.
Sig. ℥ i t. i. d. after meals.

13.

℞ Pulv. antimonialis.....gr. iii
Trit. elaterini .....gr. ii
Hydrarg. submur.....gr. ii
Misce ft. pulv. talis dosis No. iv.
S. One at night.

(a) Name all the substances contained in above.

(b) State weight of each powder, in grains.

14.

℞ Quininae sulph .....℥ j
Strychninae sulph.....gr. ss
Sodii benzoatis .....℥ jss
Acidi hydrochlor. dil.....℥ ij
Aquae q. s. ad .....℥ iij
Misce ft. mist.
Sig. ℥ i every three hours.

15.

℞ Ferri et quin. cit..... .℥ ij
Morphinae sulph.....gr. vj
Tinct. buchu ....℥ iv
Syrupi .....℥ ij
Aquae q. s. ad.....℥ ij
Misce ft. mist.
Sig. ℥ i every three hours.

(a) State how many grains of quinine each teaspoonful of the mixture contains.

Electrocution of Flies.

Among recent patents is one covering an electric fly trap by Edward R. Greene. The flies are lured into the apparatus and killed by a current of electricity. It is not explained whether or not the trap is capable of working havoc among mosquitoes at night when there are no flies to be electrocuted. The fly killer is described as a frame made of wood or other insulating material. Sugar is used for bait. On the frame are positive and negative wires forming grids on both faces of frame. Every fly lighting on the grid for the purpose of getting a taste of the sugar is supposed to have his feet on at least two wires, and the current, passing through the insect, relieves mankind of the pest. The flies fall on a shelf, composed of positive and negative wires, so that if the first shock was not fatal the second will put it out of their power to crawl over bald heads. When the shelf is covered with flies shocked to death it is removed and the dead and dying are dropped into the fire or the nearest pond when the shelf is replaced and is ready for another quart of victims. The inventor states that he had an electric trap in use last summer, and that it was as fatal to flies as the death chair in a New York prison is to condemned criminals. The trap is connected with Narragansett 104 or 235-volt circuits, and every fly alighting on the wires and closing the circuit ceases to exist.

Mr. Greene claims to be the first to utilize electricity for the destruction of flies. When the trap is out of order, due to the crossing of wires, an incandescent lamp is lighted, and when it is in working condition—circuits open—the lamp remains unlighted. A switch shuts off the current while the shelf is cleared of the accumulations of flies.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED

FROM THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

BUYING GOODS.

BY J. W. GALE.

The importance of buying goods properly can scarcely be overestimated. Other considerations are perhaps more essential to the success of a retail druggist from both a business and a professional point of view, but it is certainly true that judicious or proper buying is a prominent factor in every successful career; and improper buying will almost invariably be found to be an attendant cause of failure.

General rules intended to govern any business or department of that business are impracticable unless, to a large extent at least, similar conditions everywhere exist. Fortunately, this is the case with the subject in hand. The same general rules for successful buying will apply alike to the small and to the large retailer of drugs. The judicious buyer will of course, always bear in mind the amount of capital at his command, as well as the character and extent of the patronage upon which he can safely rely. The first consideration will forestall financial embarrassment; the latter will prevent the purchasing of supplies which cannot, within a reasonable time, be disposed of.

Let us point out a few rules which may serve, somewhat at least, as a guide to the successful buyer. Continued success may be regarded as impossible without the strict adherence to the fact that quality, to a retail druggist, is of the very highest importance. Neither insufficient capital, remoteness from the market, nor limited demand can justify or excuse a druggist for buying and keeping in stock a drug of known inferior quality. Crude drugs should be had from the most reliable handlers; chemicals from standard manufacturers; pharmaceuticals from firms of established integrity; and every article should conform to the most rigid requirements as to quality. While this is eminently true of the lines just mentioned, it is also true in a large measure, at least, as to druggists' sundries, and to the selection of side lines. In the latter departments the purchase of the cheaper goods of each line is almost always imperative or advisable; but each line should be the best obtainable, and each article should be absolutely true to description.

Every buyer should recognize the distinct and separate classes into which his stock is naturally divided commercially; and carefully select some particular source of supply for each, to which his purchases should as nearly as possible be confined. Unexpected wants will constantly occur in each department which must be quickly supplied, perhaps from irregular sources, but as a rule the purchases should be made as above indicated. The buyer should carefully go through each department of his stock separately at suitable intervals, collecting for purchase "short" items. The greatest advantage in this practice is in the establishment of a system or method in buying which gives one a more definite knowledge of his stock, resulting in a more complete assortment, and consequently fewer "shorts." Nothing so annoys a merchant as to find, upon answering a demand, that his stock is deficient in some staple article. This rule also gives each class of goods uniformity, both in appearance and quality.

With every source of supply selected as before suggested, arrangements should be made to obtain the very best possible terms. This may always be accomplished, the exceptions being so few as not to affect the rule. The most expedient way of effecting this will suggest itself to every buyer at the time, the only great difficulty usually encountered being that of taking care of the initial quantity of goods which one is required to buy at a time in which the commercial value of the capital invested will not exceed the percentage of discount allowed. It not infrequently happens that when the sacrifice of the temporary use of the capital is unavoidable, it is more than justified by the future continued advantages obtained.

Happily the custom of buying certain goods on consignment or commission is rapidly dying out. Such accounts are always a source of annoyance; besides, they entail upon the retailer who carries them a responsibility for the care of stock which he does not need.

A carefully estimated supply of those goods which are salable only at certain seasons should be purchased in advance of the demand. This practice not only enables one to get the concession in price on account of the quantity purchased at one time, but it forestalls the annoyance of having the stock exhausted in the middle of its active demand.

Intelligent advantage of the market should be taken, and a liberal supply of any staple article should be purchased upon reliable advice of a prospective advance in price, when in sufficient funds, but the practice of buying solely for speculative purposes must be carefully avoided. Such buying cannot be considered legitimate merchandising, and if it does not threaten commercial ruin, it encourages a spirit which is at enmity with sound, conservative business principles, and which, if indulged, is rarely if ever attended by business success.

A word of caution will perhaps not be amiss concerning that class of goods commonly known as "specialties," which are being constantly promoted by enterprising manufacturing concerns, either by advertising or proposing to advertise direct to the public or through the physician. As a rule it is well to defer stocking such goods until some positive indication is seen of an active demand. While this rule should not be adhered to too rigidly, the exceptions should be selected with the greatest care.

The intelligent buyer will make it his business to keep in close touch with the demands of his trade as well as with the tendency of market values. He should carefully read the drug journals as well as gather information from the traveling man. Whenever possible the up-to date buyer will visit the market in person at least once a year. This is of especial advantage when an extensive trade is enjoyed in druggists' sundries, or when one deals in holiday goods or carries many side lines.

In every well regulated store there will be kept in some prominent and convenient place a book in which should be noted articles needed or running low in stock. Every clerk connected with the store will be impressed with the importance of jotting down such articles the moment they appear; the memory should not be depended upon to carry them longer than absolutely necessary. It may be said to be impossible for the buyer to keep the stock in proper condition without due adherence to this practice.

I cannot close this subject without calling attention to the importance of the traveling salesman to the buyer. This individual has been much abused, slurred at, and made the butt of ridicule, but to the ambitious and wise buyer he is always a welcome visitor. He establishes and maintains amicable relations between the jobber and the manufacturer; adjusts all sorts of differences; imparts information scarcely obtainable from any other source; and is at times in a position to render invaluable service in the way of advice. What practical lessons he teaches us as to the value of patience and perseverance! No difficulty daunts him! No failure depresses him! He deserves to be encouraged and patronized. Never mail an order when it is possible to send it through the traveling salesman.

The statement is here ventured that there is no rule affecting the retail druggist, the advantages of which are so apparent and so universally acknowledged, and at the same time so universally ignored, as that of buying for cash. This practice pays directly by saving a part of the purchase price; it yields a handsome profit upon the capital employed; the commercial standing of the purchaser is enhanced, and a truer and a more definite idea of the condition of his business is constantly before him.—Read before the Kentucky Phar. Ass'n.

How to Sell Goods.

The merchant must sell what the people want, or cause the people to want what he sells.—R. I. Advertiser.a

The Tobacco Habit.

Men have always sought and found some means of lulling the irritation generated within by friction and imperfect adaptability to environment, which leads normally to impulses to activity, and hence is responsible for all our progress and development.

Narcotics and anesthetics have played a prominent part in the life of the race, particularly alcohol and tobacco While the evil effects of tobacco are not so far-reaching and comprehensive as those of alcohol, it is undoubtedly a material hindrance to success in young people. Youth is properly a season of unrest, action, change and improvement. Anything which acts as a motor depressant, an artificial sedative to desire, gets between the young man and ambition, imposeses a weight on his faculties, clouds perception, makes him ease-loving and sometimes indolent.

So much for the effect of tobacco on the moral sense. Physically, the whole nervous system is affected. The changes produced can be watched in the eye. The use of even moderate amounts of tobacco lowers the working power of the muscles, and impairs fine co-ordination. No surgeon should smoke, nor any craftsman of whom is required delicacy of manipulation, manual strength and skill, good eyesight.

Tobacco stimulates secretion, and accelerates heart action largely by depressing the general nervous system. Overaction of glands and heart leads to weakness and atony. Ptyalism and catarrhal affections of nose, throat and stomach are common in those who use the weed immoderately.

The interference with digestive activity results in more or less anemia and consequent functional disturbance from malnutrition. Sexual appetite and activity are depressed.

The use of tobacco in youth stunts growth, and it is used by many persons to control a tendency to corpulence. It is a dangerous preventive, however, as the bad effects of nicotine on the heart and nervous system may, at any time, necessitate its discontinuance and fatty degeneration ensue.

Any drug which depresses the muscular system in health, will react unfavorably on the nervous system, for the muscles strike a balance between afferent and efferent nerve currents, side tracking irritations, preventing their destructive power from being wreaked on vital organs and structures.

Science can teach men hygienic measures and habits by which mental composure, physical ease and comfort, can be attained without resort to drugs which cause a deceitful sense of placidity and contentment at the expense of vitality. Symmetrical development of the body, mental expansion, moral progress, are better and safer than Sybarite ease, which enervates and unfits for the struggle of life, constantly becoming more acute.

Better not to begin the use of tobacco, at least before forty. At the same time do not advise its sudden discontinuance. Cut down the allowance, and watch carefully the effects.—Medical Brief.

Fashionable Appendicitis

When Louis XIV. of France had a fistula it is said that the loyal courtiers could show no better evidence of their fealty than by attempting to follow his example and the sum of human comfort in high life must have been greatly reduced. A lay paper suggests that King Edward has much to answer for in giving appendicitis royal approval, and quotes English journals to the effect that this particular disorder has greatly increased in Great Britain since the royal abscess has been discharged.

We congratulate our confrères across the water on the surgical harvest that is before them. It is one of the disadvantages of republican institutions that we have no one to set the fashion in medical as well as in other matters. Still it would not be surprising if there should be an appendicitis epidemic among the Anglomaniacs in Newport and in New York.—Jour. Amer. Med. Ass'n.

How the Papers are Worked.

Secretary Wooten says: According to the printed proceedings quoted from, the matter was discussed, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that the Proprietary Association of America send out from time to time to publishers of the United States, articles bearing on the substitution evil. That members of said association shall volunteer articles bearing on substitution which shall be general in terms and cover the substitution of an advertised article. The chairman of the Committee on Advertising shall edit said articles, have same printed and mailed to different publishers throughout the United States, together with strong appeals to said publishers as to the necessity of publishing same in the interest of all their advertisers That the expense of said work shall be borne by the Proprietary Association, and that the chairman of the Committee on Advertising shall be authorized to expend the necessary amount for postage stamps, mailing, printing, etc., up to $500.

The N. A. R. D. is on record through its secretary against the campaign of substitution as it has been conducted apparently under the resolution just quoted. N. A. R. D. dealers, however, are pledged to sell advertised articles to those who call for them, without argument, and therefore oppose substitution. The Cleveland meeting will doubtless have something to say on the "campaign against the evils of substitution" as it has been conducted during the past few months, as well as on the question of substitution itself.

Camphor Habit the Latest.

The camphor habit is said to be the latest fad among fashionable women, the object being to improve the complexion; the idea being prevalent that the gum, taken in small quantities, will impart a peculiarly clear creaminess to the skin. The habit is by no means healthy, however. Where large doses are a rule it really degenerates into slavery. Camphor eating, whatever its effects upon the complexion, tends to extreme weakness, lassitude, and an ever-present longing for sleep. So, even if the skin is improved, the wits are likely to suffer through the camphor habit.

Care of the Hair.

The hair, like every other portion of the human frame, if uncared for, will go to waste and eventually drop out. This is due to a splitting of the ends of the hair so that the interior oil duct which nourishes the hair is exposed and the natural nourishment of the hair runs to waste, overflows upon the head, forming dandruff, which impedes the growth of the hair just as much as the tares among wheat. The best means to prevent this is to strengthen the hair, and this can be accomplished by frequent cutting and the use of salt and water and vaseline.

Has one ever noticed what bushy hair seafaring men have? Does one ever see a bald sailor? It is because their hair is in constant contact with the invigorating salt air, and is often wet with salt water. A good tonic of salt water should contain a teaspoonful of salt to a tumblerful of water, and should be applied to the hair two or three times a week. The effect at the end of a month will be satisfactory. —Family Doctor.

Fruit as a Diet.

If people ate more fruit they would take less medicine and have better health. There is an old saying that fruit is golden in the morning and lead at night. As a matter of fact, it may be gold at both times, but then it should be eaten on an empty stomach and not as a dessert, when the appetite is satisfied, and digestion is already sufficiently taxed. Fruit taken in the morning before the fast of the night has been broken is very refreshing, and it serves as a stimulus to the digestive organs. A ripe apple or an orange may be taken at this time with good effect.

Fruit, to be really valuable as an article of diet, should be ripe, sound, and in every way of good quality, and, if possible, it should be eaten raw. Instead of eating a plate of ham or eggs and bacon for breakfast, most people would do far better if they took some grapes, pears, or apples—fresh fruit as long as it is to be had, and after that they can fall back on stewed prunes, figs, etc. If only fruit of some sort formed an important item in their breakfast women would feel brighter and stronger, and would have far better complexions than is the rule at present

Phosphorous Liability.

A druggist who sells phosphorous to a customer without instruction as to the safe method of handling it is held, in the case of Gibson against Torbet, (56 Lawyers' Reports Annotated), not to be, for that reason, liable for injuries caused thereby to the customer, where the latter has reached the age of discretion, and there is nothing to indicate that he cannot safely be trusted with the substance. It is always better, however, to ask the customer if he knows how to handle it, with a word of caution if it is necessary.

Fuel Alcohol.

Frank H. Mason says that Germany is leading the world both in processes for the economical production of alcohol, and in the perfecting of motors, lamps, and heating and cooking apparatus in which alcohol is consumed. It is stated that the crude alcohol has already become one of the most widely utilized products of German industry, and that over 30,000,000 gallons of it were consumed for technical purposes during the year 1901. An exposition of alcohol appliances recently held in Berlin excited the liveliest interest among manufacturers; and it is rather remarkable that so little has been heard of this growing industry in this country. Builders of automobiles will do well to look into the matter, as it is probable that alcohol will soon be a strong rival of kerosene as a motor fuel.

Magnesium Dioxide.

A discovery has been made recently which is claimed to be a remarkable achievement in chemistry and of considerable therapeutic value. Dr. Friedrich Elias, a Berlin scientist, has succeeded in evolving by a chemical process of his own devising, a magnesium dioxide (MgO_2) which he asserts is capable of emitting a large amount of diffusible oxygen throughout the system. This preparation, which is not a synthetic product, occurs as an impalpable white powder, tasteless, colorless, odorless, non-astringent, non-irritant, non-toxic, and insoluble in water. Dr. Henry Leffman, Professor of Chemistry in the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, and vice-president of the British Society of Public Analyses, has analyzed magnesium dioxide and makes the statement with regard to its composition that it contains no barium, strontium, or calcium compounds It is free from sodium dioxide and caustic potash—therefore possesses no caustic properties. It is also declared to be capable of exuding large quantities of diffusible assimilable oxygen. It is claimed that this preparation exerts beneficial effects in the treatment of diseases arising from deficient oxidation. If magnesium dioxide be as easily absorbed by the capillaries as is stated to be the case by those who have tested it clinically, it should prove a therapeutic remedy of much value.—Med. Record.

Surgeons Won't Suffer.

Practical hard thinking druggists have for some time been uneasy as to what would happen to surgeons when all the appendixes had been taken out.

Prof. Schafer now announces that he has discovered another part of the body that is useless and at the same time likely to make trouble. The pituitary gland, a body of small vascular formation about the size of a pea, located in the base of the brain, is the guilty one this time, and it is thought that the new operation of Pituitis can be easily performed for from $50 up to $5,000, according to the rating of the patient.

There is no good reason why science should stop here. The world moves and surgeons may continue to remove other useless portions of our anatomy. The modern up-to-date man, with all the surgical improvements, will, we hope, be greatly superior to the old style and very slow method of Darwinian development.

Objections to Condensed Milk.

Dr. Louis C. Ager, who was detailed by Dr. J. H. Raymond, Sanitary Superintendent of Brooklyn, to ascertain the cause of the alarming increase in the rate of mortality among babies in the thickly populated centres of the borough, has reported that "condensed milk is probably more responsible than anything else for the large number of deaths among infants."

According to Dr. Ager's report, "a large proportion of child mortality occurs among children under two years of age. Eighty per cent. of these children had been fed on condensed milk, ten per cent. were nursing infants, and the remaining ten per cent. were nourished by various prepared baby foods.

"Most of the condensed milk used was of the canned variety, depending on the large amount of sugar in it to preserve it. The mothers were accustomed to dilute this in ten parts of water. In this form it was fed to the child. Owing to the sweetness of the mixture the children liked it and seemed to thrive as the sugar fattened them.

"But there is a preponderance of casein in condensed milk which is not digestible. There is also an absence of fat. Hence the children who had been fed with this food presented broken down systems to the summer heat and death followed."

"Now that we have reached the bottom of the matter," said Dr. Ager, "there is but one thing to do, and that is to act on our information. Sterilized milk is what is needed, and I firmly believe that if more of it is distributed we shall quickly curb the mortality among infants."

Of the 663 infants that died in July only five per cent. received any of the sterilized milk given out by the Children's Aid Society, which distributes about $2,500 worth every year. They issue 2,668 six ounce bottles of sterilized milk each day, but their supply is never equal to the demand.

Lavender for Flies.

A special writer in the daily press says: It is the drug shop from which one of the good things for this time of year comes, for the odor is refreshing in itself and it is also thoroughly disagreeable to flies. Get a bottle of alcohol and lavender oil, and just before the dinner hour, wet one or two sponges with the mixture, and place them on the table. Should there be a fly in the dining room he will speedily take his departure. The slight odor left in the room when the family enter will be cool and refreshing.

Big Ginseng Crop.

According to the daily papers, George F. Langworthy, of Weaver, near Niles, Mich., has raised on one-third of an acre of land a crop that he has sold for $18,000. In making this wonderful crop he has done little more work than he would have put into the cultivation of an acre of berries.

Langworthy put his third of an acre in ginseng, none of which had until recently been raised in Michigan. It is commonly supposed that the odd plant, the root of which is sold only to the Chinese, who use it for medicine, will not grow under cultivation, and must be hunted for in the mountains of West Virginia and in a few other spots in the United States.

The Michigan farmer has demonstrated that ginseng grows splendidly there, and that while his only market is many miles away, and the ultimate destination of his crop is China, 10,000 miles distant, his venture has been most profitable. Ginseng brings from $18 to $20 a pound, and more than 300,000 pounds of it are shipped annually from the United States. The Chinese think it good for every ill from toothache to consumption.

Sex and Humbug.

The death of Prof. Schenk, of Vienna, serves to recall to mind his theory about the control of sex at will. The theory never had any scientific value, or even much scientific interest, for it was too crude and transparent to interest any one except a newspaper reporter. The incident was practically closed with Schenk's enforced retirement from his professorial chair. The authorities could not tolerate his charlatanry, and gave us here in America an example of what college professors should expect when they try to exploit themselves by advancing sensational opinions. America is supposed to be particularly the field for such professorial faddists; and, in truth, we have a large number of them. But they are not unknown in Europe—as the meteoric course of Prof. Schenk demonstrated. His fate was well deserved, and yet it excites our commiseration. Perhaps he was more honest in his mistaken opinions than he was given credit for being. At any rate, he adhered to them in adversity and died proclaiming them.—Phila. Med. Jour.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best efforts will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

Please give a formula for Carminative Water?

1. Bicarbonate potash ..... 1 dr.
   Syrup ..... 2 ozs.
   Caraway water ..... 2 ozs.
   Dill water ..... 8 ozs.

Dose: a teaspoonful to be mixed with two tablespoonfuls of warm water and sipped.

2. Chamomile oil ..... 3 m.
   Caraway oil ..... 4 m.
   Coriander oil ..... 4 m.
   Lemon oil ..... 3 m.
   Peppermint oil ..... 5 m.
   Alcohol ..... 1½ ozs.
   Glycerine ..... 2 ozs.
   Warm water to make ..... 16 ozs.

Dissolve the oils in the spirit and shake up with glycerine and 12 ounces of warm water. Allow to stand for a day, and filter through a wet filter sprinkled with fuller's earth; wash the filter with cold water to 16 ozs. Joseph Lingley.

What is Brown-Sequard Epileptic Mixture?

The following, which goes under the name of Brown-Sequard Anti-Epileptic Mixture, is probably the one you have reference to:

Bromide soda ..... 3 drs.
Bromide potash ..... 3 drs.
Bromide ammonia ..... 3 drs.
Iodide potash ..... 1½ drs.
Iodide ammonia ..... 1½ drs
Carbonate ammonia ..... 1 dr.
Tr. calumba ..... 1½ ozs.
Water to make ..... 8 ozs.

Dose, 1½ teaspoonsful before each meal and 3 teaspoonsful at bedtime.

Joseph Lingley.

How is Elixir Glycerophosphates Comp. made?

Try a preparation, each fluid ounce of which shall contain:

Calcium glycerophosphate 8 grs.
Potassium glycerophos... 4 grs.
Sodium glycerophosphate. 4 grs.
Magnesium glycerophos.. 4 grs.
Iron glycerophosphate ... 2 grs.
Citric acid ..... 1½ grs.
Caffeine citrate ..... 4 grs.
Strychnine hydrochlorate. 1/16 gr.

It is colored with cudbear and contains, as preservative, one minim of chloroform and two minims of alcohol in each fluidounce.

Modifications of this can easily be arranged to suit your purpose. Have each fluidounce contain 8 grains of calcium glycerophosphate, and 4 grains of sodium glycerophosphate, and use as an elixir base. The matter of color is easily adjusted. Possibly the green color in question can be produced by a combination of "sugar yellow" and "sugar green," or chlorophyl.

By experimenting on the foregoing lines you will be able to make out a satisfactory formula. P. W. Lendower.

What is a good formula for Peach Bitters?

1. Peach kernels or bitter almonds ..... 9 ozs.
   Angostura bark ..... 4 ozs.
   Pale brandy or proof spirit. 1 gal.

Slice the peach kernels or almonds, etc., thin, and digest fourteen days. Strain and add

White sugar ..... 2 lbs.
Water ..... 2 qts.

Dissolve.

If peach juice is procurable, 2 quarts may be added instead of the water; but if not, sufficient citric acid may be used with a sufficiency of the artificial essence of peach. Joseph Lingley.

Kindly publish a formula for Charcoal Tooth Powder?

1. Levigated charcoal ..... 4 ozs.
   Heavy magnesia ..... 8 ozs.
   Powdered sugar ..... 4 ozs.
   Cream tartar ..... 1 oz.
   Peppermint oil ..... 1 dr.

Mix.

2. Cretae precip ..... 8 ozs.
   Powd. white castile soap .. 2 ozs.
   Powd. cuttlefish ..... 3 ozs.
   Powd. heavy magnesia.... 3 ozs.
   Powd. charcoal ..... 12 ozs.
   Benzoic acid ..... 2 drs.
   Boric acid ..... 10 drs.
   Neroli oil ..... 12 dps.
   Clove oil ..... 20 dps.
   Bitter almond oil ..... 6 dps.
   Bergamot oil ..... 1 dr.
   Rose oil ..... 7 dps.

Mix. John Morley.

What is a Good Tooth Paste?

Experiment with this:

Powdered white soap ..... 1 oz.
Powdered orris root ..... 1 oz.
Precipitated chalk ..... 4 ozs.
Powdered sugar ..... 4 drs.
Oil peppermint ..... 8 m.
Oil rose geranium ..... 10 m.
Solution carmine .... q. s
Glycerin ..... 6 drs.
Rose water ....sufficient to make a paste.

It is the soap that gives the smooth taste you refer to, and it may be doubled if thought desirable. P. W. Lendower.

What is a good Curry Powder?

Formulas for this condiment have frequently appeared in these columns. Here is another one:

ENGLISH CURRY POWDER.

Turmeric ..... 12 ozs.
Coriander seed ..... 12 ozs.
Ginger ..... 4 ozs.
Mustard ..... 4 ozs.
Black pepper ..... 4 ozs.
Pimento ..... 2 ozs.
Cardamom ..... 2 ozs.
Cumin seed ..... 1 oz.

This is claimed to resemble the famous article known as Dr. Kitchner's curry.

P. W. Lendower.

How is Elixir Guaiacol made?

Perhaps the following may answer:

Guaiacol ..... 12 drs.
Alcohol ..... 4 ozs.
Glycerin ..... 8 ozs.
Orange flower water ..... 2 ozs.
Saccharin ..... 15 grs.
Sherry wine, to make ..... 2 pts.

We doubt, however, if guaiacol can be incorporated into a mixture without the characteristic taste and odor of the remedy being very prominent. We would suggest that it might be advisable to use thiocol in the mixture, if the prescriber so desired. Thiocol is the guaiacol-sulphonate of potassium and possesses fully the therapeutic activity of guaiacol without the taste and odor. P. W. Lendower.

Kindly publish formula for Perfumed Face Powder?

Some good formulas will be found in Practical Druggist for May, 1902.

Martin Neuss.

Will you please give formula for Bandoline?

1. Powd. tragacanth ..... 1 oz
   Alcohol ..... 2 ozs.
   Neroli oil ..... 10 m.
   Otto rose ..... 10 m.
   Warm water ..... 24 ozs.

Put the gum into a large mortar and mix with the spirit in which the oils have previously been dissolved, then add the water and form into a homogeneous mucilage.

2. Tragacanth ..... 150 grs.
   Rose water ..... 16 ozs.
   Fuchsin ..... 8 grs.
   Rose oil ..... 20 dps.
   Alcohol ..... 12 drs.

Macerate the tragacanth in rose water until softened, and strain forcibly through muslin; dissolve the oil and fuchsin in the alcohol and add this to the preceding mixture. John Morley.

What is the best Liquid Depilatory?

There is no satisfactory formula for a depilatory in liquid form. All of the depilatories depending for their action upon the presence of a sulphide and a caustic alkali, and are applied as a paste, freshly prepared. A typical formula from Martindale is: Barium sulphide (in fine powder), 1 to 3 parts; powdered starch, 3 parts. Mix. Make into a paste with water at the time of using, spread over the part required, and remove at the end of five or ten minutes. In a similar manner, Queirel has found calcium sulphide extremely useful in removing hair, especially from the field of surgical operations. The calcium sulphide is applied in a thin layer, like a paste, and rinsed off with tepid water in five minutes, rubbing lightly with a cloth. The hairs wash off with it, leaving the surface smooth, without irritation or inconvenience of any kind, except the rather unpleasant odor of the sulphide, which can be disguised if so wished. The hair soon starts to grow again, however. P. W. Lendower.

Please publish a formula for a good Eye Water?

1. Zinc sulphate.....20 grs.
   Morphine sulphate.....20 grs.
   Rose water..... 4 ozs.
   Distilled water..... 4 ozs.

   Mix, dissolve and filter.

2. Boric acid.....80 grs.
   Zinc sulphate..... 7 grs.
   Morphine sulphate..... 8 grs.
   Glycerine..... 1 oz.
   Rose water..... 7 ozs.

   Mix, dissolve and filter.

P. W. Lendower.

Kindly give a formula for a Bay Rum Shampoo?

White castile soap.....½ oz.
Rose water..... 1 oz.
Solution ammonia..... 1 oz.
Bay rum..... 2 ozs.
Distilled water..... 2 pts.

Dissolve the soap in 30 ounces of water by heating; cool to about 100° F., and add rest of the ingredients.

2. Carbonate ammonia.....120 grs.
   Carbonate potash..... ½ oz.
   Cantharides tincture..... 4 drs.
   Water..... 8 ozs.
   Bay rum..... 8 ozs.

Dissolve the salts in the water and add the other ingredients. Joseph Lingley.

Kindly publish a formula for Bath Tablets?

1. Powdered borax..... 4 ozs.
   Salicylic acid.....60 grs.
   Cassia essence..... 1 dr.
   Jasmine essence..... 1 dr.
   Lavender flower oil.....20 dps.

Rub the oil and extracts with the borax, make into a paste with alcohol and divide into tablets.

2. Carbonate soda..... 4 ozs.
   Tartaric acid.....1½ ozs.
   Orris root..... ½ oz.
   Lemon oil..... ½ dr.
   Orris oil (or ionone)..... 5 m.
   Ylang ylang oil..... 5 m.

Mix the oils with the orris root, add the other ingredients, make into a stiff paste with alcohol, and divide into suitable sized tablets and dry. Joseph Lingley.

Why and When We Feel Hungry.

A German physician says we feel hungry when the blood-vessels of the stomach are comparatively empty. Many anemic patients have no appetite even when the stomach is empty; but the blood vessels of the stomach are not empty in such cases, but rather congested. In healthy people lack of blood in the stomach acts upon a special nerve, and all the characteristic symptoms of hunger follow. Now this hunger nerve and the nerves of the mouth and tongue are branches of the same nerve-trunk. Hence, a stimulus applied to the tongue, by a spice, for example, creates or increases appetite. On the other hand, when the nerves of the tongue are affected by a diseased condition of the mucous membrane of the mouth, the patient has no appetite, though his stomach may be empty, and he may be in actual need of food.—Dict. & Hyg. Gaz.

Recent Patents.

706,710. Receptacle for tooth powder or other material. Joseph C. Allen, Plainfield, N. J.

706,715. Abdominal supporting-bandage. Mildred T. Barnett, San Francisco, Cal.

706,732. Applicator. Allen W. Ellington, Los Angeles, Cal.

706 777. Pellet or tablet making apparatus. Emerich Petranyi, Elizabeth, N. J.

706,778. Medicated tampon. Edmund M. Pond, Rutland, Vt.

706,975. Device for protecting the eardrum. Frank D. Macbeth, Baltimore, Md.

707,438. Medical electrode. George G. Marshall, Wallingford, Vt.

707,445. Inhaler. John H. McCulloch, Newville, Pa.

707,619. Joseph H. McKague, Columbia Heights, Minn.

707,775. Embalming catheter. William W. Harris, assignor to Max Huncke Chemical Company, New York, N. Y.

708,068. Surgical appliance. Philip H. T. Paulinetti, Philadelphia, Pa.

Registered Trade Marks.

Throat-pastils. William Alfred Jones, West Kirby, Eng. The word "Throatlets."

38,748. Remedy for tuberculosis. Dwight A. Harrison, Kalamazoo, Mich. The word "Tuberbaciline."

38,749. Certain named medical compounds. Edward T. Richards, Chicago, Ill. The word "Pineoles."

38,750. Liquid medicine for blood diseases. James Leroux, Toledo, Ohio.

38,751. Blood and liver tonic. William Deerfoot, St. Louis, Mo. The hyphenated word "Ton-Ka-Wah."

38,752. Tonic medicine. McKinley Tonic Medicine Company, Columbus, O. The name "McKinley."

38,753. Remedies for rheumatism and other similar inflammatory diseases. Karolina A. Marschat, New York, N. Y. The words "Great Eastern."

38,754. Remedy for piles and other rectal diseases. Volcott C. Stoddard, Denver, Colo.

38,755. Ointment for treating rectal and skin diseases. George B. Ashworth, St. Paul, Minn. The words "The President."

38,756. Medical compounds used for skin diseases. J. D. McCann Company, Hornellsville, N. Y. The word "Hokara."

58,757. Dandruff cure. Reginald Platt, Silver City, New Mex. The hyphenated word "Micro-Nit."

38,758. Remedy for treatment of the hair and scalp. The Altenheim Medical Dispensary, Cincinnati, Ohio. The words "Foso Foam."

38,760. Remedial paste for burns, scalds, wounds, and running sores. Sandner & Rinn Sisters, Chicago, Ill.

38,798. Salves. Hannah Welch, Philadelphia, Pa.

38,761. Antiseptic detergent disinfectant. Puroline Chemical Company, Boston, Mass. The word "Puroline."

35 762. Remedies for spavin, ringbones, splints, and curbs. Charles A. Silver, Boscawen, N. H.

38,799. Certain named medical compounds. George R. White, Boston, Mass. The word "Ironoids."

38,802. Laxative medicines. The Prunetta Pharmacal Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Prunetta."

38,803. Liquid rheumatic cure. Frank J. A Wall, Kansas City, Mo.

38,804. Tablets for blood and nervous disorders. Pearson Drug Co., Chicago, Ill. The hyphenated word "Iron-Up."

38,805. Blood tonic. Martin D. Perkins, Jameston, N. Y. The word "Cacito."

38,806. Tonic. Frank L. Beggs, Newark, O. The hyphenated word "Cel-pep-Ko."

38,807. Tonic. Independent Brewing Association, Chicago, Ill. The word "Primatonic."

38,852. Certain named toilet articles. Delia Potts Watson, London, England. The word "Slenderine."

38,853. Devices for applying medicaments to wounds or orifices. Gustav Schirmer, Chicago, Ill. The word "Antigon."

38,854. Poisons for the extermination of insects and animals. Robert C. Tarr, Providence, R. I. The word "Peachene."

38,878. Certain named hospital and sick-room appliances. Meinecke & Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Progress."

38,879. Arsenic compounds. Vereinigte Chemische werke Aktiengesellschaft, Charlottenburg, Germany. The word "Atoxyl."

38,880. Remedy for certain named diseases. Henry A. Spilker, Pittsburg, Pa. The words "Tonsa Cura."

38,891. Remedies in capsule, tablet, or salve form for the cure of certain named diseases. Eugene E. Duerr, Buffalo, N. Y.

38,882. Medical tonic. Arthur J. Hill, Minerva, O. The word "Preparia."

Registered Labels.

9 363. "Pre-Vent-O." The Elite Medicine Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

9,364. "Superior dental finishing strips." Drs F. Messerschmitt & C. C. Bachman, Rochester, N. Y.

9,365. "Dunton's dental chewing gum." Walter L. Dunton, Boston, Mass.

9,389. "Dr. Murri's iron-nerve pills." Altine Chemical Co., San Francisco, Cal.

9,390. "Baby ease." T. P. Marshall, Mason, Ga.

9 391. "Roycroft liniment." Margaret Rebecca Stuart, Brooklyn, N. Y.

9 395. "The electric dyspeptic pad." The Electric Dyspeptic Pad Co., Battlecreek, Mich.

9,398. "World's hair restorer." Mrs. S. F. Lash, Los Angeles, Cal.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Department is open to our Readers for short items of interest to the Trade, but the Editor does not necessarily adopt nor endorse such items.

How the Papers are Worked.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

The following circular, showing how the proprietors work their substitution racket on the dailies and magazines, so as to prejudice the public against druggists, is being sent out by advertising agents with their orders to the various editors of the public press:

"We observe with satisfaction a growing disposition on the part of the press to fight the evil of substitution. There is, however, need of much more work of this kind.

This disreputable and dishonest practice is an injury to the enterprising advertisers who constantly pay good money, and lots of it, to the newspapers, and it therefore brings loss direct and indirect to every publisher.

In soliciting business, we constantly meet the objection that it is useless to advertise when it will only help to sell a competitor's goods.

There may be among newspaper men room for a diversity of opinion as to the tariff, or expansion, but it would seem that there could be no publisher so short-sighted as not to realize the injury he receives at the hands of the man who foists on a purchaser something "just as good," offering it at a less price than the article asked for, because "we do not spend anything for advertising." This is cheek, indeed.

We suggest that you fire a good round of hot shot at the common enemy—yours and ours as well as the advertiser's. Do not stop with one volley. Repeat the dose, and while you are about it, do not focus solely on the druggist substituter—tootor, toot. There is much of this evil practiced in other lines of trade, particularly in the grocery line. Why not advise people to insist on having their own way, and to get the good instead of the "just as good?"

If you print anything, we wish you would send us a marked copy. We know advertisers who are suffering from this dishonest practice, and they would be glad to know of every paper that helped on the cause of common honesty by preaching strongly from the text—"Thou shalt not steal."

This makes good reading between times when there are no fraternal talks at the meetings. OLIVE STREET.

Why so Little Interest?

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

At the recent pharmaceutical meeting in Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas V. Wooten, the representative of the National Association of Retail Druggists, made the statement that the American Pharmaceutical Association, after an existence of fifty years, represented less than three per cent. of the retail druggist trade of the country.

This is a very startling and interesting proposition. If true I would like to know what explanation you or your readers would make on what seems to be so total and complete a failure.

The A. Ph. A. has had some of the best and most intelligent druggists in the country as its members, and they have worked hard to increase its sphere of usefulness for many years. Yet it would now seem that their efforts were either wrong or misapplied. RACE STREET.

A Dangerous Substitution.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

A local daily issued as one of its sections an elaborate illustrated "write-up" of the industries of Battle Creek. Known until a few years ago only as a sanitarium resort, this city is to-day made famous by about thirty "pure food" concerns, led by the sanitarium people, and followed later by the Postum Cereal. The second manufacturer was classed as a "competitor," the others are (previous to their advertising in the daily press) put down as "dangerous substitutors." FOURTEENTH STREET.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

The fiftieth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Hotel Walton, Philadelphia, beginning Monday afternoon, September 8th, at half past three o'clock. The meeting was called to order by President Dr. Henry M. Whelpley. The meeting was well attended and many ladies were present. President Whelpley made a short address and then introduced Hon. Samuel H. Ashbridge, Mayor of Philadelphia, who extended a hearty welcome to the association. He said that Philadelphians felt the honor that the association had bestowed upon their city in selecting it as a place for the semi centennial meeting, but still the honor was well deserved from its many points of historic interest.

Mr. M. N. Kline then spoke extending a hearty welcome to the association, and during his speech mentioned that from a point of interest Philadelphia was the city of the first meeting of the association, that it had the honor of giving to the association its first president, and also that it was the home of the first college of pharmacy in the United States.

Warren H. Poley, president of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, extended the visitors a cordial welcome. Mr. William C. Alpers, of New York, responded to the welcome on behalf of the druggists of the east. E. G. Eberle, of Texas, replied for the druggists of the southwest, and W. E. Frost, of St. Paul, for the members of the northwest. President Whelpley read a list of the ex-presidents and had them take their seats upon the platform. President Whelpley then made his address, in which he reviewed the work that had been achieved by the association and the progress it had made. He spoke of national legislation and hoped that the metric system would soon be universally adopted. Simon N. Jones, chairman of the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D., responded to the invitation of the president, in conveying the fraternal greetings of that organization to the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

On Tuesday morning the Nominating Committee, J. M. Good acting as chairman, presented its report, and placed in nomination the following names.

For president, George F. Payne, Atlanta, Ga.; first vice-president, William L. Cliffe, Philadelphia, Pa.; second vice-president, E. G. Eberle, Dallas, Texas; third vice president, H. P. Willis, Quebec; secretary, Charles Caspari, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Samuel A. D. Sheppard, Boston, Mass.; reporter on the progress of pharmacy, C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville, Ky.; members of the council: John F. Patton, York, Pa.; H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis, Mo.; C. S. N. Hallberg, Chicago, Ill. Wednesday's session was devoted mostly to a description of exhibits and to the scientific section.

The scientific section was concluded Thursday, some interesting papers being read by Mr. Lyman F. Kebler, Dr. Geo. R. Pancoast and Prof. John Uri Lloyd.

On Friday the section on practical pharmacy and dispensing was called to order by the acting chairman, Mr. Geo. W. Sloan.

Saturday's session was devoted to the section on pharmaceutical education and legislation.

Carbolic Acid and Suicides.

The officers of the Retail Druggists' Association of St. Louis, recently held a meeting and decided to call the attention of all members to the importance of using extraordinary precautions in making sales of carbolic acid, as a regular epidemic of suicides by use of this poison has prevailed in this city for the past six months, more than thirty cases of attempted suicide by its use having been reported in a single month.

With a majority of the members of the association the officers appeal was quite unnecessary, for the druggists had already taken action and were refusing to sell the poison without a prescription or written order from a physician to do so. The City Board of Health is of the opinion that the refusal of the druggists to supply carbolic acid other than upon prescription has had much to do in lessening the number of suicides, as but few cases have been reported since the druggists took this action.

Display Your Bargains.

Don't expect your advertising to sell goods that are not properly exploited in your store or displayed in the windows.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

Strike hard and often while the iron is hot. When you have new trade coming advertise persistently and convincingly to bring in more.—Medical & Drug Adv.

The Test of Time.

"When in doubt, stick to the articles which have well-earned reputations," is advice which many a merchant would profit by using. The dealer who sells goods that have well-earned reputations need not be afraid that his own reputation will suffer by so doing.—Progressive Adv.

Kindness to Children

There are but few places of business to which children are sent by their parents as purchasers more frequently than to the drug store. Even the tiny tot of five or six years is a frequent visitor in behalf of its mamma, and lucky is the druggist who appreciates the importance to his trade of winning the good will of the little messenger.

Children are very early capable of impression and equally capable of conveying it to others. The child may think nothing of the article you tender it, but be assured, it will think very quickly of the manner in which you do it. Every druggist who has children of his own will not have failed to note the remarks his children have let drop about certain of his business neighbors, nor yet can he disavow a certain feeling of sympathy for the honesty of the child's criticism. The child may be wrong, but its unwillingness to go to a designated place and its decided preference for another of a similar character will influence the most matured judgment more than might readily be admitted.

Children represent the home of its parents in your place of business and the readiness with which this is recognized and the kindness by which it is manifested will prove the tactful foresight of which you are possessed more than anything else could. The writer has known more than one instance where the success of the druggist was determined by his genialty to young and old alike to such a degree as to retain the trade of families through two and three generations. A druggist who will chase a child harshly from his door because it asks him for a calendar or almanac should not forget that the passage of a few years may make him forget the child, but it will not be so apt to make the child forget him or his surly rebuff. Kindness and civility are never lost on children and to the business man they will enable him to reap an interest on his mannerly investment that will repay him a thousand fold. Never neglect a child or its claims, for be assured it may live to neglect you and your aims.—Canadian Drug.

The Practical Test.

Before sending your ad to the printer show it to your wife or lady friend and ask them whether or not it would induce them to buy the article advertised. If they say no, find out the defect, and remedy it if possible.

A Way of the World.

The world can get along without an advertiser. This has been proved so frequently that there is not the slightest doubt about its truth. The advertiser cannot get along without world and the only way he can keep it with him is to persist in advertising.—Printers' Ink.a

A Modern Thought.

There was a time when the retail dealer was consulted as to his opinion on everything which he offered for sale. Now, however, people read advertising and form their own opinions as to the merits of various articles to be purchased.—Progressive Advertiser.

Value of Publicity.

No man becomes famous except through publicity. There have been, doubtless, great heroes among savage peoples having no written language, but their names have perished with them. The McKinleys, Clevelands and Roosevelts would not be possible except through publicity, however eminent their ability. The successful business man reaches his goal precisely as the famous man in politics reaches his, with the difference that the business man must pay a stated sum for his publicity.—Printers' Ink.a

Value of Envious Rivals.

Roscoe Conkling said: "When a man climbs the ladder of fame, the fellows behind him catch hold and try to drag him down. The higher he gets, the more there are hanging on to his skirts." The same is true of the man who wins success in business. The greater his success the greater the number of the dogs of envy who snarl at him. But he can afford not to care. When they assail him in their advertisements, he safely may ignore them, since his hands and head have all they can do to hold together his prosperous undertakings.—Printers' Ink.a

Ads Must Catch Readers.

The first thing needful in an advertisement is something to attract the attention of the reader. This may be by means of an illustration, or a neatly turned sentence, or something else that is not too commonplace. The next thing is to hold the attention by saying something that is interesting. What can be more interesting than a brief demonstration that he who reads will profit personally by a perusal? The third thing is to persuade the reader that the articles offered are what he needs and what he can buy to his advantage.—Printers' Ink.a

Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

Dr. Beeman started with $300 and a bay mare. Now he is a multi millionaire, and declares advertising did it.—Newspaperdom.a

Politeness as an Advertisement.

A druggist should be as courteous to his clerks as he is to his best customers, because courtesy is contagious and makes many friends.

Waiting for Disappointments.

The dealer who never reads the ads in the trade papers, but waits for traveling men to introduce new things to him, as a rule makes very slow progress toward getting rich.—Implement Trade Journal.a

A New Substitution Danger.

In writing your advertising don't manufacture an imaginary customer and try to talk to him. Take some customer you know well. Study what will interest him. Write your advertisements at him. There are many more like him if he is an average man. You will reach them that way. Imaginary customers don't spend much money.—Rhode Island Advertiser.a

Danger of Over-Cutting.

The persistent cutting of prices is hurtful to the trade, and hurtful to the tradesmen. It is a practice in which anybody can indulge for a season, and it is an example which is likely to be followed by many in other directions in order to get even with the fellow who started it. People expect dealers to make a fair profit, and are willing to pay a reasonable price for what they buy. In the long run the reckless price cutter gets the worst of it.—Printers' Ink.

Cumulative Effect.

If you go across a lawn once, you may tread the grass down, but by the next morning it will recover itself, and no one can trace your footsteps. If you will do it a dozen times, the grass will not recover from the injury, but will wither, and it will be evident to even a casual observer that some one has persistently intruded on the beauty of the lawn. If you do it fifty times, you will wear the grass away and leave a bare path. The object of advertising is to wear paths on the brain.—Prof. Advertising.a

Keep on Advertising.

Vanity is too frequently the besetting sin of business men. They labor under the delusion that if they advertise during the few busy months the public will keep them in mind for the remainder of the year. They overlook the fact that when the mightiest of earth pass away, people cease to talk or think of them after a week. In order to be in the public mind one must keep his name or his business before the public. Advertising loses one-half of its efficacy when put out spasmodically.—Printers' Ink.

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & Co. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.35, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
108 Fulton St., New York

Philadelphia Office, 145 North Sixth St.

[All Business and Editorial communications, except purely local matters, should be sent to 108 Fulton st., New York].

Long Distance Telephone Connection.

Cable Address, "Pracdrug," New York.

Dinner to Dr. Hoffmann.

An informal dinner was given in honor of Dr. Frederick Hoffmann at the Drug Trade Club, Friday evening, August 29. The dinner was an enjoyable affair, many druggists who had known the doctor intimately in former years being present. Speeches were made by Louis Dohme, William Jay Schieffelin, Albert Plaut, and by Dr. Hoffmann.

The Angostura War.

Suits were recently filed in the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, of Trinidad, B. W. I., against twenty-one wholesale and retail liquor dealers for handling an alleged imitation of Angostura Bitters. According to a recent decision of the United States Circuit Court, Northern District of Illinois, it is claimed that Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons have the exclusive right to the use of the word "Angostura" in connection with their style of bitters.—Medical & Drug Advertiser.

Crusade Against Soda Water.

The Illinois Pure Food Commission have again commenced an investigation of the sanitary conditions of the soda fountains in Chicago, also of the purity of beverages dispensed. They claim that at many fountains, syrups containing acids, aniline dyes and other injurious substances are used, and inspectors are going the rounds gathering samples which will be analyzed. The commission made a similar "reform movement" last year, and although many arrests were made, no damaging evidence could be found against the accused and nothing interesting resulted.

International Congress of Surgery.

The Belgian Society of Surgery, whose annual congress took place in Brussels from Sept. 8–11, has decided, on the proposal of its chairman, Dr. Ch. Willems (Ghent), to invite the most eminent surgeons of all countries to take part in the Congress and to found an international society of surgery. A great number of eminent surgeons accepted the invitation, especially in France, Germany, England, Holland, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Roumania, Turkey and America.

Cocaine Vendors Arrested.

An energetic crusade against vendors of cocaine has been started in Baltimore by the police, and the result of their watchfulness up to date is three arrests. Detective Weaver took into custody William E. Manuel, colored, 1420 Hammond alley, on the charge of selling cocaine without a license. The same officer arrested Sarah Davis, colored, 507 Spring st., on a similar charge. Later he, together with Sergeant Shockley and Sergeant Day arrested James Wesley, colored, 1420 Hammond alley. Wesley took his case to court. Manuel and the Davis woman were fined $51 and costs, and committed to jail in default.

Sued for Selling Carbolic Acid.

Charles Doepner, druggist at Nos. 935 and 937 Third ave., Manhattan, has been sued by George Pfeufer, a piano varnisher, for $10,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been caused by carbolic acid sold to him by Mr. Doepfner's son.

Pfeufer claims that he entered the drug store on Feb. 4 and asked the clerk for something to heal a cut on the little finger of his left hand, and that the clerk gave him carbolic acid, which he used. The finger pained him very much after using the acid and he stated that it was amputated at the second joint in the Post-Graduate Hospital. Later it was amputated at the junction of the finger with the palm, and then the hand itself had to be cut open in various places.

Fred L. Seely to Study Law.

Fred L. Seely has resigned his position as secretary and treasurer of the Paris Medicine Co., and will enter the Law Department of Yale University. Mr. Seely is only thirty years of age, and started in the chemical business seventeen years ago as messenger boy and sweeper, and through his industry and close attention to business, has risen to his present position with the Paris Medicine Co. He is a large stockholder in the firm and will retain his holding. Mr. Seely is also an inventive genius and all the machinery used in the manufacture of Laxative Bromo-Quinine was invented by him. Mr. Seely has had large experience in the manufacturing business and thinks the study of law will strengthen him as a business man.

Practical Druggist Course.

The enrolment for November is progressing most favorably and the indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to send in their matriculations soon. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, and have the long winter evenings to study and experiment.

Sample lectures and full particulars free. See announcement in another column.

The Worcester Plan.

This price restrictive plan for which Ohio fought so determinedly at Buffalo last year, declaring it to be "the only plan," has now, in the light of adverse court decisions, been formally abandoned, as per action taken at the recent meeting of the State Association. The meeting adopted a series of resolutions outlining another plan and the organs of the local associations have been urging their delegates to fight for it just as earnestly as they did for the retarded plan last year.

The gist of the proposed new plan is, briefly outlined, that each and every manufacturer of a proprietary remedy adopt a serial numbering plan for every product he markets; that he shall also adopt a method of distribution that will constitute a binding contract on the part of every dealer not to offer the article at a less price than that adopted by the maker thereof. These suggestions are good, and could be adopted and their enforcement attempted without interfering with the tripartite plan or detracting from its value in any way, if the majority shall so declare.

The Associations Defeated.

Wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States are watching with interest the battle between Rourke Bros. of Binghampton, and the so called Drug Trust, which is being fought out in the courts, and the recent decision of the Appellate Division is of the greatest importance.

The action was brought to recover $50,000 damages for an alleged conspiracy on the part of the National Retail Druggists' Association, the Proprietors' Association of America, and the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, to blacklist and force from business Rourke Bros., who sold below the prices fixed by the combination.

The defendants demurred to the complaint, on the grounds that the organization was not a trust, but the Supreme Court Justice, before whom it was argued, held that it was plainly an illegal combination of capital in violation of the law, and therefore criminal. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Division for permission to go to the Court of Appeals, but this was denied and the case centres now on the question of damages for Rourke Bros.

If the N. A. R. D. is to Succeed.

Thos. Vogeli says there must be placed in the hands of our executive officers funds sufficient to enable them to carry on an independent and aggressive campaign. We must not humiliate them with a paltry fifty cents per druggists and compel them to seek financial aid from jobbers in order to keep up expenses. If I had my way the dues would be $5.00 instead of 50 cents. I believe in putting our standard to a top notch and fighting for an object that is worth attaining. If the services of the N. A. R. D. are worth but fifty cents to the druggists, then the value of the Association has indeed been misrepresented, and the sooner it is disbanded the better for those of us who have higher ideals of life and of our duties.

How to Feed Babies.

Dr. Chapin says that while there is a great mass of literature on infant feeding, it is chiefly devoted toward producing a substitute food that shall chemically approach human milk, and shows that a chemical substitute may be as far from a physiological substitute as charcoal is from the diamond.

The special function in milk is in developing the digestive tract of the young animal. The milk of each animal being "adapted to its own digestive system, rate of growth, and state of development," and "the milk of the mother behaving in the young animal's stomach very much as the food of the mother behaves in her stomach," it will be seen at once that all milks do not stand on the same level, and are not interchangeable from a digestive or even from a chemical standpoint.

Exposing Formulas.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has, it seems, about decided to publish the formula of all stock and poultry foods now upon the market. No matter what his motive may be, such arbitrary proceeding is ill-advised. It is fair to presume that no harmful ingredient would be introduced into such foods by reputable manufacturers of such foods or condiments, for business reasons.

The theory upon which these foods are supposed to aid stock raisers and others is that they are so compounded as to increase the health of the animal, give it more appetite, increase its capacity to consume and assimilate food to the end that the fattening and finishing preparation for market might be hastened. If it is desired to protect the dear farmer, why not look up the fakirs, analyze some of their products and if found to contain hurtful ingredients stop the sales of such certain products.

It would be just as plausible to publish the Carnegie formula for making steel, Royal baking powder or sapolio. Large sums of money have been expended in building the stock and poultry food industries and their popularity with the farmers ought to be ample proof of their value and purity. It is to be hoped that Secretary Wilson will not inaugurate so manifestly an unjust crusade as the one mentioned. The newspapers, especially the agricultural press, should take up this proposition at once, as they come in for an equal share of loss in both dollars and cents and prestige. They have not only given wide publicity to this class of products but have generally endorsed their use by stockmen, poultrymen and others. Get out your lariat and round up this maverick piece of buncomb.—West. Adv.

[Evidently our western brother is getting excited. We hope there is nothing wrong about any of these foods.—Editor Practical Druggist.]

Children Cry for It.

Our boy has taken ten bottles.—Advisor a

Food Analyses.

Prof. John U. Lloyd, in a recent address, said: We call water driven off in the drying of fruit or food of any kind, water of separation. May it not be rather the result of structural molecular decomposition? In the cooking of dry foods we not only change their structure as regards relationships of solid constituents, but add thereto the qualities that combined water gives under conditions as yet obscure. The same is true of vegetables and fruits. Should we not look on such water, necessary as it is to life, digestion, and tissue replacement, as an integral part of food, instead of simply a carrier of food? It is indeed probable that the student of dietetics must soon broaden his field and consider foods in their structural entirety, rather than from their analytical created ultimates. The method of the analyst now is to first kill the animal or vegetable, then destroy the tissue, then disrupt the molecules. The final result gives him inorganic elements and a few characteristic chemical structures, on which he bases his tables concerning food valuations. Is this just, in the light of what we know concerning the province of vitalized structures as a whole; is it rational, in the light of what we know concerning the worthlessness of chemical elements in foods? Is it not more rational to accept that the exceptional value of albumen and other nutrients, as typical foods, rests on the water compounds so nearly in accord with tissues craving just such vitalized water-bearing structures?

But enough for the present. In a time to come it may be clearly seen that students of food and digestion have not given sufficient prominence to the one thing that supports life, governs life, nourishes life, that feeds all structures, that constitutes the larger share of all organic tissues, but that strangely enough in itself is now viewed as a carrier only of something else.

We feel justified in anticipating that the immediate future will give a more extended view than the circumscribed atomic theory affords, which to this date, as a stepping stone, has served the world well. Shall we then perceive that the vitalized water of organized water-bearing foods, and the combined water of such foods as carbohydrates and fats, are the foundations of the real foods for tissues, affiliating other materials, such as nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, necessary in their field, but subject to the dominating agent, water? Organic chemistry has been defined as a study of the migrations of the carbon atom. May we not anticipate that organic structures will then be defined as products of the migration of the water molecule?

Possibly the makers of food products of the future will give less attention to analytical values concerning dead elements and more to vitalized and vitalizing structures in which available water is conspicuous. Possibly it behooves us even now to ask if a closer inquiry into the water molecule, the vitalized or easily vitalized water molecule and its many shadings, may not open up a field for the construction of more rational food products.

Anti-Microbe Shaving.

In Jermyn street is what is said to be the only antiseptic, microbe-proof barber shop in London. The first impression is rather grimly suggestive of a private operating surgery. The walls are tiled. There is no upholstery anywhere. The walls are of metal, with head subjected to frequent disinfecting. The basins are made with pedal taps to avoid the contaminating touch of human fingers. Everything your eyes rest on seems to say: "There are no germs on me." The barber is clad in sterilized overalls. He explains that that is to prevent any of his own personal and private stock of microbes from migrating to you. Before beginning to operate on you he dips his hands in some germ-destroying solution, and he assures you that the razor is sterilized afresh for each customer. From a capsule he empties into a sterilized vessel just enough soap powder to supply the lather needed for one shaving job. It seems that danger may lurk in soap that has been used to shave some other fellow. The price charged for the operation is sixpence.—The London Ex.

Recent Deaths.

William Sloan, Fort Du Pont, Del.
James A. Pratt, Minneapolis, Minn.
Dr. W. B Terry, Princeton, Ky.
William C. Chambers, New Haven, Ky.
Bertrand A Packer, Pittsfield, Mass.
O. A. Nichols, Kalamazoo, Mich.
William C. Wilson, Great Falls, Mont.
William H. Mickel, Trenton, N J.
Charles K. Brown, Deposit, N. Y.
U. V. Starr, Delaware, O.
John R. Downar, Cambridge, O.
Walter G. Coleman, Nashville, Tenn.
Ben Wilbush, Houston, Tex.
Hugh Blair, Richmond, Va.
Royal L. Adams, Bellows Falls, Vt.
William Boss, Huntington, W. Va.

Two Deaths at Sea.

Otto M. Thumbler and wife both died at sea July 25th. The cause of the two deaths has not yet been learned. The ship upon which they were sailing was bound from Brazil to Portugal. News of the sad occurrence was received through a letter written by the captain of the vessel, dated from Portugal. Both bodies were buried at sea. Mr. Thumbler had been making a trip through South America, and had visited Argentina and other republics. He was employed as Pacific Coast representative for Baur & Black, having been in their service for twenty-five years. Mrs. Thumbler at one time represented the Randolph Paper Box Co.

Major Charles A. Smylie.

Maj. Charles A. Smylie, president of the National Licorice Company, of New York, was accidentally shot and killed by Judge Charles B. Storrs, while deer hunting in the Adirondacks, on the night of September 3. The latter mistook Maj. Smylie for a deer and fired upon him, the bullet passing through his lungs, and death resulting almost instantly. The company of which Maj. Smylie was president, was recently incorporated under the laws of New York State, including the business of Young & Smylie, S. V. and F. P. Scudder, and H. W. Peterbridge.

Maj. Smylie took a great interest in military affairs, being a member of the National Guardsmen, and served as captain in the Twelfth Regiment in the Spanish-American War. He was forty-four years of age, and leaves a widow and two children.

Practical Druggist Course.

No books or any extra expense of any kind are required in this very popular course. It is the easiest, cheapest and best. Sample lectures free. See Prospectus in another column.

Boards of Pharmacy Meetings.

Applicants should write the secretaries in advance for blanks, regulations, dates, etc. A full list of the secretaries is given in another column, and will be repeated from time to time. Mention PRACTICAL DRUGGIST when writing.

Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association.

This association held its annual meeting at Milwaukee, August 19-23. President Heimstreet delivered the annual address in which he recommended the amendment of the by-laws, so as to give the incoming presidents the power of selecting the standing committees, instead of the present method of electing them. He also recommended that the association remain loyal to the N. A. R. D.

The following were the newly elected officers: President, W. H. Barr, Milwaukee; first vice-president, J. M. Farnsworth, Beloit; second vice-president, L. G Lemke, Marinette, secretary, Henry Rollmann, Chelton; treasurer, W. P. Clark, Milton; local secretary, C. A Spencer, Waupoka.

Michigan Pharmaceutical Association.

This association held its twelfth annual meeting at Saginaw, August 12-13. After the customary opening ceremonies, President J. D. Muir delivered the annual address, in which he encouraged the society to take action on the proposed petition to lower alcohol taxation. A number of papers were read and discussed and reports were received from the Committee on Adulterations, Committee on Legislation and Committee on Pharmacy and Queries.

The following were the newly elected officers: President, L. G. Moore, Saginaw; first vice-president, D. A. Hagan, Monroe; second vice-president, W. A Hall, Detroit; third vice-president, J. M. Lemon, Saginaw; secretary, W. H. Burke, Detroit; treasurer, C. F. Huber, Port Huron; local secretary, S. A. Erwin, Battle Creek.

Hoagland Converted.

The Ralph P. Hoagland Drug Co., Boston, has signed the tripartite agreement and is now in harmony with the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, the Proprietary Assocation of America and the National Association of Retail Druggists. It will be remembered this firm had been placed on the cut off list as being one of the most active and persistent cutters among the wholesalers in the eastern states.

Ginseng Growers' Association.

The New York State Ginseng Growers' Association was formed at Tully, N. Y., recently, with 63 active ginseng growers as charter members. The object of the organization is to protect the interests of the growers. Committees were appointed to procure legislative enactments to protect them from having their roots stolen and to arrange for direct shipments of the product to China, thus avoiding the commission of the middleman. The following officers were elected: President, George Staunton, of Apulia; vice-presidents, E. D. Crosley, of Homer, and J. Brady, of Tully; secretary-treasurer, G. R. Patterson, of Tully.

Important Medical Meetings.

For October meetings see page 330 of the September number.

National Association for Study of Epilepsy and Care and Treatment of Epileptics, at New York City, Nov. 5. Dr. W. P. Spratling, sec., Sonyea, N. Y.

Oklahoma Territory Medical Association, at Guthrie, Nov. 11. Dr. E. O. Barker, sec., Guthrie.

Suit Against N. A. R. D. and Wholesalers.

John Krone, a retail druggist of Clark street, Chicago, because he was unable to obtain supplies from the wholesale houses in that city, has brought suit for damages for $50,000 in the Superior Court against the N. A. R. D., Lord, Owen & Co., Fuller & Fuller, Robert Stevenson & Co., Peter Van Schaak & Sons, and Morrison, Plummer & Co. When the druggists of the downtown district formed an organization, it is said that Mr. Krone issued posters stating that he was not "in the drug trust," but that he agreed to the price schedule. About a month ago he began to cut prices on a standard proprietary medicine, and since then the wholesale houses in Chicago have refused to honor his orders. Mr. I. Platt, a druggist of the same city has brought a similar suit.

About Asafœtida.

A Russian writer, named Golak, supplies some interesting details regarding asafœtida, which seems to be well worthy of note. In Persia, he tells us, this product is known under the name of Anguzette, which the Arabians translate into Reltitel Mutin. The resin is collected principally in that tract of country which extends from Ispahan to Mabior, and in the district which separates Abedeh from Murgab. When cows, sheep, or goats have eaten the leaves of the umbelliferous plant which supplies asafœtida, their milk and the butter produced from it have such an extremely nauseous flavor and odor that it is quite impossible to make use of them as articles of diet. This applies not only to strangers and foreigners, but to the natives themselves, who, as a rule, are not over nice in such matters.

According to the writer named, the greater portion of the asafœtida collected in Persia is imported into India for culinary purposes, and for preparing the well-known pillaw. In Persia it is commonly used in medicine, especially for the purpose of counteracting spasm. This custom has existed for some considerable time past. In all Persian houses a small quantity of asafœtida ready for family use is always to be found. The Turcomans eat the young roots after they have been steeped in vinegar; and in many of the Eastern provinces the farmers surround their fields with plots or hedges of this plant, believing that in this manner they protect their crops from the attacks of noxious insect —Spatula.

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most Formulas published are at best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

FORMULAS.

BY H. C. BRADFORD.

Compound Elixir of Aplum Graveolens.

Fld. extract coca	2 ozs.
Fld. extract kola	2 ozs.
Fld. extract celery seed	2 ozs.
Fld. extract black haw	2 ozs.
Aromatic spirit	1 oz.
Alcohol	3 ozs.
Solution saccharin	3 ozs.
Aromatic elixir, to make	24 ozs.

Mix, let stand one week (or longer) and filter through talcum. Each fluidram contains 5 grains of each of the active ingredients.

The solution of saccharin is made as follows:

SOLUTION OF SACCHARIN.

Saccharin	4 drs.
Sodium bicarbonate, C. P.	2 drs.
Distilled water, to make	16 ozs.

This elixir is a modification of that of the National Formulary by the same name, and differs from it in containing a larger amount of active ingredients, the substitution of celery seed for root, and the addition of a small amount of saccharin as a sweetener.

Compound Elixir of Cascara Sagrada.

Fld. ext. cascara sagrada	2 ozs.
Fld. ext. senna	1¼ ozs.
Fld. ext. juglans	1 oz.
Fld. ext. hyoscyamus	¼ oz.
Pure talcum	½ oz.
Solution saccharin	3 ozs.
Aromatic elixir, to make	16 ozs.

Mix, let stand two weeks (or longer) and filter. This preparation slowly deposits a small amount of sediment on standing, hence it is best to wait as long as possible before filtration.

Fluid Hydrastis.

This preparation is in common use as a substitute for fluid extract of hydrastis in aqueous solutions, it mixing clear with the latter.

Hydrastine hydrochlorid	20 grs.
Glycerin	6 ozs.
Distilled water	10 ozs.

Mix and filter. It is advisable to keep this preparation in amber bottles.

Elixir of Lactated Pepsin.

Scale pepsin	128 grs.
Pancreatin	64 grs.
Diastase	9 grs.
Hydrochloric acid	6 gtt.
Lactic acid	12 gtt.
Comp. tinct. cardamom	2 ozs.
Tincture cudbear	2 ozs.
Elixir orange, to make	16 ozs.

Aromatic fluid extract in suitable quantities might be substituted in some cases for the compound tincture of cardamom.

Tar Ointment.

Pyrobetulin	10 parts.
Vaselin	70 parts.

Mix. —Brit. Jour. Dermatol.

Juniper Pomade.

The formula of this preparation was given to the profession by the late Prof. Howe. Among its numerous uses it is found to be a pretty sure cure for all forms of eczema or tetter. It allays the itching and destroys the vesicles and scales. The unguent may be used on all parts of the body, though sparingly on mucous surfaces. It is employed in the nasal cavities, applied with a camel's hair brush, to mitigate the symptoms of catarrh, to arrest hay fever, to heal nasal ulcers, to arrest ringing in the ears, and to improve states of deafness, depending upon thickening of the lining of the eustachian tubes. Juniper pomade softens the scaly patches on the face which are often epitheliomatous. It has proved an excellent dressing for tetter of the edges of the eyelids, which leads to wild hairs and induration of the tarsal borders. The pomade is reliable in the treatment of sore nipples in nursing women; and it will cure chapped hands. The physical properties of the agent are as elegant as are those of cold cream, and its curative properties superior to any official preparation of the kind. The formula for juniper pomade is as follows:

Lard, dehydrated	6 ozs.
Paraffine	5 drs.
White wax	1 dr.
Oil juniper berries	3 drs.
Fowler's solution	3 drs.

Melt the paraffine and the wax first, gradually adding the lard. Lastly add the oil and Fowler's solution, vigorously mixing with an egg beater.

Emulsion of Salol.

In certain cases it is advantageous to use salol internally in the form of an emulsion. The following preparation, taken alone or in milk, is recommended in the treatment of gonorrhea and cystitis; each teaspoonful containing 50 centigrams of salol:

Salol	4.0
Gum arabic	4.0
Gum tragacanth	0.20
Tr. tolu	10.0
Simple syrup	30.0
Distilled water, q. s.	

—Jour. d. Med. d. Paris.

For Cleaning Gun Barrels.

Nitric ether	4 parts.
Iron sulphate	3 parts.
Antimony chloride	3 parts.
Copper sulphate	20 parts.
Distilled water	128 parts.

Canada Balsam Ointment.

Soft soap	12 parts.
White wax	4 parts.
Canada balsam	8 parts.
Almond oil	1 part.

Mix.

Artificial Extract of Violet

1. Essence jasmin ..... 100 Gms.
   Essence rose ..... 50 Gms.
   Essence cassie ..... 50 Gms.
   Oil orris ..... 1 Gm.
   Oil rose geranium ..... 0.5 Gm.
   Tinct. musk ..... 12 Gms.
   Vanillin ..... 0.3 Gm.
   Ionone solution, 10% ... 6 Gms.
   Alcohol, deodorized .... 772 Gms
   Chlorophyl, to color.

2. Tincture orris ..... 3 000 Gms.

Distil off, on a water bath, 2,000 grams, and add to the distillate:

Extract jasmin	100 Gms.
Extract mignonette	100 Gms.
Extract cassie	200 Gms.
Rose water	200 Gms.
Alcohol, decd. (95%)	300 Gms.
Ionone	16 Gms
Linalool	10 Gms.
Oil orris	12 Gms.
Infusion (?) musk	15 Gms.
Infusion (?) civet	12 Gms.

Set aside for one month in a warm place, then filter.—West. Drug.

A Violet Odor for Talcum Powder.

Oil bergamot	10 dps.
Oil bitter almond	7 dps.
Oil rose	7 dps.
Tinct. musk, U. S. P	½ dr.
Tinct. orris root (1 to 2)	16 ozs.

Dissolve the oils in the tincture, and mix.

The best substance to impart the aroma of violets to a dry powder is the artificial violet perfume ionone; it is soluble in alcohol, and, as it is an intensely powerful odor, should not be employed in a more concentrated form than a one per cent. solution.

Fig Paste.

The following formula has been recommended:

Comp licorice powder	3 ozs.
Powdered senna	1½ ozs.
Figs, cut fine	12 ozs.
Honey	sufficient.

Preservative Injection for Embalming.

Sodium arsenate	2 kgm.
Aq. bul	7,850 C c.

Boil until complete solution, then add:

Glycerin	2,000 C.c
Formaldehyde	100-150 C.c.

—Dr. A. Hewson, Phila Med. Jour.

Ink Eraser.

(A) Labarraques solution ..... 1 oz.

(B) Hydrocbloric acid ..... 2 drs.
Sodium chloride ..... 1 dr
Water ..... 6 drs.

Mix. Wet the spot first with solution A, then with solution B.

Dyspeptic Tonic.

Dr. Riberio, of Rio de Janeiro, has tried the following and found it very useful in the treatment of dyspepsia:

Tincture nux vomica	8 parts.
Tincture quassia	15 parts.
Comp. tinct. gentian	15 parts.
Ammon. citrate iron	5 parts.
Ammon. carbonate	5 parts.
Simple elixir	50 parts.
Camphor water	500 parts.

Dose: One tablespoonful after each meal.—Drug. Circ.

Soothing Syrups.

1. Simple syrup ..... 64 ozs.
   Cologne spirit ..... 16 ozs.
   Oil anise ..... 1 dr.
   Oil caraway ..... ½ dr.
   Potassium bromide ..... 2 ozs.
   Distilled water ..... 8 ozs.

Dissolve the oils in the spirit. Dissolve the potassium bromide in the water and add all to the syrup.

2. Sodium bicarbonate ..... ½ dr.
   Sodium bromide ..... ½ dr.
   Oil dill ..... 8 m.
   Oil anise ..... 8 m.
   Rectified spirit ..... 3 dr.
   Chloroform water ..... 1½ ozs.
   Simple syrup, to make .... 8 ozs.

Dissolve the oils in the spirit and the sodium salts in the water. Mix and filter through magnesia into the syrup. Color slightly with tincture saffron. Dose, half to a whole tablespoonful alone, or in a little warm water.

3. Syrup hyoscyamus ..... 2 ozs.
   Syrup anise ..... 4 ozs.
   Potassium bromide ..... 20 ozs.
   Syrup, enough to make .... 1 pt.

Mix. One teaspoonful for a child a year old.

4. Oil anise ..... ½ dr.
   Oil fennel ..... 5 m.
   Oil bitter almond ..... 1 m.
   Rectified spirit ..... 4 ozs.
   Distilled water ..... 16 ozs.

Dissolve the oils in the spirit, add to the syrup and water mixed, allow to stand all night, and in the morning filter through a wetted filter sprinkled with fuller's earth, returning the filtrate until it goes through clear. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful in a tablespoonful of warm water, given in sips.—Era.

Glycerin Tonic Compound.

Comp. fl. ext. gentian ..... 1 oz.
Fluid extract dandelion ... 1 oz.
Dilute phosphoric acid ....384 m.
Glycerin ..... 5 ozs.
Sherry wine, to make ..... 16 ozs.
—Bull. Phar.

Cheap Relish.

Pimento ..... 1 oz.
Nutmegs ..... 1 oz.
Black pepper ..... 1 oz.
Capsicums ..... ½ oz.
Treacle ..... 8 ozs.
Tincture asafetida ..... 1 oz.
Mushroom-ketchup ..... 1 pt.
Vinegar to make ..... 1 gal.

Bruise the spices and boil with the vinegar. When cold strain on to the other ingredients and mix well.

Junket Tablets.

Rennin ..... 1 gr.
Sodium chloride ..... 5 grs.
Granulated sugar ..... 5 grs.

Make one tablet.—Bull. Phar.

A Pick-me-up.

Pot. bromid ..... 15 grs.
Spt. chloroform ..... 20 m.
Tinct. gentian co ..... 10 m.
Tinct. card. co ..... 10 m.
Spt. aromat ..... 10 m.
Elixir simple ..... ½ dr.
Aq. menth. pip. q. s. ad... 1 oz.

The Practitioner recommends this as an early morning drink for the thoughtful.

Boil and Carbuncle Remedy.

Sol. caustic potassii. U.S.P. 3 ozs.
Fluid extract dandelion ....3 ozs.
Tinct. gentian co ..... 3 ozs.
Tinct. cincho co ..... 1 oz.

Mix. Dose, 1 tablespoonful 3 times daily, after meals. Keep bowels well open. Must be made fresh. Afflictions of this sort come seldom, but when they do come it is worth while to know what to do.

Snuff for Colds.

Menthol ..... 3 grs.
Boric acid ..... 1 dr.
Bismuth subcarb ..... 1½ drs.
Benzoin ..... 1½ drs.
Sodium bicarbonate ..... 10 grs.
Magnesium carbonate .... 25 grs.
Powd. orris ..... 1 oz.
—Pacific Drug. Rev.

Marshmallow Ointment.

Turmeric, powder ..... 130 grs.
Lard ..... 14½ ozs.
Resin ..... 420 grs.
Yellow wax ..... 420 grs.

Digest the turmeric in the lard half an hour over a water bath, then add the beeswax and the resin previously melted together; place again over the fire and heat together, then strain.

Baby Dusting Powder.

Boric acid ..... 2½ ozs.
Starch ..... 15 ozs.
French chalk ..... 3 lbs.
Oil rose geranium ..... 2 drs.

Mix.

Aromatic Fluid Extract Yerba Santa.

Fld. extract yerba santa... 2 ozs.
Oil cloves ..... 32 gtt.
Oil orange ..... 16 gtt.
Oil sassafras ..... 16 gtt.
Alcohol .. .. 3 ozs.
Liquor potassa ..... 12 drs.
Fl. ext. cardamom comp .. 4 drs.
Glycerin, enough.
Water ..... 4 ozs.
Purified talcum, enough.

Mix the fluid extracts and oils, then add the solution of potassa and water, mix with the talcum, then add the alcohol and filter, returning the first filtrate till it comes through clear; then add enough glycerin to make one pint. This makes a nice preparation, and one which is readily miscible with water, elixirs or syrups.—West. Drug.

Deshler's Salve.

(An American Domestic Remedy.)

Resin ..... 12 parts.
Wax ..... 12 parts.
Soft paraffin ..... 18 parts.
Turpentine (oleoresin)... 6 parts.

Melt the resin, wax, and turpentine, and add the soft paraffin; let stand a few minutes until foreign matter subsides, and then pour off carefully into the stock-jar and let cool without stirring.

Breath Pastilles.

Powdered coffee ..... 4½ ozs.
Vegetable charcoal ..... 1½ ozs.
Vanilla sugar ..... 3 ozs.
Mucilage, q. s.

Make into 15 gr. pastilles.

Wine Cod Liver Oil.

Gaduol ..... 1 oz.
Alcohol ..... 4 ozs.
Fuller's earth, powdered .. 4 ozs.
Simple syrup ..... 16 ozs.
Sherry wine ..... 8 pts.

Mix gaduol and alcohol, shake, add Fuller's earth, triturate in a mortar, add syrup and lastly the wine. Let stand for one week, agitate and filter clear, and add wine q. s. to one gallon —New Eng. Drug.

Tasteless Tincture of Iron.

Solution ferric chlorid... 4 ozs.
Citric acid ..... 2,176 grs.
Sodium carbonate ..... 4,000 grs.
Water, distilled ..... 4 ozs.
Alcohol, enough to make 16 ozs.

Dissolve the citric acid in the water, heat to the boiling point, neutralize with the sodium carbonate, incorporate the solution of ferric chlorid, and lastly, add enough alcohol to make 16 ounces.—Drug. Circ.

Ink for Writing on Celluloid.

Ferric chloride ..... 10 parts.
Tannin ..... 15 parts.
Acetone ..... 100 parts.

Dissolve the iron chloride in a portion of the acetone and the tannin in the residue, and mix the solutions.

Any pen may be used with the liquid. The ink is difficult to remove.

A Cooling Cream.

Quince seed ..... 1 oz.
Boric acid ... . 16 grs.
Starch ..... 1 oz.
Glycerin ..... 16 ozs.
Carbolic acid ..... 40 dps.
Alcohol ..... 12 ozs.
Oil lavender ..... 40 dps.
Oil rose ..... 10 dps.
Extract white rose ..... 1 oz.
Water, enough to made ...64 ozs.

Dissolve the boric acid in a quart of water and in this macerate the quince seed for three hours, then straining. Heat together the starch and the glycerin until the starch granules are all broken, and mix with this the carbolic acid. Dissolve the oils and the extract of rose in the alcohol, and add to the quince-seed mucilage; then mix all together, strain, and add water enough to make the product weigh 64 ounces.—B. S. Cooban.

Kelly's Tonic.

Tr. nuc. vom ..... 2 drs.
Ac. nit. mur. dil ..... 3 drs.
Tr. cinchon. co ..... 1½ ozs.
Tr. gentian. co ..... 3 ozs.

Dose: Two teaspoonfuls in a wineglassful of water twice a day.—Chem. & Drug.

"Medicamentum"

Flowers sulphur ..... 2 parts.
Linseed oil ..... 16 parts.
Oil amber ..... 2 parts.
Oil turpentine, sufficient

Melt the sulphur in the linseed oil over a gentle fire, then remove, and when the mixture has cooled down a little, add the amber oil and stir in sufficient oil turpentine to bring the whole to the consistency of molasses.

Linoleum Polishes.

1. Yellow ceresin..... 4 drs.
   Solid paraffin .....2½ drs.
   Boiled linseed oil.....1½ drs.
   Oil turpentine ..... 2 ozs.
   Oil-soluble cerotin orange. 4 grs.

2. Palm oil.....2½ drs.
   Carnauba wax..... 5 drs.
   Yellow ceresin.....2½ drs.
   Oil turpentine ..... 4 ozs.
   Benzin ....2½ ozs.

3. White ceresin.....1 oz.
   Solid paraffin .....2 ozs
   Oil turpentine .....4 ozs.
   Benzin .....1 oz.

—Merck's Report.

Bernhardt's Eau Sedative.

This is a refreshing bath, a rejuvenator which the admirable actress considers infallible.

Spirits ammonia ..... 2 ozs.
Spirits camphor..... 2 ozs
Sea salt.....1½ cups.
Alcohol.....2½ cups.

Put into a quart bottle and fill with boiling water and shake before using. With a soft sponge bathe the entire body with the undiluted liquid and dry with friction of a smooth towel. This bath removes stiffness and fatigue, the circulation is stimulated, and a gentle langnor induced, followed by a desire to sleep

Aromatized Castor Oil.

Saccharin .....12 grs.
Ammonium carbonate..... 8 grs.
Oil peppermint .....24 m.
Alcohol..... 4 drs.
Castor oil.....18 drs.

Boro-Glycerine Toilet Cream.

Lanolin ..... 125 Gms.
Vaseline .....350 Gms.

Fuse together and add

Glycerine .....175 Gms.
50% sol. boro-glycerine. 50 Gms.

Finally add 100 grams perfumed water with a few drops of otto or some other perfume.

Inhalation of Weak and Diseased Lungs.

The Revue Therapeutique has the following:

Guaiacol..... 10 parts.
Eucalyptol ..... 8 parts.
Carbolic acid..... 6 parts.
Menthol ..... 4 parts.
Thymol ..... 2 parts.
Oil cloves..... ..... 1 part.
Alcohol 90°.....170 parts.

Mix and dissolve. With this liquid spray the atmosphere of the room plentifully and frequently.

Infant Food.

Sugar .....145 parts.
Cacao ..... 50 parts.
Tricalcium phosphate .. 3 parts.
Calc. glycerinophos .... 3 parts.
Maize meal ..... 30 parts.
Lentil flour ..... 30 parts.
Oatmeal..... 30 parts.
Vanillin . ..... 1 part.
Alcohol, sufficient.

Reduce the solid ingredients to powder. Dissolve the vanillin in the alcohol and mix the solution intimately with the sugar. Let dry, then add to the other ingredients and mix thoroughly.—Merck's Report.

Worm Remedies for Horses.

1. Oil tansy ..... 4 drs.
   Crude petroleum..... 4 drs.
   Powd. wormwood... ....3½ ozs.
   Powd. asafetida..... 4 drs.
   Aloes ..... 1 oz.
   Rye flour ..... 2 ozs.
   Water to make a mass.

A piece the size of an egg is to be spread on the tongue every two hours.

2. Powd. pink-root .....1 part.
   Powd. jalap .....1 part.
   Santonin .....1 part.
   Powd. wormseed.....1 part.
   Powd. salt.....2 parts.
   Powd. areca nut . .....1 part.
   Powd. cloves .....1 part.

Dose: One tablespoonful in bran wash.

3. Tartar emetic ....1 oz.
   Aloes.....2 ozs
   Ginger ....2 ozs.
   Potassium nitrate.....2 ozs.

Dose: Teaspoonful twice daily in food.
—Merck's Rep.

Liquid Fish Glue.

Fish glue 100
Acetic acid 125
Gelatin 20
Water 125
Shellac varnish 20

Dissolve the fish glue in the acid, the gelatin in the water, mix the solutions, and then gradually incorporate the varnish.—Sudd. Apoth.-Zeit.

Ink Powder.

Extract logwood..... 1 oz.
Potassium bichromate .... 48 grs.
Sodium carbonate. .....3½ drs.
Gum arabic..... 2 drs.
Indigo carmine ..... 15 grs.

For one quart of ink.

Spanish Paste

This is a name for a pocket perfume, being a paste for insertion into scent boxes, known as cassolettes, carried about like vinaigrettes. It is also employed for perfuming jewelry, leather belts, and satchels, etc. The following formula is copied from Atkinson:

Ambergris..... 6 drs.
Musk..... 6 drs.
Vanilla..... 6 drs.
Orris..... 6 drs.
Cinnamon ..... 6 drs.
Oil rose.....12 drs.
Benzoin .....12 drs.
Oil bergamot.....12 drs.
Acacia .....12 drs.
Glycerin.....

After mixing intimately add water drop by drop until a doughy mass results.

Wine of Iron and Quassia.

Tincture quassia.....30 parts.
Pyrophos. iron & sodium. 5 parts.
Malaga wine.....1,000 parts.

Dose: Tablespoonful before meals.

Cosmetoline for the Skin.

Otto rose .... ¼ oz.
Lanolin ..... 13 parts.
Glycerine..... 13 parts.
Tincture benzoin..... 4 parts.
Boric acid .....13¼ parts.

Mix the lanolin and glycerine and add other ingredients when cooling. To be applied night and morning.

Cheap Floor Polish.

The following can be highly recommended, not merely for its cheapness, but its durability:

Beeswax, yellow .....125 parts.
Hard soap..... 30 parts.
Glue .... 60 parts.
Soda ash 80° .....125 parts.
Water, sufficient.
Ochre, sufficient.

Dissolve the soda in 2,000 parts of water, add the wax, boil down to 1,250 parts, and add the soap. Dissolve the glue in 500 parts of water by the aid of heat, stir in the ochre, add the mass to the soap and wax mixture. Apply hot.

For unstained balls, or light parquettes, the following is highly commended:

White wax..... 750 parts.
Bleached shellac ..... 730 parts.
Bright resin ..... 60 parts.
Oil turpentine.....1,000 parts.
Alcohol, 90%.....4,000 parts.

Melt the wax, shellac, and resin together, remove from the fire and add, while still hot, the turpentine, and stir well. Warm the alcohol to a point nearly that of the solution and add, with rapid and thorough stirring. This solution should be applied with varnish brushes and afterward polished with flannel or woolen cloths.—Nat. Drug.

Syrup of Codeine Compound.

Codeine sulphate ..... 5 grs.
Vinegar squill .....2½ ozs.
Sodium bromide ..... 3½ drs.
Chloroform ..... 16 m.
Menthol ..... ½ gr.
Glycerin..... 2 ozs.
Syrup tolu, to make..... 8 ozs.

Compound Resorcin Ointment.

Salicylic acid .... 2 parts.
Resorcin ..... 5 parts.
Ichthyol ..... 5 parts.
Petrolatum .....88 parts.

Sulphur Face Lotion.

Precipitated sulphur ..... 4 drs.
Camphor .....16 grs.
Gum acacia.....30 grs.
Rose water ..... 4 ozs.
Lime water..... 4 ozs.

Bernhardt's Face Powder.

Venice tale, fine ground. 50 parts
Rice flour..... .....50 parts.
Zinc oxide, or oxychlor..25 parts.
Oil bergamot ..... 3 parts.
Attar ylang ylang..... 2 parts.
Neroli oil..... .... 2 parts.

Mix and pass through the finest bolting cloth twice.

A Lasting Rose Perfume.

Heliotropin .....15 grs.
Coumarin ..... 2 grs.
Oil rose .....½ dr.
Oil bergamot ..... 1 dr.

Mix.

Mange in Dogs.

Black sulphur..... 4 ozs.
Powd. white hellebore .... 1 oz.
Turpentine..... ...1 to 4 ozs.
Linseed oil to.....24 ozs.

Mix well, and apply twice a day at first, afterwards once daily.—Chem. & Drug.

Compound Tincture of Viburnum.

The following is stated to be a good formula:

Cramp bark.....4 ozs.
Cassia bark.....2 ozs.
Scullcap.....1 oz.
Wild yam.....1 oz.
Cloves.....4 drs.
Alcohol,
Water,
Glycerin.....of each, sufficient.

Mix the drugs, reduce to powder, and extract with a menstruum composed of 1 volume of glycerin, 1 of water and 2 of alcohol, so as to obtain 32 ozs. of product. —Merck's Rep.

Silvering Fluid.

The following may be used for renovating plated ware:

Argent. nit.....½ oz.
Sodii chlor.....½ oz.
Potass. cyanid.....1 oz.
Aqua.....q. s.

Dissolve the silver nitrate in a pint of water, and add the salt dissolved in an ounce of water. Collect the precipitate, and place with the potassium cyanide in a mortar, and add enough water to make a solution. Prepared chalk, moistened with the fluid, is rubbed on the part which it is desired to replate.—Chem. & Drug.

To Cure Skins.

Stretch the fresh skins on a board, fur side downwards, scrape off all superfluous fat, and for a week wet daily with a solution of 1 lb. each of alum and salt in 2 gals of water. Then smooth the surface with pumice stone, and apply arsenical soap, made from such a formula as the following:

White arsenic..... 4 parts.
Slaked lime..... 4 parts.
Sodium carbonate.....12 parts.
Powdered camphor..... 3 parts.
Soft soap..... 4 parts.

Mix well together, and add a little water if necessary, to bring to the consistence of soft soap.—Chem. & Drug.

Marasquino.

Syrup raspberry.....500 gm.
Alcohol.....750 gm.
Tincture vanilla..... 18 gm.
Oil rose..... 3 dps.
Oil lemon..... 2 dps.
Oil cinnamon..... 2 dps.
Oil clove..... 2 dps.
Oil orange..... 3 dps.
Oil bitter almond..... 2 dps.
Distilled water.....500 parts.

Dissolve the essential oils in the alcohol and add the other articles to the solution.

Grippe Cough.

This prescription has been found useful to mitigate the cough accompanying attacks of grippe:

Heroin.....1½ grs.
Ammonium chloride..... 2 drs.
Syrup tar..... 2 ozs.
Syrup tolu..... 2 ozs.
Syr. wild cherry, to make. 5 ozs.

Two teaspoonfuls every three or four hours. Codeine sulphate (3 grs.) may be used instead of heroin if desired.—New Orleans Med. & Surg. Jour.

Throat Spray.

Oil eucalyptus.....20 m.
Thymol..... 3 grs.
Menthol.....25 grs.
Oil gaultheria..... 7 m.
Boric acid..... 7 grs.
Glycerite tannic acid..... 3 drs.
Alcohol, 90%..... 2 ozs.

For relaxed sore throat, glandular laryngitis, chronic laryngitis and other throat troubles.

Expectorant Mixtures.

1. Ammon. carbonate.....10 grs.
Paregoric..... 1 dr.
Tinct. squills..... 1 dr.
Syrup tolu..... 2 drs.
Decoction senega, to make. 2 ozs.

Dose: One teaspoonful.

2 Syrup wild cherry,
Compound syrup squill,
Spirit nitrous ether,
Paregoric, equal parts.

Dose: One teaspoonful.

3 Oil tar.....1 dr.
Fld. extract horehound.....2 drs.
Oil anise.....2 m.
Jamaica rum.....4 ozs.
Honey, q. s. ad.....8 ozs.

Dose: From half to one teaspoonful.

3. Syrup senega,
Syrup wild cherry,
Syrup acacia, equal parts.

Dose: One teaspoonful for a child.

Essence of Soup Herbs.

Thyme..... 4 parts.
Winter savory..... 4 parts.
Sweet marjoram..... 4 parts.
Sweet basil..... 4 parts.
Lemon peel, grated..... 2 parts.
Shallots..... 2 parts.
Celery seed..... 1 part.
Alcohol, 60%.....50 parts.

Bruise the herbs, which should be as fresh as possible; bruise or coarsely powder the celery seed, mix, and pour over them the alcohol. Put into a closely stoppered vessel, and let macerate together from ten days to two weeks, according to the warmth of the locality. Filter and press off.—Nat. Drug.

Canker Sores on Mouth or Tongue.

Zinc sulphate.....40 grs.
Rose water..... 1 oz.

Apply every other day to the spots with a camel's hair brush or a piece of cotton. Canker sores can be touched to advantage every day or two with burnt alum or a piece of sulphate of copper.—West. Drug.

Eau de Cananga.

The Seifenfabrikant gives the following formula for this pleasant perfume:

Oil cinnamon..... 1 part.
Oil nutmeg..... 1 part.
Oil cloves..... 2 parts.
Oil cananga..... 2 parts.
Tincture musk..... 1 part.
Tincture styrax..... 2 parts.
Tincture vetivert..... 5 parts.
Alcohol.....2000 parts.

Mix, let stand for 15 days, then add 1200 parts of water in which 20 parts of alum have been dissolved. Mix by active agitation, let stand 24 hours, then filter through magnesia.

Beauty Blanche.

Distilled witch hazel ext...12 ozs.
Prepared cucumber juice..12 ozs.
French rose water..... 6 ozs.
Ess. white rose..... 6 ozs.
Glycerine of borax..... 4 ozs.
Prepared talc..... 4 ozs.
Zinc oxide..... 2 ozs.
Tincture benzoin..... 2 ozs.

Mix well all together.

Leistikoff's Dressing.

Tincture cantharides..... 3 parts.
Chloral hydrate..... 2 parts.
Lanolin.....10 parts.
Vaseline.....10 parts.
Cherry-laurel water.....10 parts.
Lime water.....10 parts.

Mix. The directions to go with these two dressings (Brazer's and Leislikoff's) are as follows: Cut the hair closely, and apply the dressing to the scalp thinly and lightly every other night. Shampoo or wash the head thrice a week, or oftener if desired, with tepid water and castile soap. —Canadian Drug.

Shoemaker's Polishing Ink.

The following is a formula for a black ink or polishing liquid for shoemakers (applied to edges of sole, heels, etc.) as furnished by Tollner, of Bremen:

Iron sulph., water free..600 parts
Logwood ext., powdered 80 parts.
Potato starch..... 80 parts.
Black "Frankfurt"..... 40 parts.
Oxalic acid in powder.. 30 parts.
Potassium chromate, yellow, powdered..... 12 parts.
Anilin black, water sol. 12 parts.

Mix thoroughly. To produce the ink, dissolve 1 part of the powder in 10 parts of water.

Dr. Thompson's Linseed Emulsion.

Oil wintergreen..... 2 drs.
Oil cinnamon..... 2 drs.
Diluted hydrocyanic acid.2½ drs.
Glycerin..... 5 ozs.
Syrup..... 10 ozs.
Water..... 24 ozs.
Acacia, powdered..... 3 ozs.
Linseed oil..... 15 ozs.

Make an emulsion. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls t. i. d.

Coryza Abortifacients.

1. Carbolic acid..... 5 parts.
Ammonia water..... 5 parts.
Alcohol..... 9 parts.
Distilled water.....15 parts.

Ten drops are to be poured on to blotting paper, and the vapor inhaled by the nose for a few seconds every two hours.

2. Cocaine hydrochlorate....30 grs.
Menthol.....10 grs.
Salol..... 5 drs.
Boric acid.....15 drs.

A large pinch to be used every hour.

Glycerin Soap Paste.

Soap, in powder..... 2 parts
Tragacanth powder..... 1 part.
Glycerin..... 5 parts.
Water, distilled.....20 parts.

Mix.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for regarding which they cannot obtain complete information, so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Paranose.

This is a new iodine preparation of which no particulars are at hand.

Purgen.

A recently introduced purgative, of Hungarian origin, which appears in tablet form, and has become quite a fad in Germany.

Lipiodol-Lipbromol.

Trade name for a fatty oil containing iodine and bromine in solution. Lipiodol contains 40% of iodine, and lipbromal 33% of bromine.

Neurogen.

Name of a new bath salt containing 73 parts of chlorides, 25 parts of sulphates, and 2 parts of an iron oxide compound. These are dissolved in a solution containing considerable glycerin.

Iodyliform.

A new substitute for iodoform. It appears as a powder which is apparently simply iodine and an indifferent or inert bonding substance. Like iodoform, its antibacterial worth is due to the amount of iodine set free.

Nicofebrin.

A new antipyretic preparation of unknown composition, and of Italian origin. It is claimed to be of sovereign value in the remittent and intermittent fevers so common in Italy. It appears in the shape of capsules, and also as a liquid.

Glycomorrhuum.

Name applied to a new succedaneum of cod liver oil, now being tried in the hospitals of Paris. It consists principally of glycerophosphates and hypophosphites, and is said to contain all of the active principles of cod liver oil. Excellent results from its use have been reported.

Potassium Chloroplatinite.

This is rather a troublesome salt to make. Dissolve 50 grammes or platinic chloride in 100 cc. of distilled water, heat to 100° C., and pass a stream of washed sulphurous acid through it till it no longer gives a precipitate with ammonium chloride, allow to stand 24 hours, and add hot a solution of 23 grammes in 50 cc. of water, stir, allow to cool, wash and dry crystals. Or place in a glass 24 grammes potassium platinic chloride and 300 cc. water, 12 grammes potassium acid sulphite and 12 grammes potassium chloride, bring to the boil, and allow to boil twenty-five minutes, then allow to cool and pour out into flat dish to crystallize, which takes about two days.—Phar. Zeit.

Hetol-Caffeine.

G. Griggi prepares a combination of caffeine and sodium cinnamate, named hetol-caffeine, by heating on a water-bath a mixture of caffeine, 16 6 parts; sodium cinnamate, 8 5 parts, and water, 40 parts. The solution obtained is evaporated to dryness, powdered and further dried. Hetol-caffeine is a bitter, amorphous powder, soluble in two parts of water.—Bot. Chim. Farm.

Aphthisin.

Trade name for a product resulting from the combination of potassium guaiacolsulphonate and petrosulphol. It appears as a greyish-brown powder, soluble in 4 parts of water, and which easily absorbs moisture. It is claimed by the Wiener Med. Cent. to have shown itself very efficient in the treatment of tuberculous lung affections.

Ferissol.

Ferissol is a substance derived from cinnamic acid and guaiacol. It occurs in the form of a powder and is very soluble in water. The internal dose is 15 grains one to three times a day. Intramuscularly it is injected in the form of a 10 per cent. solution—15 minims per dose. This dose may be increased to 45 minims daily. —Rev. de Ther.

Creosocamfor.

This is the trade name for creosote camphorate, an oily liquid in which one molecule of camphor, and one molecule of creosote. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, glycerin, but insoluble in water. It is recommended as a sedative to the nervous system. It is given in solution with a bland oil, in the proportion of one part of the medicament to 5 parts of oil, a teaspoonful at a time. It may also be given in capsular form, 20 cgms. each, from 3 to 5 capsules per diem.—Nat. Drug.

Hypnopyrine.

Under the above name there has been introduced a compound which is stated to be a chlorine derivative of quinine, but which is in reality only a mixture. The substance is described as having a very bitter taste, and as being soluble in eight times its weight of water; very soluble in alcohol and in acids, and insoluble in ether and in chloroform. Hypnopyrine is stated to be an antithermic, analgesic, and hypnotic; and is said to have yielded good results in migraine, neuralgia, and rheumatism. It is given in doses of 0 25 Gm., three or four times daily in cachets, or else dissolved in syrup of bitter almond.—Rep. Phar.

Myctogen.

According to the Anvers Jour. de Phar., myctogen is a derivative of beef marrow, obtained by separation of the fatty matter by treating marrow to repeated washings of ether. Myctogen is used in the treatment of the ears. The dose is 10 drops introduced into the external ear.

Crystalline Hydrogen Peroxide.

Staedel has obtained pure hydrogen peroxide in a crystalline state. It melts at 2° C. Analyses show that it crystallizes in the pure state without water, but crystals containing 10 to 20 per cent. of water were also obtained. Naturally, the crystals are not very stable, and if 1 grain of platinum black is added to them a violent explosion takes place.—Monit. Sci.

Gablanol.

This substance is stated to be prepared from a natural shale found at Herat. It is described as being a dark brown, oleaginous liquid, with a greenish reflection; and it is said to be an excellent remedy for all kinds of diseases of the lungs and throat. The remedy is quite warmly recommended by Drs. Blache, Durand-Fardel and Hostings. It is given in capsules each containing 0.25 Gm., 4 to 6 being given daily.—Phar. Cent.

Calaya.

A new drug introduced into Europe from equatorial Africa, and highly commended as an antipyretic in the native fevers. It has long been used in the shape of an infusion by the indigenous peoples of tropical Africa, and it is hoped that it may prove a valuable addition to our armamentarium medicum. Calaya belongs to the family Mimosaceæ leguminosæ, the plant itself being called Annesslea febrifuga. The new remedy appears in the shape of a syrup, and a wine, and it is also prescribed in capsules.—Nat. Drug.

Episine.

Vahlen, in the course of his researches on the chemistry of morphine, has come to the conclusion that the alkaloid owes its therapeutic activity to the presence of a phenanthrene nucleus, and to the position of the nitrogen attached to this nucleus. He has prepared from phenanthrene-quinone hydrazone a body which he terms morphigenine, and which possesses the same physiological properties as morphine. But this compound is insoluble in almost every solvent, and is also somewhat unstable, so that its practical employment is excluded. By heating morphigenine with methylamine and sodium acetate he obtains a compound which he terms episine, a base forming soluble salts with acids. It forms transparent prisms, melting at 195° C., and is soluble in alcohol, chloroform and dilute acids. It is a very powerful sedative, and not toxic in doses of 2 or 3 grs. It induces a calm sleep in adults in doses of 1½ grs.—Phar. Zeit.

Examination Questions Washington State Board of Pharmacy.

CHEMISTRY.

1. Define Chemistry.

2. Describe process for making Oxygen. What is its relation to combustion?

3. State the difference between Rochelle salt and Epsom salt. Give chemical formula for the latter.

4. Distinguish between quantitative and qualitative tests. What are reagents and how should they be kept?

5. Give chemical and physical points of difference between calomel, corrosive sublimate. What is the best antidote in case of poisoning by mercury?

6 Write chemical name for each of the following formulas: C_6H_5OH, HNO_3, HNO_2, H_2SO_3, $C_{14}H_{10}O_4$, C_2H_5OH, $CHCl_3$, $C_{10}H_{16}O$

7. What is atomic weight; molecular weight?

8. Give process for obtaining hydrogen.

9. Give process for obtaining chlorine.

10. Give process for manufacture of alcohol U. S. What per cent. water by weight does it contain?

PHARMACY.

1. What is meant by granulation? How are granulated effervescent salts prepared?

2. What are resins, and how are they characterized? What are (a) natural oleoresins, (b) gum resins, (c) balsams? Give an example of each.

3. What is boric acid? How is it prepared? What is it used for?

4 Give the formula and mode of making (a) tincture of arnica, (b) camphorated tincture of opium, (c) tincture of iodine.

5. What various methods are used for preparing official waters? What are medicated waters generally used for? What is the process of preparing a medicated water from a volatile liquid?

6. Name the official preparations of opium and give their morphine strength.

7. How is syrup of hydriodic acid prepared? How much absolute hydriodic acid does it contain? What is it used for and what is the dose?

8 Of what two parts does a pill mass consist? What are the essential requirements of a pill mass? Give the formula for pillulae ferri carbonatis.

9 Explain what is meant by the various terms, evaporation, distillation, dessication, exsiccation, sublimation.

10. Give a typical formula for an official fluid extract.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS, TOXICOLOGY AND DOSES.

1. (a) Define posology. (b) Define toxicology.

2. (a) Name five metallic poisons. (b) Name five vegetable poisons. (c) Give dose and medicinal action of each.

3. (a) State composition of comp. ex. colocynth. Give medicinal action and dose (b) What is the proper excipient to make it into pills?

4 State dose and medicinal action of (1) pilocarpine mur., (2) ext. Calabar bean, (3) atropia, (4) chloral hydrate, (5) terpin hydrate, (6) calomel, (7) claterium, (8) potass bicarb, (9) tr. aconite rt, (10) cocaine.

5. Name five poisons contained in question 4. Give antidote of each.

6 (a) Give antidote and emergency treatment in case of poisoning by (1) strychnine, (2) arsenic, (3) carbolic acid, (4) corrosive sublimate. (b) Give proper dose and state the medicinal action of each.

7. Write the following in apothecaries' and metric systems, each containing proper quantities:

R	R
Ex. colocynth co.	Tr. opii camph
Pill massa hydrarg.	Spts. eth. nit.
Mist. fiat pill, No. XX.	Tr. aconite.
Sig:	Liq. ammon acetat.
One 3 times a day.	q. s. ad. Oz. 6.

8. Criticise the following prescriptions:

R	R
Morph. sulph. gr. 8.	Quin. sulph. gr. XX.
Acid hydrocyan. dil drachm 1½.	Acid sulph dil gtt. XX
F. E. hyoscy. dr. 2.	Aqua Amm. dr. 1½.
Syrup simp., q. s. ad. oz. 2.	Aqua. q. s. ad. oz. 1.
Sig: Teaspoonful every 2 hours.	Sig: One teaspoonful as directed.

9. Translate (1) haustus, (2) nigra, (3) bis in die, (4) semis, (5) aqua bulieus, (6) fiat collyrium, (8) ad., (9) adde.

10. (a) State dose and medicinal action of: Santonin; tr. opii; tr. aconite rad.; strychnia; infus. digitalis.

(b) Give child's dose of: Calomel; tr. nux vom.; tr. ferri mur.; tr. hyoscyamus.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Name the volatile alkaloids, and tell the plants from which they are derived.

2 Give the source of opium. Tell what two acids are found in it combined with the alkaloids. How many alkaloids does opium contain and what one is most important.

3 Give the botanical names in full of the following and state the part used: May apple, black cohosh, senna, citron, stone-root, poison hemlock.

4. What is oleum tiglii? From what and where obtained? In what is it soluble? What is the dose?

5. Name the alkaloids of erythroxylon coca, camellia-thea, hyoscyamus, nucis vomicae, cocculus indicus, colchici semen. Give solvent and dose of each.

6. Describe cantharides. Name the different preparations containing the same. State percentage of cantharides in each one, also give the active principle.

7. What is the dose of tr. aconite, fld. ex. corn silk, fld. ex. lobelia, benzoate lithium, oil juniper, black oxide of manganese, gamboge?

8. Give the official Latin title of lime water. How should it be preserved? What change is likely to occur if not so preserved? What salt of lime does it contain and what per cent?

9. State the physical appearance and dosage of the following preparations of mercury, and give dose of each: Hydrarg chlorid corros, hydrarg chlorid mite, hydrarg iodid rubr, hydrarg iodid viride, hydrarg cum creta.

10. Give common name of ipecacuanha. Where found. What portion is officinal. Name the alkaloid and give its dose.

New Photograph Specialties.

In our advertising pages the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., the selling agents of the famous Bayer Pharmaceutical products, have entered a new field and are prepared to offer to the drug trade as another source of profit, five new photographic products.

EDINOL.—This is a new developing agent which comprises the advantages of the two chief classes of photographic developers (pyro and hydroquinone on the one hand, and rodinal, metol, ortol, etc., on the other), and possesses none of their disadvantages The entire absence of any tendency to fog makes it especially valuable for X-Ray and other technical work where extreme detail is desired and where conditions make it impossible to get fully timed negatives. For under-exposures of this class and for direct X-Ray positives on bromide paper it has no equal. Besides possessing these splendid qualities, it can be mixed in one formula that can be adapted to any class of photographic work, plates, films, lantern slides, Velox and bromide paper. It does not stain the hands or finger nails, and is not poisonous.

ACETONESULPHITE.—This is an entirely new product and is by far the most versatile chemical ever introduced in the photographic field. As a substitute for the sulphites, it acts as a preservative for developing and fixing baths. As a restrainer it saves over exposures of any degree, yielding good printing negatives from over-exposures as great as 4,000 times normal. It can also be used to blacken negatives which were intensified in bichloride of mercury and to clear negatives and prints reduced with permanganate of potash. Its adaptability is in fact almost unlimited.

URAN INTENSIFIER.—This is a one-solution intensifier, put up in powder form which can be used repeatedly and keeps indefinitely. This also is a very versatile product. It makes good printing negatives of extreme under-exposures. With an after treatment of soda solution it is also an excellent reducer. Besides these qualities it imparts to Velox and bromide prints a beautiful brown or sepia tone.

FLASHLIGHT BAYER.—This is a flashlight powder of great actinic power which works very rapidly, producing very little smoke, no gas, and no noise. It is packed in a unique manner and is non-explosive.

FIXING SALT-BAYER.—This is a very effective, slightly acid fixing bath which keeps indefinitely and remains clear until exhausted.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED

FROM THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

DISPENSING.

BY H. N. WINTER, PHM.B.

Implies: 1st.—A well assorted stock. 2d.—Sufficient stock. 3d.—A complete outfit of utensils. 4th.—Up-to date literature on the newest as well as the oldest drugs on the market. 5th.—Qualified help. All these are very necessary, no one more than any other, unless it be that the stock be well assorted.

The business of the retail druggist of to-day consists of three branches or departments: (a) That of manufacturing galenicals. (b) That of selling patent medicines and numerous sundries (c) That of dispensing prescriptions. It is a well-known fact that the first two branches have been very extensively encroached upon by the manufacturing pharmaceutical houses on one hand and by the large department stores on the other.

The only department which still belongs exclusively to the pharmacist, which cannot be encroached upon by unqualified persons, and which alone distinguishes him from, and puts him above the ordinary merchants, is his prescription department.

Let him then become thoroughly familiar with all that can be known in prescription incompatibilities, and let him be a walking encyclopediæ on new remedies.

Let the doctor feel that whenever he wishes to know something about the physical appearance, solubility, doses and ordinary uses of some new drug or synthetic (that he came across in his medical journal) that the druggist is the proper person to appeal to. Let the druggist be a specialist in this line. Only then will the physician respect him and treat him as a member of a sister profession. With an increase in respect the druggist would also gain an increase in his business.

I have enumerated here a few facts or rules which are of considerable importance and should at all times be observed in dispensing

1st.—In dispensing pills:

Glycerin should not be used alone as a a pill excipient as it is hygroscopic and renders the pills too soft.

Soap is a good excipient for resinous substances as it not only makes a good mass but probably aids the emulsification and absorption of the resin in the alimentary canal. Soap, however, should not be used with metallic salts as it combines with many of them, forming oleates or, if strongly alkaline, hydrates.

Pills of iodide of iron should be coated to prevent oxidation by the air and liberation of iodine.

Lycopodium proves a good dusting powder, tasteless, repels water, does not become sticky, but on the contrary protects the pill.

2d.—In dispensing powders:

Less attention is paid to incompatibilities because when substances are kept dry and not heated there is but little danger of chemical change.

Substances like resin, acetanilide and salol should be dampened with alcohol when they are being manipulated in a mortar to prevent their becoming electrified by the friction, causing them to adhere to the utensils or to be scattered about.

To prevent powders for insufflation becoming dense and heavy they should be passed through bolting cloth, which process renders them light and fluffy.

3d.—In dispensing suppositories:

Cacao butter has proven a good suppository base because it is solid at ordinary temperature, liquid at the temperature of the body and is a bland soothing substance.

In making suppositories by the aid of heat care should be exercised not to allow the mass to become too hot and cause matter, insoluble in the melted base, to sink to the apex of the cone.

Suppositories containing tannic acid are best made in the cold, because a heat, not much above that required to melt the base, will cause the acid to form tough hard masses.

4th.—In dispensing emulsions:

Pressure with the pestle should be avoided, for pressure generates heat, and heat tends to prevent emulsification.

Tinct. quillaia is objectionable as an emulsifying agent on account of its physiological action being exceedingly irritating.

Strongly alcoholic fluids should be diluted with water before being mixed with emulsions, to prevent acacia (which is insoluble in alcohol) from being thrown out of solution and the emulsion broken.

Now a few notes on incompatibility:

The first and foremost point to be observed is to buy and dispense only chemically pure drugs; more often from the lack of observance of this rule than from any other cause, do the ordinary everyday seemingly inexplicable incompatibilities arise.

Such drugs are Mag. Sulph., Spt. Eth. Nit. and many others I might name, which should be neutral, instead, have an acid reaction, thereby causing trouble in mixtures containing carbonates or other salts with an alkaline reaction.

There are three kinds of incompatibilities, namely:

1. Chemical incompatibility which always results in the decomposition of one or more of the ingredients entering into the prescription, but this is sometimes intended by the prescriber.

2.—Physical incompatibility is a condition arising from the mixing of one liquid substance with another, causing either a precipitate or separation of a portion of the liquid.

3. Therapeutical incompatibility results from the combination of one or more remedies which are mutually opposed to one another in their physiological effect.

The dispenser is most concerned in preventing the first two from occurring. This may very often be accomplished by using particular care in the order of mixing; such a substance as chloral hydrate when triturated in a mortar with phenacetine, camph. monobrom, menthol, phenol, salol or thymol forms a liquid. And antipyrine, when triturated with betanapthol, menthol or phenol with resorcin, or thymol with either acetanilide, antipyrine, camphor, camphor monobrom, exalgin, menthol, phenol or salol forms a sort of liquid.

Now for a few rules to be observed in order to facilitate neat and accurate dispensing:

1st.—When receiving the prescription from the customer ask him or her to take a chair (thus preventing any chance of their interrupting you in your work); then write the label, after which carefully read the prescription.

2d.—Avoid mixing ingredients in the graduate unless it be to dissolve some salt.

3d.—See that a solution has been effected when it is possible.

4th.—In wrapping up the prescription always endeavor to have it done as neatly as possible.

5th.—Be careful to designate on the wrapper the name and address of the patient and thus avoid any possible chance of the medicine being given to the wrong person.

6th.—Do everything systematically and see that your clerks do likewise. In this way more work will be accomplished and it will be done more accurately and will be more satisfactory to your customer, to your clerk and to yourself.

Phillips' Phacts.

Edit your advertising matter carefully—prune the tree of its dead branches by cutting out all the irrelevant words and phrases.

Either advertise along definite lines and attempt to accomplish some purpose—or do not look for paying returns

Early advertising is good advertising—it paves the way for stronger work when the busy season arrives.

Consistency, thou art a jewel!" Therefore, make your ads consistent.

If you shoot without aiming you may expect to miss. That is the fault of many ads. They are aimed at nobody in particular.

Eat crow and own up when you are convinced that you are in the wrong—nothing is to be gained by being obstinate.—Advisor.a

Prompt People

Don't live a single hour of your life without doing exactly what is to be done in it, and going straight through it from beginning to end. Work, play, study—whatever it is, take hold at once, and finish it up squarely; then to the next thing, without letting any moments drop between. It is wonderful to see how many hours these prompt people contrive to make of a day; it is as if they picked up the moments which the dawdlers lost. And if ever you find yourself where you have so many things pressing upon you that you hardly know how to begin, let me tell you a secret: Take hold of the very first one that comes to hand, and you will find the rest all fall into file, and follow after, like a company of well-drilled soldiers, and though work may be hard to meet when it charges in a squad, it is easily vanquished if you can bring it into line.

You may have often seen the anecdote of the man who was asked how he had accomplished so much in his life. "My father taught me," was the reply, "when I had anything to do, go and do it." There is the secret—the magic word now! Make sure, however, that what is to be done ought to be done. "Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to day" is a good proverb, but don't do what you may regret.—Merchant Sentinel.

Honey as Food.

Starch and sugar, when eaten, undergo a digestive change before they are assimilated. In honey this change has been made to a considerable extent by the bees. It is easy of assimilation, and concentrated, and furnishes the same element of nutrition as sugar and starch—imparts warmth and energy. As a medicine, honey has great value and many uses. It is excellent in most lung and throat affections, and is often used with great benefit in place of cod liver oil. Occasionally there is a person with whom it does not agree, but most people can learn to use it with beneficial results. Children, who have more natural appetites, generally prefer it to butter. Honey is a laxative and sedative, and in diseases of the bladder and kidneys it is an excellent remedy. It has much the same effect as wine or stimulants, without their injurious effects, and is unequaled in mead and harvest drinks. As an external application, it is irritating when clear, and soothing when diluted. In many places it is much appreciated as a remedy for croup and colds. In preserving fruit, the formic acid it contains makes a better preservative than sugar syrup, and it is also used in cooking and confectionery.

In early times, it is said, Palestine flowed with milk and honey, but we have far more to-day than the people of any age ever had. Honey does not injure the teeth as candies do.—Dr. Holbrook, in Health.

Pineapple Aide Digestion.

The partaking of a slice of pineapple after a meal is quite in accordance with physiological indications, since fresh pineapple juice contains a remarkably active digestive principle termed "bromelia." So powerful is its action upon proteids that it will digest as much as 1,000 times its weight within a few hours.—Lancet.

Keep the Cellar Clean.

Mr. Noll, writing in Meyer Bros.' Druggist, says: A "drug store cellar" should be kept like a parlor. Many of them are in a deplorable condition. This has been my quiet observation where I have had occasion to be called in. It is very much like the rear end of your neighbor's lot—a sort of dumping-off place for everything. Very little thought is given to it that the accumulation of rubbish and other decayed matter is liable to cause spontaneous combustion. Give your porter, or drug store boy, an hour one day in each week to clean up, and you will find it an easy matter to make your way in and out of your own cellar. To utilize your space and practically arrange your cellar is worthy of consideration.

Read the Journals

Mr. R. T. Bower, of Petowsky, Mich., in a booklet on "Successful Pharmacy," gives the following useful advice as to the value of trade journals to druggists: One of the most valuable helps a druggist can have is plenty of good reading along our lines of work. I take five of the leading drug journals and find time to read and enjoy them all. You can always find something good and new in each and they keep you in touch with the best thought, the newest articles, and preparations, and will enable you to live in a "pharmaceutical atmosphere" that is elevating and helpful, which you cannot obtain elsewhere. To keep abreast of the times you must have good literature, and our profession is well supplied. Don't deny yourself this great source of inspiration to better result in your labors.

Ginseng Facts.

The following facts are culled from the best authorities and those have had actual experience in the cultivation of ginseng. Ginseng can be grown successfully throughout the United States, except in Colorado and Florida and similar climates. It thrives well in hilly regions, and the best varieties come from New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The ground upon which it is planted should have a northerly slope, which protects it somewhat from the direct rays of the sun. It is necessary that the soil should be light, deep and rich. Some raisers recommend damp soil, and others dry, the former claiming that if the ground is damp it is liable to rot the roots. In preparing the bed make them four feet wide and as long as wanted. Spade the bed about fourteen inches deep, rake, and free from stones, etc. A wheelbarrow load of horse manure should be spread on to every 40 square feet. Spade the ground over again several times until the manure is thoroughly mixed with the soil.

If you intend to plant in the fall, make your beds in the spring and spade every two weeks. This will destroy all weeds and make the soil light and mellow. When planting seeds or roots, set them about six inches apart. Cover seed one inch deep with fine soil and roots two inches deep. The beds should be covered with one inch of sawdust and let alone until spring, when it should be loosened with a rake.

The average length of time required to raise a marketable root from the seed is about six years, and from the plant setting about three years. The seed of the ginseng plant is contained in a little kidney-shaped berry, and these when dry are perfectly useless for planting. The berries when ripe are of a bright scarlet color and are then gathered and packed away in moist sand or damp moss, and are known as water tested seed. In this manner the berries should be packed only one deep. In the course of three weeks the pulp surrounding the seeds decays and leaves the seeds in perfect order. After the seeds have remained in the moist sand for twelve months they are ready to plant in the beds.

To properly dig roots commence at the end of the bed with a spade, raising the roots as deep as the ground has been worked, and carefully remove without bruising or breaking. Roots weighing less than two ounces can be reset with profit. After the roots have been carefully washed, they should be spread thinly on trays or racks and can be dried in the sun, over the stove, or around the stovepipe. If dried around the stove, care should be exercised that the heat is not too strong, or they may be scorched and spoiled. The large growers sometimes use evaporators for drying

Ginseng roots are always in demand, and there are many large dealers in New York and other states who handle large consignments of ginseng annually. The market price a few months ago was $4.65 per lb, but is not more than $4 25 per lb. at present. The enormous prices sometimes quoted for ginseng originate in China, where Mexican silver money is used as a basis, which if reckoned in our currency, would amount to about forty cents on the dollar of the price quoted. It is said that the greatest amount ever realized from one acre of ground, cultivated for several years, was $20,000, American gold.

This year it is estimated that the United States will export to China about $1,200,000 worth of dried ginseng roots. The exportation of the roots is said to be controlled largely by a trust composed of Chinese exporters.

To Clean Windows.

Choose a dull day, or at least a time when the sun is not shining on the window; when the sun shines on the window it causes it to be dry-streaked, no matter how much it is rubbed. Take a painter's brush and dust them inside and out, washing all the woodwork inside before touching the glass. The latter must be washed simply in warm water diluted with ammonia. Do not use soap. Use a small cloth with a pointed stick to get the dust out of the corners; wipe dry with a soft piece of cloth. Do not use linen, as it makes the glass linty when dry. Polish with tissue paper or old newspapers. This can be done in half the time taken where soap is used, and the result will be brighter windows.

Ethics of Refilling.

The Medical World, in a discourse on the ethics of the prescription, says:

It is well to have a clause printed on your prescription blanks forbidding a refilling without your order. With honorable pharmacists it is not needed; but it is a check on those who tend to stray from ethical pharmacy. No honorable druggist will refill a prescription unless ordered by the prescribing physician.

The view here presented is that of an extremist who urges physicians to do their own dispensing, and as such there is nothing remarkable about it, except the statement that no honorable druggist will refill a prescription unless ordered to do so by the physician. Repeating prescriptions is such a common practice in every part of the country and has been sanctioned for so long a time by a large portion of the medical profession, that it has come to be a part of the established order of things. To say that it is essentially dishonorable unless specifically directed by the prescriber is simply to state something that is not quite within the bounds of reason and fairness.

The repetition of prescriptions is a good deal more of a bugaboo than anything else. If a physician will instruct his druggist not to refill unless so directed, the druggist will certainly respect his wishes, except in rare cases. Unless the druggist is so instructed, either verbally or by written or printed notice on the prescription, he cannot be justly blamed for following the general custom.

On the other hand, some physicians will not forbid the refilling of their prescriptions, for fear of offending the patient. The druggist has an easy way out of it when the question comes up—he has but to say that the prescriber has forbidden it. Then the patient can have it out with his physician if he does not like it.

Putting a notice on the prescription not to refill, merely tells the ethical druggists not to follow the general custom; the unethical ones will pay no attention to it, anyway. Still, it places the responsibility where it belongs.

To Clean Gelatin Capsules.

Fill a box of six to eight ounces capacity one-third full of clean, dry salt. In this shake the capsules for a few seconds, then either pick out the capsules or sift the salt through a small sieve. One charge of salt will readily clean up to 300 capsules before requiring renewal.

Physiological Action of Petroleum.

Dr. White says that petroleum inhibits the growth of putrefactive and pathogenic bacteria, such as are met with in the alimentary canal, yet does not inhibit or interfere with peptic or pancreatic digestion. It is, therefore, an agent for relieving flatulence by preventing fermentation in such conditions of the bowel; in fact, it acts the part of an intestinal antiseptic. By its action in stimulating peristalsis, and increasing diffusibility of intestinal contents, it helps the natural movements of the bowel and favors the elimination of noxous and toxic products from the system.—Jour. Med. and Science.

How to take Castor Oil.

Dr. F. S. Hough, writing in the Iowa Medical Journal, says that the disagreeable feature about taking a dose of castor oil is due to the odor of the oil and not the taste. He gives the following as a good method for its administration. If the patient grips the nostrils firmly before pouring out the dose, drinks same complacently, and then thoroughly cleanses the mouth, lips, larynx, etc., with water, removing the least vestige of the oil before removing the fingers, he will not get the least taste from the oil, which is bland and tasteless. It all depends upon keeping any air from entering the nose during the time while there is any oil present.

White Wood Cure for Tobacco Habit.

The Liriodendron tulipifera, also known under the names of white poplar and white wood, is probably the largest of the lumber-producing trees native to this country, excepting, of course, the giants of California. The inner bark has been used to a considerable extent, in years gone by, as a domestic remedy for malarial conditions, or infused in whiskey as a tonic or bitters. This bark also constitutes a very efficient cure for the tobacco habit. The fresh, inner bark may be chewed, or the powdered bark may be mixed with sugar and extract of licorice, and pressed into a tablet, say of five grains of the bark. These tablets are to be allowed to dissolve in the mouth whenever the desire comes to take a chew or a smoke. The man who made the discovery cured himself, and he was a most inveterate chewer. He also gave it to dozens of his friends, with fine results, finally selling his receipt to a large drug house for fifteen hundred dollars. While the remedy is cheap, it is also harmless, and at the same time a fine stomachic, resembling gentian in its action upon the gastric organs.

Constant Application.

The men who have achieved success are the men who have worked, read, thought more than was absolutely necessary, who have not been content with knowledge sufficient for the present need, but who have sought additional knowledge and stored it away for the emergency reserve. It is the superfluous labor that equips a man for everything that counts most in life.—Cushman K. Davis.

Mrs. Eddy and Common Salt.

Mrs. Eddy, she of the brilliant intellect and luminous diction, recently enriched the world with the following important item of information: "To quench the glowing flames of falsehood, once in about seven years I have to repeat this; that I use no drugs whatever, not even coffee, tea or red pepper, though every day, and especially at dinner, I indulge in homeopathic doses of common salt."

Dr. Sweringen thus comments on the above in the Chicago Clinic: "I cannot understand why Mrs. Eddy should indulge in common salt even in homeopathic doses, since in 'Jahr's Manual of Homeopathic Medicine,' of the edition of 1838, four and a half pages are devoted to the effects of common salt. Its mental effects are described as follows: 'Melancholic sadness, with searching for many unpleasant things much weeping and increased by consolation, sorrowfulness about futurity, anxiousness also during a thunderstorm, chiefly at night, indolence, aversion to talk, joylessness and disinclination to labor, hasty impatience and irritability, easily frightened, hate of former offenders, fretfulness and disposition to angry violence, inclination to laugh, alternation of fretfulness and hilarity, great weakness of memory and forgetfulness, thoughtlessness and mental dissipation, misusing words in speaking and writing, inability to reflect and fatigue from mental exertion, awkwardness.'

These are the effects which homeopathy attributes to common salt, which, if correct, will account for some of the idiosyncrasies, eccentricities, hallucinations, delusions, illusions, and peculiarities of Mother Eddy. I should advise her not to eat any more salt, even in homeopathic doses. It will certainly ruin her mental and physical constitution. We now know the cause of her 'thoughtlessness and mental dissipation and misuse of words in speaking and writing.' It is the use at dinner of homeopathic doses of common salt. Perhaps, if she should cease the eating of common salt, she would be better able to explain satisfactorily the occult, metaphysical intricacies of Christian Science." In our opinion, not only common salt, but every bit of food these latter-day lunatics take is a direct contradiction to their tenets and a refutation of their belief in the non-existence of matter. But who would expect logic and consistency from lunatics?—Merck's Archives.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best efforts will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

Kindly publish a Formula for Kerosene Liniment?

Kerosene	2 ozs.
Arnica tincture	5 drs
Opium tincture	4 drs.
Stramonium tincture	4 drs.
Arom. spts. ammonia	6 drs.
Camphor spts	5 drs.
Oil origanum	4 drs.
Chloroform	3 drs.

Rub in twice during the twenty-four hours or when required. WM. MIXTON.

What is Breast Tea?

Althea root	12 ozs.
Licorice root	4½ ozs.
Coltsfoot leaves	4 ozs.
Anise seed	3 ozs.
Mullein flowers	2 ozs.
Orris root	2 ozs.

Cut or bruise the ingredients as the case may be, mix well and put up in 2 oz. packets for making a winebottleful of infusion to be used as a cough mixture.

H. W. SPARKER.

How is Kumyss Prepared?

Into one gallon bottle introduce the following mixture:

Fresh cow's milk	80 ozs.
Syrup U. S.	1 oz.
Glycerin	2 ozs.
Water, boiled and cooled	40 ozs.
Cake yeast	5 grs.

Triturate yeast in a mortar with a small quantity of the mixture, add this to the contents of the bottle and agitate. Transfer to regular kumyss bottles, which should not be completely filled, and immediately close them with perfectly fitting corks that have been kept in boiling water for a short time before use. Secure the corks with twine, and seal the bottles by dipping the necks into melted paraffine.

Place the bottles in a horizontal position and allow fermentation to proceed at a temperature ranging between 70°-80° F. for 48 hours, during which time they should be occasionally agitated. If a higher temperature is employed the fermentation will proceed too rapidly and an unsatisfactory product will result. After the fermentation is over, place the bottles on ice and allow them to remain there for at least 12 hours before dispensing.

Kumyss prepared in this manner will keep for at least a week if stored on ice. In preparing kumyss the milk should be pure, the bottle sound, and the yeast cake fresh. H. W. SPARKER.

Please give Formula for Polishing Pomade?

1 Rotten stone, powdered .. 16 ozs.
Stearin ... 8 ozs.
Cotton seed oil ... 4 ozs.
Mirbane oil, enough to flavor

Pass the rotten stone through a fine sieve and incorporate with the melted fats and add the mirbane oil when cool.

2. Oxalic acid ... ½ oz.
Iron peroxide (jewcler's rouge) ... 8 ozs.
Rotten stone ... 10 ozs.
Palm oil ... 30 ozs.
Petrolatum ... 2 ozs.

Pulverize the rotten stone and add the rouge and rotten stone, mixing thoroughly. Sift to remove all grit; then gradually add the palm oil and petrolatum and incorporate. Add mirbane oil or lavender to perfume. These polishes can be used on brass and steel, but not on gold or silver.

WM. MIXTON.

Give formula for good Eczema Ointment?

Cold cream	1 oz.
Tar ointment	1 oz.
Zinc oxide	1½ ozs.
Salicylic acid	½ dr.
Ichthyol	50 grs.
Carbolic acid	20 dps.

Rub up the zinc oxide and the salicylic acid with a small quantity of tar ointment until thoroughly incorporated, then add the ichthyol and lastly the remaining ingredients. Apply twice a day. Used in mild stage. WM. MIXTON.

What is a good formula for Flaxseed Cough Syrup?

Linseed oil	2 ozs.
Cassia oil	½ dr.
Wintergreen oil	½ dr.
Sassafras oil	½ dr.
Acacia powder	240 grs.
Mucilage Irish moss	2 ozs.
Glycerine	1 oz.
Simple syrup	2½ ozs.
Morphine sulphate	2 grs.
Chloral hydrate	240 grs.
Dilute hydrocyanic acid	½ dr.
Water to make	16 ozs.

Make an emulsion. The morphine and chloral may be omitted if desired.

WM. MIXTON.

What is a good Harness Dressing?

The following have been used with good results:

1. Mutton suet	2 ozs.
Yellow wax	6 ozs.
Powdered sugar	4 ozs.
Yellow soap	2 ozs.
Lamp black	1 oz.
Indigo	4 ozs
Water	4 ozs.
Turpentine oil	4 ozs.

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the other ingredients (except the turpentine), melt and mix well together; finally add the turpentine. The mixture is applied on the harness with a sponge and polished with a brush.

2. Black aniline	35 grs.
Muriatic acid	50 m.
Bone black	175 grs.
Lamp black	18 grs.
Yellow wax	2½ ozs.
Turpentine oil	22 ozs.

WM. MIXTON.

What is Lister's Antiseptic Solution?

Benzoic acid	64 grs.
Borax	64 grs.
Boric acid	128 grs.
Thymol	20 grs.
Eucalyptus oil	5 dps.
Wintergreen oil	5 dps.
Peppermint oil	3 dps.
Thyme oil (white)	1 dp.
Fld. ext. wild indigo	20 dps.
Alcohol	6 ozs.
Distilled water, sufficient.	

Dissolve the two acids and borax by the aid of heat in 8 ounces of water, also dissolve the thymol and oils in the alcohol, mix the two solutions, agitating frequently during mixing, add the fluid extract and then enough water to make 16 ozs.; set aside for 24 hours, and filter through purified talcum.

2. Boric acid	128 grs.
Thymol	20 grs.
Eucalyptol	5 dps.
Wintergreen oil	5 dps.
Peppermint oil	3 dps.
Thyme oil (white)	1 dp.
Fld. ext. wild indigo	30 m.
Alcohol	3 ozs.
Distilled water to make	16 ozs.

Dissolve the acid in some of the water, add the other ingredients to the alcohol, dissolve, mix the two solutions, add the remainder of the water, let stand for 24 hours, and filter through purified talcum.

H. W. SPARKER.

What is Neutralizing Elixir?

Rhubarb	320 grs.
Golden seal	160 grs.
Cinnamon	160 grs.
Potassium bicarb	320 grs.
Peppermint spirit	1 dr.
Simple syrup	2 ozs.
Diluted alcohol,	
Simple elixir, of each, sufficient.	

Reduce the three drugs to moderately coarse powder, extract them in the usual way by percolation with alcohol until 6 fluid ounces of percolate are obtained. In this percolate dissolve the potassium bicarbonate, add the spirit of peppermint syrup and enough elixir to make 16 fluid ounces of product and filter. This preparation is almost identical with the syrup of rhubarb and potassium of the N. F.

H. W. SPARKER.

What is a good Itch Ointment?

Mercury perchloride	16 grs.
Powd. ammonium chloride	16 grs.
Ammoniated mercury	40 grs.
Lead acetate	40 grs.
Sulphur precipitated	2 ozs.
Vermillon	q. s.
Lard, benzoinated	10 ozs.

Triturate the powders together with sufficient vermillion (1 dr.) to impart a pink tint to the ointment then work in the benzoinated lard gradually to produce a smooth preparation. Perfume with lavender oil and ess. bouquet. To be applied at bedtime and after washing in the morning. It is recommended as a certain cure for itch and many other skin disorders, but care should be exercised when applying it to the face. WM. MIXTON.

Kindly give Formula for Mixed Spice?

1. Coriander ..... 16 ozs,
   Pimento ..... 4 ozs.
   Caraway ..... 4 ozs.
   Cinnamon ..... 2 ozs.
   Mace ..... 2 ozs.
   Cloves ..... 2 ozs.
   Nutmeg ..... 2 ozs.
   Tumeric ..... 1 oz.

All the above to be in powdered form. Mix.

2. Ginger ..... 5 ozs.
   Coriander seed ..... 5 ozs.
   Caraway seed ..... 3½ ozs.
   Cloves ..... 1 oz.
   Allspice ..... 6 drs.
   Cinnamon ..... 6 drs.
   Nutmegs ..... ½ oz

Mix. WM. MIXTON.

Please give formula for Artificial Strawberry and Raspberry Essence?

Butyric ether ..... 5 parts.
Acetic ether ..... 5 parts.
Amyl acetic ether ..... 3 parts.
Amyl-butyric ether ..... 2 parts.
Glycerine ..... 2 parts.
Formic ether ..... 1 part.
Nitrous ether ..... 1 part.
Methyl-salicylic ether ..... 1 part.

Mix.

Acetic ether ..... 5 parts.
Tartaric acid ..... 5 parts.
Glycerine ..... 4 parts.
Aldehyde ..... 1 part.
Formic ether ..... 1 part.
Benzoic ether ..... 1 part.
Butyric ether ..... 1 part.
Amyl-butyric ether ..... 1 part.
Oenanthic ether ..... 1 part.
Methyl salicylic ether ... 1 part.
Nitrous ether ..... 1 part.
Sebacylic ether ..... 1 part.
Succinic acid ..... 1 part.

These make artificial and uncertain preparations, which the best druggists refuse to have anything to do with, except in special cases and on their merits as substitutes. It is a good rule to use and sell only the best fruit juices in cases like these. WM MIXTON.

Special Information Necessary.

First get your subject thoroughly under command - a complete knowledge of the goods to be advertised is one of the necessary essentials to writing a good advertisement.a

The Lecture Theater of Hippocrates.

The plane-tree under which Hippocrates displayed his healing art 2,300 years ago still exists, it appears, in the island of Cos. The tree is well cared for, its branches being supported by stone pillars, and it is not unusual for plane-trees to attain great size and age in the East. The trunk of Hippocrates' tree is about eighteen yards in circumference and hollow, whilst a marble seat close by is pointed out as being the chair used by the Father of Medicine. It must be confessed, however, that there is not much direct historical evidence to connect Hippocrates with the tree, but it will not do much harm to indulge the fancy that the old man taught his disciples under the hoary plane-tree at Cos.—Chemist and Druggist.

Practical Druggist Course.

The enrolment for December is progressing most favorably and the indications point to a large and enthusiastic class. There is success in large numbers and we want to urge students to send in their matriculations soon. By so doing they will be able to get started upon the work at once, and have the long winter evenings to study and experiment.

Sample lectures and full particulars free. See announcement in another column.

Tasting Drugs

The conversation of the two Mincing Lane men on a desert isle, in one of the "Bab Ballads" I quote from memory—"I earn my living tasting teas for Baker Scroop," he said. "Then come with me and taste indigo instead"—is irresistibly suggested by M. P. Carles's remarks on the necessity of pharmacists cultivating the art of tasting recently published in a French journal. Analyzing drugs, etc., is excellent, but is it always practical? Has the busy pharmacist the time? Is the game worth the candle (in a financial sense) in many cases? Let the pharmacist train and use his palate, says M. Carles, and he will not accept carbonate of soda for carbonate of ammonia, sulphate of soda for sulphate of magnesia, bromide of potassium for iodide, or spirit of ether for ether. M. Carles pleads his cause warmly and with conviction. Certainly one of the faults of civilized life is that we neglect to train many of our most useful faculties, and though he may, like many apostles, exaggerate the importance of his gospel, the hint seems worthy of consideration.—Chem. & Drug.

Registered Labels.

9,449. "Dr. A. L. Schmidt's 'U-Go' blood purifier rheumatic cure." Fritz T. Schmidt & Sons, Davenport, Iowa.

9,452. "Baume de princesse." Alleshouse Pharmacal Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

9,453 "C. Bobley's cough medicine." Conrad Bobley, Paterson, N. J.

9,454. "Mother's own ointment." Mother's Own Company, Altoona, Pa.

9,455. "St. Anthony's oil." Pasadena Medical Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

9,456. "Dr. Bazemore's syrup castor oil." W. J. Bazemore & Son, Ringgold, Ga.

9,477. "Italy brand." Parodi, Erminio & Co., New York, N. Y.

9,478. "Pine needle toilet powder." Franklin K. Hickok, New Haven, Conn.

9,479. "Rosaderma." Ernest W. Rose, Chicago, Ill.

9,481. "Red Lion stomach bitters." Stein Brothers Chicago, Ill.

Recent Patents.

709,753. Insect destroying compound. James H. Lester, Roanoke, Va.

710,062. Capsule for medicines. Desiderius S. Kann, Weinberge, assignor to A. Freund, Prague, Austria Hungary.

710,221 Ammonia still. George Stroh, assignor of one-half to G. Osius, Detroit, Mich.

710,708. Bottle for medicine, etc. Chas. W. McShane, Zanesville, Ohio.

Registered Trade Marks.

38,796. Powders for relief of the feet. Myer Strasburger, Washington, D. C. The word "Magic."

38,916 Tonic medicinal compound. Walter R. Krembs, Chicago, Ill.

38,917. Tonic for the bladder and kidneys. The A. Spiegel Co., Milwaukee, Wis. The word "Junibuchu."

38,918. Certain named remedial agent. Malbruun & Knappe, Sharon Springs, N. Y. The word "Phango."

38,919. Remedies in tablet form for certain named diseases. Bernard Noyes Coaticook, Canada. The words "Yasai Zutoo."

38,620. Medicine for certain named ailments. William John Bailey, Cowes, England.

38,921. Medicines for the cure of pulmonary troubles, and diseases of the blood. Hall's Chronic Cough Cure Co., Cordele, Ga. A cross-shaped figure having the letters "H C C C."

38,922. Medicinal preparations having digestive and nutritive proverties. Reed & Carnrick, Jersey City, N. J.

38,923. Liniments. Roland E. Shafto, Hamilton, N. J. The representation of a padlock and two crossed keys.

38,954. Hair remedy. Alexander P. Simar, Montreal, Canada. The word "Chevlurine."

38,955 Remedy for la grippe, catarrh, colds, and headaches. Frank W Diemer, Springfield, Mo. The compound word "Anti-Grippe."

38,956. Remedy for the blood. Augustus B. Scutt, New Philadelphia, Ohio. The words "Life Plant."

38,957 Chill and fever tonic. Tharp S. Roberts, Monticello, Fla. The three figures "6 6 6."

38,958. Certain named medicinal substances. James W. Gedney, New York, N. Y. The word "Cascoids."

39,001. Tonic. Frederick Stearns & Company, Detroit, Mich. The word "Morrhuvin."

39,002. Tonic medicine. Biogene Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. The word "Biogene."

39,003. Stomach bitters or tonics. Frederick S. Amidon, Hartford, Conn.

39,004. Remedy for diseases of the stomach and kidneys. Andrew Warren, Columbiaville, Mich. The words "Balsam of Life."

39,005. A medical compound for treatment of nervous diseases and as a tissue builder and general tonic. Joseph H. Kastle, Lexington, Ky. The compound word "Phospho Nuclein."

39,006. Ointment or salve. E. Schmidt & Co., Baltimore, Md. The compound word "Rose-Vel."

CORRESPONDENCE

This Department is open to our Readers for short items of interest to the Trade, but the Editor does not necessarily adopt nor endorse such items.

Value of Great Success.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

This is the season of Hurrah and Enthusiasm. Nothing succeeds like success. Everything is all right. The N. A. R. D. has taken up a big collection and is a great success. The N. W. D. A. has just had a glorious successful meeting. The Proprietary Association is also another remarkable success, and the Tripartite agreement is the greatest of all; the only real successful success that I have heard of.

Unfortunately the actual results do not always seem to succeed like the success. It is probably because we poor hard working retailers have not yet been educated up (or down) to a full realization of what actual success is from a Christian Scientist's standpoint. If we could only get the "right thought" and look at this in that way, how much better success would appear.

As a hard working retailer, who has to keep shop fifteen to eighteen hours a day, and compete with cutters on every corner, I would like to feel some of the "moral effects" of this great mass of various kinds of success, that are prominent in every direction. How would it do to have Brother Wooten and Brother Alpers appointed a committee of two, to find out and advise us retailers of the names and and addresses of all the prominent aggressive cutters in this city, who have been forced out of business by the Tripartite plan? EIGHTH AVENUE.

Counterfeit Proprietaries.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

I have noticed one or two items in your interesting paper in regard to the arrest and conviction of certain manufacturers of counterfeit proprietary remedies. In a recent conversation with a drummer on that subject, I was informed that this business of counterfeiting popular proprietary remedies was being carried on largely in different parts of the country, and that their trade was principally with the "sharp" jobbing houses, that were always on the lookout for bargains. He mentioned one big New York house, that had been taken in a short time ago to the extent of several thousand dollars

It would seem that a respectable wholesale drug house that was in the habit of handling the best and purest goods on the market, could hardly be tempted to buy up large quantities of proprietaries from unknown and irresponsible parties at cut rates, especially as they did not know how these parties got possession of the goods, and why they want to sell at a reduction.

This new species of cutting prices, and of defrauding the retailer and the public, ought to be dealt with much more severely by our friends the proprietors. I regret very much to hear that whenever a jobbing house of "influence" and "standing" gets caught in this way, the matter is patched up by the proprietor and nothing is said about it. Don't you think it would be very much better, and in the interest of all parties, if the proprietors would punish these "sharp" jobbers and let us know who they are, as a warning and protection, both to us and the public? If they are so "sharp" on proprietaries, how are they on pure drugs and essential oils? Who can we safely trust? MICHIGAN AVENUE.

The Alcohol Tax-Robbery.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

I am informed that it only costs from 16 to 25 cents a gallon to make pure grain alcohol. The Internal Revenue Tax is about $2.08 on each gallon. For medicinal purposes and the manufacture of medicines I consider this downright robbery of the druggists and pharmacists of the United States.

The government does not need such a heavy and unjust revenue tax on alcohol for drug and medicinal use. The Whiskey Trust is the only party that is benefitted by this unfair tax. Among the druggists grain alcohol enters largely into the composition of such preparations as extracts, tinctures, elixirs, liniments, perfumes, bay rum, toilet preparations, barbers' supplies, rubefacients and antiseptic preparations. Pure grain alcohol is a good antiseptic itself.

This heavy tax on alcohol, I claim, is unjust to the druggists, physicians and people of the United States. The purport of this article is to arouse druggists to protest against this heavy tax and ask for a reduction of at least one-half.

The druggists as a class are submitters, and not sufficiently aggressive; they complacently submit to more imposition than any other class of professional or business people. And whose fault is it? Why their own, largely, because they do not protest, but simply yield to too much imposition all around. Now, if every druggist would write to his Congressman and Senator from his district and state, it would do much toward reducing the alcohol tax at the next session of Congress. Let every druggist do his mite and put his shoulder to the wheel, as it were, and something will be done.

Let every druggist ask his Congressman for a reduction. Put this down in your order and note books, and keep pounding away with pen and ink repeatedly, so as to keep the matter fresh and agitated in the minds of your Congressmen, and after a while something will be done. Don't wait for some other fellow to do it, but do it yourself *now*. There is too much of this waiting for some other fellow to make a move among the druggists. In union there is strength!

G. W. HENRY, PH. G., M.D.

Hoagland's Conversion.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

I was pleased to notice in your last issue that Ralph P. Hoagland, our greatest wholesale cutter, and the man who for a long time seemed to absorb and neutralize all of the good efforts of the N. W. D. A. and of the N. A. R. D., has at last been converted, and has signed the Tripartite agreement with more than the usual form and ceremony.

While I rejoice in Brother Hoagland's conversion, and at the same time I have been troubled to hear that in certain portions of the South End, there were rumors that the good and successful Missionaries had to use a large amount of money in bringing about this desirable result. If any of your readers know anything about the truth of this rumor, would like to hear more of it, as I can't find out any details here. Has the N. A. R. D made any financial report on this case?

WASHINGTON STREET.

Ginseng in Arkansas.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

There have been a number of articles published lately on ginseng cultivation, which are incorrect and are evidently originated by persons who have not had practical experience.

Ginseng has been valuable for years and much has been written about it, and I have often wondered why the experimental branches of the various State Colleges have not given it a fair trial and proved a success or failure in raising ginseng. All the raisers of ginseng that I have chased up do not seem to understand much about it. An eastern house advertised wonderful fortunes to be made from it. Having about four ounces ginseng seed that I had collected from seng diggers, I sent them on, asking if they were of any value, and to let me know the price of seed.

I received a letter in return saying that the seed were valueless, and that he was surprised at a man of my seeming intelligence who would raise ginseng seed, and not keep them damp and packed in wet moss.

Botanists describe the plant, Panax quinquifolium as having a perennial root, smooth round stem about a foot high, divided at the summit into three leaf stalks. I found a plant in June this year, growing in the woods near this place with stems 26 inches high, and divided at the summit into two, three and four leaf stalks. I sent some of them to the Missouri Botanical Society, and asked them to explain the difference in the plants, and received

a letter in reply that "they all looked like ginseng." Now, in regard to the $18 000 sold from a quarter acre of ground. Assuming an acre of land to be seventy five yards square, to plant ginseng one foot apart in the rows, would give 225 plants to each row; square this, and you have about 50,625 plants to an acre of land; now in six years they will hardly average one ounce to each plant, green root. The green root loses two-thirds in drying, and the price for green root is $1.25 per pound; 50,625 ounces of green ginseng is 3,164 pounds, worth $1 25 per pound, making $3 855 for about six years work.

I have no motive in writing you this, except to get at the cold facts instead of hearsay, and if ginseng is so valuable, we Arkansas diggers and shippers would like to find a market better than we have.

R. B. King.

Give the Reason.

If an advertiser sells goods at a low price, he should always state his reason for so doing. If a thing is worth selling low, it is worth while to tell the public why that is so. There is value in good reasons.

Write Natural Ads.

It is possible to write advertising with so much of the human touch that it becomes part of the life of the time, and ceases to be regarded as advertising; it is then supreme in the subtlety of its downright honesty, but—the advertising schools can not teach you to write it.—Fame.

The Value of Knowledge.

The ancient Greeks caused the words "know thyself" to be carved over the doors of their temples. The modern advertiser should adopt for his guidance the injunction "Let other people know you." In this is the alpha and the omega of advertising.

Persistent Push.

After a business has reached a certain point of development it may not grow one bit, unless additional force is given to the advertising. Even when the tide seems to be against a man, it is better to keep pushing ahead. Continuous, vigorous advertising is the only safe plan to keep the business growing —Ad. Writer.a

Results of Fake Schemes.

Did you ever notice that most of the people who advertise in freak schemes, such as hotel albums, maps, placarded clocks, telephone pads, dodgers, wall cards, etc., are the very individuals who have no faith in regular legitimate methods of advertising. Let some oily tongued solicitor present one of these fake notions and they are easily persuaded to give up their good coin for what is worth little or nothing. You will find that successful advertisers stick to the newspapers and spend what money they can in the tried and proven mediums of publicity.—R. I. Ad.a

Advertising to Physicians.

In the course of a druggist's advertising he should occasionally make appeals to the physician for a share of his patronage. Cultivate a feeling of confidence between your business and the doctors, and you will find that the results will be beneficial. It not only gets the good will of the physician, but wins you many customers among his patients. A good word in your favor, spoken by the physician to his patient, will often do your business more good than a whole column advertisement in a newspaper.

In the first place, have your prescription department well stocked with the highest standard pharmaceutical products obtainable, and have this part of the store neat in every particular. If the physician once sees where his prescriptions are compounded and the department appears to be carelessly conducted, his impression may influence him to transfer his patronage to another store. First impressions are created by appearances, and the physician's first insight into the methods employed in filling his prescriptions, generally determines whether or not his orders shall be entrusted to you.

It is a good plan to send out letters to the doctors now and then, inviting them to call and inspect your stock and prescription department, inform them of every added improvement and of some special methods used in this department, such as avoiding mistakes by the use of your double check system, etc. Do not make an announcement in your advertisement or letters that you cannot live up to. Truth and sincerity in advertising are absolutely necessary, and one false statement may ruin your chances materially.

Advertising to the physician is an invitation to investigate something you have to introduce to his notice, and if he finds that you have misrepresented anything, no matter thereafter how attractively you may word your ads. you may never expect to have his support. Keep the physicians informed as to everything new that comes out, and they will respect you all the more for it, and not look upon you as a mere merchant, but as a progressive pharmacist and a friend to their profession.

Find out, if possible, what preference the physicians have for different makes of pharmaceuticals and chemicals, and keep these in stock in order that they may be dispensed without any unnecessary delay, when so specified by the physician on his prescription. The druggist should issue prescription blanks with his name printed on them, and keep every physician in his neighborhood well supplied. Sometimes the patient, seeing your name on the prescription, will naturally take it to your store. Of course, you will find a limited number of physicians who have an aversion to using any particular druggist's blanks, but you will soon learn who these are by watching the returns. Have cards printed to be sent out at regular intervals, announcing the birth of a new chemical or preparation, leaving a blank space upon which you may write out a full description giving its derivation, properties, dose, etc.

There is another thing which might have a place in the drug store and to which too little attention is paid, and that is a department of urinalysis. There is but small expenditure attached to the necessary outfit, and such an addition will elevate the pharmacist in the estimation of the physician. Physicians are generally too busy to devote much time to urinalysis and if they can place the work where they can depend upon it being accurately and properly performed, their obligations to you for your services will be many. Have printed forms with blank spaces left for the recording of every stage of the research, and properly fill out these and return to the physician when the analysis is completed.

A druggist may also get up a line of his own pharmaceuticals and take samples of each to the physician, and if they possess merit, it will be more than likely that he can prevail upon the physician to give them preference in his prescriptions Let every prescription that leaves your store bear a neat appearance. Often a well-written label or a capped bottle will impress the patient or physician that you are a careful and painstaking pharmacist.

An Advertising Novelty.

If you are going to have a special sale we would recommend the "good morning" tag. Get a few thousand squares of fancy colored cardboard about four inches square. Through a hole, near the upper corner, place a loop of colored cord. On one side of the tag print in old English type the words, "good morning." On the reverse side have wording like this: "Are you going to Blank's?" These tags should be hung on every door knob in town. People will first see the "good morning" and then the invitation. We prophecy that the wording will be the salutation for your townsmen for several days.—St. Louis Grocer.

Attracting Customers.

The fact that most people like bright, new coins is largely responsible for the success of a West Philadelphia grocer. Although he has been established but little more than a year, he has built up a very large trade, and this he attributes not so much to superior quality of his goods as to the fact that he gives nothing but brand new coins in change. Every morning he goes to the Sub-Treasury and in exchange for the dilapidated currency he takes in at his store he receives bright coins which have not yet been put into circulation. These he gives to his customers when it is necessary to make change, and his reputation as "the new-money man" has spread throughout the neighborhood.

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & CO. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.35, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check, Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
108 Fulton St., New York

Philadelphia Office, 145 North Sixth St.

[All Business and Editorial communications, except purely local matters, should be sent to 108 Fulton st., New York].

Long Distance Telephone Connection.

Cable Address, "Pracdrug," New York.

Blackmailing Druggists.

Dr. Geo. W. Henry, ex-member of New Jersey House of Assembly, who has a drug store at Eighth and Walnut streets, Camden, N. J., has written a letter to Gov. Murphy, protesting against the prosecutions by the State Board of Health, of violations of the state food laws. In his letter he calls the governor's attention to the bill they had passed through the legislature under the guise of the Pure Food and drug law, giving them the power to blackmail every poor druggist.

They let the ones that have money to defend themselves go free, while they direct their attacks upon the smaller dealers. They have an inspector, whom they send around to buy up samples of obscure, obsolete or little used drugs from small dealers who have not the money to properly defend themselves, by employing a lawyer or chemist, and most of them submit without a contest and pay a fine of fifty dollars to a hundred dollars and costs.

The inspector can go into any drug store and get samples, and not one dealer escape the hair-splitting construction that this State Board of Health has adopted. Dr. Henry concludes by saying that this is simply ridiculous persecution, and not prosecution, a serious interference to the legitimate practice of the medical profession and the druggists of the state, and beneath the dignity of a State Department.

[Subsequent to this Mr. Henry was arrested for the alleged sale of adulterated sweet almond oil. The defense was that oil sweet almonds was not a drug or medicine. The jury found him not guilty without leaving their seats.]

The N. A. R. D. Meeting.

The National Association of Retail Druggists held its fourth annual convention at Cleveland, Ohio, September 23-25. After the addresses of welcome and responses, President Seely read a letter from Wm. J. Walding, president of the N. W. D. A., in which he announced that he had appointed L. B. Hall and E. L. Strong, of Cleveland, as representatives of that association in the convention.

Mr. Hall was introduced and spoke of the similarity of interests of the two associations, and also said that any plans formulated by the delegates to the N. A. R. D. for the benefit of the retail druggist, would have the support of the N. W. D. A. Vice-president R. K. Smither, of Buffalo, then took the chair, and the president read his annual address, in which he spoke of the progress the association had made during its four years existence, and of its benefits to the retail druggist. He spoke of the benefits of the repeal of the stamp act accomplished by the N. A. R. D., and of the restrictions of price-cutting. He made a short report upon finances and urged the association to be self-supporting, and not to solicit aid from outsiders, although these had responded cheerfully, whenever occasion demanded.

The second day's session was devoted mostly to the reading of reports of the different committees, officers, etc. The desirability of increasing the dues of local associations to at least $2 per capita and reducing those of the state associations to 25 cents per capita was suggested to the committee. The report on membership showed a grand total of 674. The total number of associations in membership at the last annual meeting was 442, showing a net gain in affiliated associations during the year of 52 per cent. The secretary's report showed disbursements to be $26,766.73; the expense of secretary's office, including assistants' salaries, printing, stationery, postage, travelling expenses, etc., $5,571.14; expenses of organizers, $11,078.25, and organizers' salaries, $6,228 57.

At the beginning of the third day's session, Treasurer Vitt presented his report, which was referred to the auditing committee to report on later. Chairman Bodemann, of the committee on trade marks and patents, then read his report, which contained in part the following:

1. Amend the law so as to refuse a patent on any article whatever that is used in the healing art.

2. Grant a patent on the process of manufacture only, and not on the manufactured product.

3. Prohibit the granting of patents to foreigners upon articles on which in their own country they are refused patents.

There was much enthusiasm the fourth day, when Mr. Voegeli, of Minneapolis, made a speech, in which he proposed that those in attendance should make voluntary contributions of not less than $5 to aid in the support of the association until June 1st. The delegates quickly responded and their contributions amounted to $885. There were ten proprietors and manufacturers who gave $1,000 each, and some few others who gave from $25 to $200. The total from delegates and manufacturers amounting to $11,810.

In the fifth session, among the resolutions passed were those protesting against the scurrilous editorial matter and cartoons on substitution, that the association denounced the practice of substitution, that the secretary is instructed to request of all manufacturers of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and like products handled by the drug trade to desist from selling aggressive cutters or suppliers of cutters whose names appear on cutters' lists, when solicited to do so by the respective local associations or the national association.

It was also resolved that officers of the associations should use their efforts to secure a reduction of the tax on alcohol to 70 cents per proof gallon; and that the officers of the national association and of local associations use their efforts to prevent the publication in the daily press of advertisements of proprietary medicines at cut prices. On motion of Mr. McIntyre the resolutions were adopted in full.

The sixth and final session concluded with the election of officers as follows: President, R. K. Smither, of Buffalo, N. Y.; first vice-president, L. C. Hopp, Cleveland, Ohio; second vice-president, W. H. Gale, Chicago, Ill.; third vice-president, M. P. Breslin, New Orleans, La.; secretary, Thos. V. Wooten, Chicago. Ill.; treasurer, Rudolph S. Vitt, St. Louis, Mo. Members of the executive committee: Simon N. Jones, Louisville, Ky.; F. W. Meissner, La Porte, Ind.; Thos. Voegeli, Minneapolis, Minn.; Chas. Rehfus, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles Fleishner, New Haven, Conn; W. E. Bingham, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

A Substitution Danger.

In the case of West vs. Emanuel (198 Pa. 180, 47 Atl. Rep. 965), a decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania which is of interest. The facts of the case were that the plaintiff's daughter was suffering from a headache and went to the store of the defendant, a druggist, and asked for and obtained a "Kohler Headache Powder." Returning home, she took the powder and died from its effects. The court held that since she had called for a specific and defined article, and received it, there was no implied warranty of fitness for the intended use on the part of the druggist. Where the druggist is himself the manufacturer of the article, and puts in harmful drugs, their sale would be at his risk. In other words, if he had sold her something "just as good" and she had died from it, he would have had to face the consequences.—Advisor.

Patent Medicines in Russia.

The Medical Board of the Minister of the Interior has recently issued regulations stating that if doctors wish to prescribe certain foreign patent medicines not contained in the Custom tariff they must in each case apply to the Medical Department for permission, stating for what purpose they are required.

Crusade Against Dirty Money.

According to the Medical Record, Health Officer Friedrich, of Cleveland, has begun a crusade against the use of dirty money in that city, asserting that many cases of contagious disease can be traced to its circulation. Many of the banks have agreed to gather in what they can of the worst-appearing of the paper money in circulation and replace it with new bills.

Minister Fined for Prescribing.

Rev. W. N. Richie, of New York City, has been found guilty of practicing medicine illegally and fined $75 The New York County Medical Society was the complainant in the case. It seems that for the last three years Dr. Richie has advertised a cure for the drug habit. He also organized a committee for the purpose of receiving donations for the curing of victims who could not afford to buy the remedy. The other members of the committee are Rev. R. F. Sample, former moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, president; Thos. O. Conant, LL.D., editor of the Examiner, first vice-president; Rev. Francis E. Marsten, D D. second vice-president, and W. W. Westervelt, a lawyer, treasurer.

Drug Clerk Exonerated.

A drug clerk named Fallon, employed in A. L. Goldwater's pharmacy, at 149th st. and Third ave., Borough of the Bronx, was recently arrested and brought before Coroner O'Gorman, to answer charges in a supposed poisoning case. The coroner's jury dismissed the case against Fallon, stating that the autopsy indicated that death was due to meningitis, and no trace of poison could be found in the stomach.

It seems that the mother went to Goldwater's pharmacy, gave Fallon a bottle and asked for syrup of ipecac. She claims that the child died soon after taking some of the contents of the bottle. It is said that the attending physician asserted that the bottle contained laudanum instead of syrup of ipecac. The contents of the bottle were analyzed and revealed a trace of morphine. Mr. Goldwater in accounting for this says that the bottle bore a paregoric label when presented to the clerk and may have contained a small quantity of paregoric. Fallon was a licensed clerk, but not a prescriptionist, and could not possibly get laudnum and other such poisons without the knowledge of the prescription clerk, as these, with the exception of paregoric, were kept in the prescription department under his surveillance.

Police and Patent Medicine.

Fifteen policemen attached to various down town precincts were lately ordered to appear for trial at Police Headquarters on charges of "attempts to influence the public." The charges grew out of a page advertisement in recent issues of some of the local newspapers, in which appear photographs of fifteen policemen, accompanied by as many letters setting forth the alleged beneficial effects of a certain patent medicine.

Illustrated Testimonial.

"I had reached a point where nothing more could be done."—Printers' Ink.a

Patent Medicines.

Dr. Albert Robin, bacteriologist and pathologist of the Delaware Board of Health, strongly disapproves of the "patent-medicine habit" in a paper read before the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Patent medicines demoralize the people by engendering constant dread of disease, so-called pathophobia. Dr. Robin told how a well advertised remedy, sold at one dollar a box, was composed of granulated sugar; how certain opium cures contain morphia; and tonics especially recommended for inebriates are largely made up of alcohol.

New Swindling Scheme.

The druggists of this city have recently been imposed upon by a gang of clever swindlers. In some way the swindler has in his possession private prescription blanks of physicians, and presents one of these with a prescription written on it, to the druggist and offers a small check in payment, leaving a fictitious address to which the medicine is to be sent. He receives his change and departs. Some few druggists were duped by this novel scheme, but others, more suspicious, would telephone to the physician and receive the reply that he had no patient by the name and address given.

Healers Held for Manslaughter.

John C. Lathrop, a prominent leader of the Christian Science movement in New York City, was arrested together with Mr. and Mrs. John Quimby, Oct. 23, and placed under $2,000 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury. This action is the result of Coroner Banning,s investigation of the death of Esther Quimby, the seven-year old daughter of the Quimby's, which occurred after the child had been ill with diphtheria four days without receiving medical attention. Coroner Banning, in rendering his verdict, said that Esther Quimby came to her death of diphtheria and general septomania, owing to the culpable negligence of her parents, John Quimby and Georgianna Quimby, also a certain so-called Christian Science healer named John Carroll Lathrop, in failing to provide proper medical care and attendance.

Mrs. Quimby, in her testimony, stated that she had such faith in Christian Science that she tried to bring her child back to life again, after she was what the world calls dead. She tried this by what the "Scientists" call 'life thought.' Their definition of 'life thought' is that the spirit of truth can be brought to bear upon a body after the soul has 'passed on' and life restored. As Mrs. Quimby was confined to her room with diphtheria at the time of the arraignment, the Coroner, accompanied by his stenographer, went to her home and took her testimony.

Mr. Charles M. Hartman and Charles Rockwell, two wealthy Christian Scientists, qualified as bondsmen for the trio.

National Wholesale Druggists' Ass'n.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association was held at the Hotel Del Monte, Monterey, Cal , Oct. 7–9. President William J. Walding delivered his annual address, after introducing Mayor R. F. Johnson, who extended a cordial welcome to the visitors. Mr. Walding said that he thought that the co operation of the N. A. R. D. with the N. W. D. A. has resulted in much good to the trade. Secretary Toms, in presenting his report showed that the total number of active members to be 221; associate members 170. The treasurer's report showed a balance of $925.58.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. C. Hover, Denver, Col.; vice-presidents, W. O. Blanding, Providence, R. I.; Charles F. Cutler, Boston, Mass.; L. N. Brunswig, New Orleans, La.; H. W. Evans, Kansas City, Mo.; and John M. Hinchman, Detroit, Mich.; secretary, John E. Toms, Philadelphia; treasurer, S. E. Strong, Cleveland; board of control, Lucien B. Hall, Cleveland; E. D Taylor, Richmond, Va.; Geo. W. Lattimer, Columbus, O.; A. B. Stewart, Seattle, Wash.; Charles Cook, Portland, Me. J. M. Carr was elected chairman of the Committee on Proprietary Goods.

Recent Deaths.

Henry Haseman, Linton, Ind.
Benjamin P. Bates, Boston, Mass.
Dr Wm M. Mew, Washington, D. C.
Henry C. Bellamy, Chicago, Ill.
Charles C. Partridge, Augusta, Me.
Dr. Joseph Hubbard, Roxbury, Mass.
Shelton White, Jackson, Miss.
Stacy Lord, Greenville, Miss.
Edward A. Meinicke, Brooklyn N. Y.
Thomas McGuire, Petaluma, Cal.
Charles F. Earnest, Spokane, Wash.
A K. Wilson, Dallas, Ore.
Wm. C. Wagner, College Point, L I.
William B. Homer, New Castle, Pa.
Albert G. Cassell, Vicksburg, Miss.

George A Kelly.

George Armstrong Kelly died at Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 25 after a long illness. He was born in Pittsburg, Pa., June 3. 1832. Mr. Kelly was at the head the wholesale drug firm of Geo. A. Kelly & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. He had followed the drug business as a profession for many years but during his lifetime had occupied many prominent positions outside of the drug business.

Ohio Tripartite Plan.

The tripartite plan presented by the Ohio State Association and adopted by the N. A. R. D., has been modified and changed to some degree, and the latter association will now expect more of the jobber than frail verbal promises. By resolutions passed in the recent convention of the N. A. R. D., the secretary was instructed to request all manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, chemicals, etc., to desist from selling cutters and suppliers of cutters, when solicited by the respective local associations or the national association, and that they urge retail druggists to give preference to such manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and other products as conform to the request of the association.

When the jobbers do submit to the association's conciliatory demands, they will be bound by legal contracts. Of course, it will depend very much upon the strength of the association in different localities as to whether the jobbers will accede, but the N. A. R. D. will compel them to the limit of their strength. In many instances they have been successful in bringing jobbers to comply with their demands, and now that the strength of the association has been very much augmented, they stand a better chance to carry their point

One thing that may cause the jobbers to have some bitter feeling against the N. A. R. D. is the cutters recognition of cooperative buying associations by their executive committee, and they may be rather slow to respond, but these buying combinations are for the welfare of the retailer, and as the N. A. R. D. is in sympathy with the retailer, it is little thought that the majority of jobbers will raise any objections.

Pacific Druggists Organize

The San Francisco Druggists' Exchange was organized a few days ago with the object in view of affording its members the means of purchasing at lower prices than now obtain through the co-operative plan. Goods are to be bought in carload lots and distribution made at prices below present market rates. Cutting of retail prices, condition of business and hours of labor of clerks as well as other matters of importance were also considered at the meeting.

Alpers Endorsed.

It is remarkable that two of the propositions advanced by Mr Alpers, which were so furiously attacked when the paper was read before the Commercial Section of the A. Ph A., at Philadelphia were within two weeks endorsed almost unanimously by the late N. A. R. D. convention.

We refer to his proposition that retail druggists not doing a business sufficient in volume to justify them in buying direct from manufacturers should organize buyers' clubs through which quantities should be bought and distributed. The other proposition pronouncing as gross substitution the practice of attempting to sell a customer "something just as good" when a certain proprietary preparation was called for. Both these propositions were strongly, if not enthusiastically, endorsed by the Cleveland convention.

Thus we have the interesting spectacle of the great American Pharmaceutical Association representing the idealistic and professional side of pharmacy denouncing a paper, while the great National Association of Retail Druggists, representing the business and commercial sides of the same occupation, endorsing almost unanimously the ideal propositions within a few days.—Midland Druggist.

Plaster Manufacturers.

In addition to these difficulties our members have been lax even careless, in getting information that the Executive Committee could have used to discipline the offending jobbers and proprietors, thus depriving us of the most effective weapon we are possessed of. Another great obstacle in making the tripartite plan effective is the readiness with which many manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, chemicals and surgical dressings have rushed to the aid of the cutters, both wholesale and retail.

Apparently no efforts have been made by this class of proprietors to render the N. A. R. D. and its members any service. On the other hand, most of them have willingly and readily supplied anyone who would patronize them and pay for the goods, without any regard to the disastrous results upon the very large majority of the trade. We would suggest that this is a matter that should receive the attention of the convention at this meeting.—N. A. R. D. Report.

Maximum Dose of Cyanide.

Two hundred and ninety grains, possibly the largest dose of cyanide of potassium ever administered to a living creature, was recently given to Big Tom, the Indian elephant, in Central Park, New York. Tom had become so unruly and violent that it was decided that he would have to be killed. The poison was given in capsule form concealed in bran mash. It was eight minutes before the drug had any apparent effect. Then it was that the elephant was thrown into a series of convulsions lasting fifty-four minutes before death ensued. Several noted specialists in nervous diseases witnessed the execution and post mortem examination.

Important Medical Meetings

For November meetings see page 346 of the October number.

Seaboard Medical Association at Wilson, N C., December —. Dr. Juo R. Bagby, sec., Newport News, Va.

Western Surgical and Gyecological Association at St. Joseph, Mo., December 29 and 30. Dr. George H Simmons, sec., Chicago, Ill.

Indian Territory Medical Association at Muscogee, I. T., December 2 and 3. Dr. R. J. Crahill, sec., McAllister, I. T.

Pointers—Pertinent and Impertinent.

An ad must look for the reader. Readers seldom look for an ad.

People remember your goods because you force them to. Stop forcing and they'll stop remembering.

If you ever attain that proud position where your gouds are in universal demand because of the advertising you have done, and you get the idea in your head that you can keep up that demand without advertising, forget the idea at once and keep right on sending out copy and paying the bills. It's cheaper.

Write and place your own ads if you want to. This is a free country, and you can do as you please. Besides it's your own money you are spending, so whose business is it?

It's an old story but a true one that many an advertiser pays a hundred dollars for space with scarcely a murmur, and then kicks like a wolf because some one asks him ten dollars to get up the matter to put in the space.

Don't forget that very few persons care anything at all about your advertisements and your goods, unless it's your own folks, and their opinions aren't worth much because they want to please you.

Readers don't take a journal to see what you have to say to them.

You've got to put a brass band in your ad and make it play a tune that will jingle the dimes and dollars out of the readers' pockets It's for you to compel attention —readers don't invite it. You've got to make them notice your advertisement without an effort and in spite of themselves.—E. D. Gibbs in Printers' Ink.a

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most Formulas published are at best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

COLOGNE AND TOILET WATERS.

BY PROF. W. L. SCOVILLE.

Cologne.

This resembles closely the popular "Farina" colognes usually sold in sealed packages.

Oil bergamot	1½ ozs.
Oil lemon	6 drs.
Oil neroli	4 drs.
Oil orange	2 drs.
Oill rosemary	2 drs.
Tincture benzoin	2 ozs.
Orange flower water	12 ozs.
Alcohol to make	1 gal.

This costs $3.40 per gallon. The predominating odor is that of orange flowers. Other odors may be substituted for this if desired, the rest of the formula remaining as it is.

Headache Cologne.

If a headache cologne is desired, the addition of menthol and camphor to the first formula is all that is needed.

Menthol	4 ozs.
Camphor	1 oz.
Cologne (first formula)	1 gal.

Cost $3.80 per gallon. Some may prefer a larger proportion of menthol, but don't overlook the fact that too much will irritate the eyes unduly when it is applied to the face and head.

Lilac Water.

Or lilac cologne, is made by substituting terpineol for the oil of neroli, as in the following:

Oil bergamot	1½ ozs.
Oil lemon	6 drs.
Terpineol	4 drs.
Oil orange	2 drs.
Oil rosemary	2 drs.
Tincture benzoin	2 ozs.
Water	12 ozs.
Alcohol to make	1 gal.

Cost $2.90 per gallon. Not an ideal lilac water, but it is suggestive.

An antiseptic cologne having some of the fragrance of pine woods and particularly adapted for spraying a room, may be made with a slight variation, as follows:

Oil bergamot	6 drs.
Oil orange	1 dr.
Oil rosemary	1 dr.
Eucalyptol	2 drs.
Bornyl acetate	½ dr.
Tincture benzoin	1 oz.
Alcohol	5½ pts.
Water	2½ pts.

Cost $2.05 per gallon. Bornyl acetate is the odorous principle of oil of pine. It is about twenty times as strong as the oil, is much more soluble, and has a delightful fragrance.

The substitution of eucalyptol for oil of lemon increases the antiseptic qualities of this cologne as well as develops the characteristic pine-woods odor in an improved degree.

Lavender Water.

This article is not as popular as it deserves to be, owing perhaps to variations in lavender oils. No oil is more variable than this it being listed all the way from 50 cents to $ 6 per pound. The sample was made with an oil costing $1.65 per pound. A finer oil would not need the oil of orange to soften it.

Oil lavender	4 ozs.
Oil bergamot	1 oz.
Oil orange	2 drs.
Oil neroli	½ dr.
Cumarin	½ dr.
Tincture benzoin	1 oz.
Water	1 pt.
Alcohol	7 pts.

Cost $3 05 per gallon. Many formulas direct oil of rose to soften the lavender, but neroli has a much finer effect and makes the lavender more fragrant.

Florida Water.

This is simply a spiced lavender water. Spicy odors may be added to the foregoing, or the following, which is a little less pronounced in lavender odor, may be preferred.

Oil lavender	2 ozs.
Oil bergamot	1 oz.
Oil orange	½ oz.
Oil neroli	½ dr.
Oil cassia	1 dr.
Oil caraway	15 m.
Oil spearmint	15 m.
Tincture of benzoin	1 oz.
Water	1 pt.
Alcohol	7 pts.

Cost $2.90 per gallon.

Bay Rum.

The following formula is modified from the Spiritus Myrciae of the Pharmacopœia It is weaker in alcohol and contains benzoin.

Oil bay	6 drs.
Oil orange	½ dr.
Oil pimento	½ dr.
Tincture benzoin	4 drs.
Powdered orris root	1½ ozs.
Water	4 pts.
Alcohol	4 pts.

Cost about $1.55 per gallon. The powdered orris root is employed chiefly as a clarifying agent. The use of rum in place of a portion of the alcohol is a well-known improvement but I have here preferred to let the formula emphasize the effect of the balsam; so I have not qualified it by the addition of an unknown element in the shape of a variable rum. Use a little good rum in the above formula, and it will be found difficult to distinguish the product from some of the best "imported" brands

Modified Carron Oil.

Thymol	2 grs.
Linseed oil	3 ozs.
Lime water	3 ozs.

Artificial Vanilla Essence.

Powdered tonka bean	1 oz.
Peruvian balsam	1 dr.
Oil sweet orange	½ dr.
Tincture orris	2 ozs.
Essence musk	½ dr.
Rectified spirit	4 ozs.
Water	2 ozs.

Mix the balsam and 2 drs. of light carbonate of magnesia with 1 oz. of the rectified spirit, add the other liquid ingredients in their order, and finally the tonka bean. Macerate eight days and filter.

Cheap Cough Mixture.

Powdered liquorice juice	2 ozs.
Hot water	1 pt.

Mix and heat in an enamelled saucepan till the liquorice is dissolved, and strain. To the strained liquid add:

Essence peppermint	1½ drs.
Tincture capsicum	2 drs.
Spirit chloroform	1½ ozs.
Water to make	24 ozs.

The adult dose is a teaspoonful.

Galls and Sores on Horses.

Tannin	½ oz.
Powdered camphor	1 oz.
Zinc oxide	2 ozs.

Sprinkle on the raw or injured surfaces after having washed them with tepid water and carbolic acid.

White Liniment.

Yolk of 1 egg.	
Camphor	1 oz.
Acetic acid	1½ ozs.
Oil turpentine	8 ozs.
Nut oil	4 ozs.
Oil amber	1 dr.
Distilled water	4½ ozs.

Mix the egg-yolk, acetic acid, and water together. Dissolve the camphor in the turpentine, add the other oils then the egg mixture, and shake until a perfect emulsion is obtained. The liniment is better made in an emulsifier.—Phar. For.

Cold in the Head.

Quinine hydrobromate	20 grs.
Podophyllin	2 grs.
Aloin	2 grs.
Atropine	1/35 gr.
Strychnine sulphate	1/8 gr
Sodium bicarbonate	80 grs.

Make into 20 capsules. One every 2 hours.—Merck's Archives.

Earache.

Chloral hydrate	12½ grs.
Camphor	12½ grs.
Carbolic acid	12½ grs.
Castor oil	4 drs.

Warm the mixture and put a few drops in the ear.—Coll. and Clin. Rec.

Cough Mixture

This prescription given in the pharmacopœia of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, contains no opiate:

Acid. hydrocyan. dil	½ dr.
Acid. nitric. dil	3 drs.
Glycerini	1 oz.
Infusion quassiae	6 ozs.

Ft. mist. Sig.: A tablespoonful in a wineglass of water three times a day.

It is both a sedative and tonic in cases of phthisis.—Dr. Warburton Begbie.

Hot Soda Syrups.

COFFEE SYRUP.

Coffee (freshly ground).... 8 ozs.
Sugar .. ..24 ozs.
French brandy (best)..... 1 oz.
Boiling water.....16 ozs.

Moisten the coffee with a little hot water and brandy, pack firmly into a percolator, and pour on the boiling water; collect the first pint of percolate, and in it dissolve the sugar.

CHOCOLATE SYRUP.

Baker's vanilla chocolate ...½ lb.
Baker's common chocolate.. 1 lb.
Cornstarch..... 6 ozs.
Hot water ..... 2 gal.
Syrup ..... 3 qts.

Dissolve the chocolate in the hot water, using great care not to scorch it; mix the cornstarch with some cold water, and add it to the chocolate after the latter is thoroughly dissolved and brought to a boiling heat, and boil well so that it may be sufficiently cooked to prevent any starchy taste; strain through a sieve to remove coarse particles.

BEEF AND CELERY.

Extract beef.....8 ozs.
Hot water .....1 pt.
Fl. extract celery .....1 dr.
Caramel.....1 dr.

Two teaspoonfuls of this is drawn with a sufficiency of hot water, add salt to suit the taste, and stir with a spoon.

The extract of celery mentioned in the above formula may be prepared as follows:

Celery seed .....2 ozs.
Alcohol, sufficient.

Percolate slowly until one pint of percolate is obtained.

BOUILLON.

Extract beef..... 3 ozs.
Hot water ..... 2 pts.
Cornstarch .....1½ ozs.
Salt ..... 2 ozs.

To draw, take about 1 oz. to a 6 oz. mug, and flavor with an essence composed of tincture of summer savory 3 oz., and tincture of capsicum 2 drs.

MOCK TURTLE EXTRACT.

Extract beef.....2 ozs.
Extract chicken.....2 ozs.
Clam juice..... 8 ozs.
Hot water .....3 pts.
Tincture pepper.....1 oz.
Essence celery .....3 ozs.
Essence orange peel.....1 dr.

MOCK TURTLE BOUILLON.

Mock turtle extract ..... 2 ozs.
Sweet cream.....½ oz.

MOCK TURTLE BROTH.

Extract beef..... 1 oz.
Armour's "Vigoral". ..... 1 oz.
Barley, oatmeal or starch...½ oz.
Gelatin. ... . 2 drs.
Tr. bitter orange peel ..... 3 drs.
Tr. capsicum .....18 dps.
Lime juice..... 3 drs.
Worcestershire sauce..... 3 drs.
Salt ..... 6 drs.
Hot water to make..... 1 pt.

Make a thin paste from the starch or other material; swell the gelatin in cold water; dissolve the beef extract in hot water with the salt; add to the hot mixture the starch paste and softened gelatin, and bring all to a boil. Strain through a wire strainer, add the flavoring, and the balance of the hot water.

One and a half ounces of this mixture are served in an eight ounce mug with hot water.

HOT OYSTER JUICE.

Oyster juice .....1 oz.
Cream.....1 tablespoonful.
Hot water, sufficient.

Add a small piece of butter, and serve with pepper, salt and crackers.

CLAM BROTH.

Clam juice..... ...1½ ozs.
Hot milk ..... 2 ozs.

Fill the mug with hot soda, add a sprinkle of salt and white pepper, stir well, and serve.

CLAM JUICE.

Clam juice ....1½ ozs.
Hot milk ..... 2 ozs.
Hot water. ..... 4 ozs.

Add a pinch of salt and a little white pepper for each cup.

HOT GINGER CLAM BROTH.

Powd. Jamaica ginger.....1 dr.
Cream... .....1 oz.
Clam juice.....1 oz.
Butter.....1 dr.
Hot water to make..... 8 ozs.

Season with celery salt.

HOT GINGER ALE.

Ginger ale extract .....4 drs.
Sol. citric acid (50%) .....2 drs.
Syrup to make .....1 pt.

HOT GRAPE.

Grape juice.....1 oz.
Lemon juice.....1 dr.
Hot water, sufficient.

HOT LEMONADE.

Spt. lemon, U. S. P ..... 2 ozs.
Sol. ext. orange peel or com.
spt. orange. N. F.....½ oz.
Lime juice..... 1 oz.
Citric acid.....½ oz.
Essence nutmeg..... 3 m.
Syrup to make .....½ gal.

This, largely diluted, draws well with carbonated water as "soda lemonade," and is a favorite.

HOT EGG PHOSPHATE.

Syrup lemon.....1½ ozs.
Acid phosphate solution.. 1 dr.
One fresh egg.

Serve the phosphate from an essence bottle.

HOT EGG BOUILLON.

Liquid extract beef .....6 drs.
Egg.....1
Salt and pepper to season.
Hot water, sufficient.

Stir the extract, egg and seasoning together, add the water under constant stirring, strain, and serve. Or, shake together in a mixer and strain.

HOT EGG CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate syrup .....1 oz.
Egg .....1.
Cream..... .....4 drs.
Hot water, sufficient.

Mix thoroughly in a shaker.

HOT EGG LEMONADE.

Juice of half a lemon.
Egg.....1.
Sugar .....1 dr.
Hot water, sufficient.

HOT EGG MILK.

Sugar ....2 teaspoonfuls.
Cream..... 1 oz.
Egg 1
Hot milk.....8 ozs.

MALTED MILK.

Malted milk.....2 tablespoonfuls.
Hot soda.....1 glass.
Pepper and salt, q. s.

Serve with oyster crackers.

ORANGE PHOSPHATE.

Syrup orange.....1 oz.
Pure vinegar .....1 dr.
Hot soda .....1 tumblerful.

CLAM JUICE COCKTAIL.

Juice of half lemon.
Clam juice .....1 oz.
Hot soda .....1 tumblerful.

Season with grated nutmeg, salt and pepper. —Merck's Report.

Syr. Hypoph. Comp. Hematic.

Quinine hypophosphite... 64 grs.
Strychnine hypophos.....1¼ grs.
Citric acid..... 10 grs.
Orange flower water ..... 2 ozs.
Syr. hypophos. with iron
enough to make..... 16 ozs.

Dissolve the quinine and strychnine hypophosphites in the orange flower water, in which the citric acid has been previously dissolved; apply gentle heat if necessary to obtain perfect solution, and mix with the syrup of hypophosphites sufficient to make one pint.

Soap for Silver Plate.

Cocoanut oil .....80 parts.
Soda or potash lye, 38° B.40 parts.
English red.....10 parts.
Water .....10 parts.
Ammonium chloride..... 1 part.

Heat the oil and lye together until saponification takes place; mix the coloring matter, water and sal ammoniac together and stir it into the soap mixture. Let the whole come to a boil, then remove from fire.

Florentine Saponaceous Dentifrice.

Prepared chalk .....16 ozs.
Powdered castile soap..... 1 oz.
Florentine orris..... 3 grs.
Saccharin ..... 2 grs.
Oil wintergreen..... 2 drs.

Should be well mixed and then sifted.

Self-Shining Blacking.

Gum arabic..... 4 ozs.
Molasses .....1½ ozs.
Black ink..... 4 ozs.
Strong vinegar..... 2 ozs.
Alcohol..... ..... 1 oz.
Sweet oil ..... 1 oz.

Dissolve the gum in the ink, add the oil, and rub them in a mortar or shake them together for some time, until they are thoroughly united, then add the vinegar and lastly the alcohol.

Ointment for Burns.

Iodoform ..... 15 grs.
Antipyrine ..... 75 grs.
Boric acid ..... 75 grs.
Vaseline ..... 10 drs.

Phenosalyl.

Carbolic acid ..... 10 drs.
Lactic acid ..... 50 grs.
Salicylic acid ..... 50 grs.
Borax ..... 80 grs.
Menthol ..... 1 gr.
Thymol ..... 1 gr.
Eucalyptol ..... 1 gr.

Dissolve the borax in glycerine by aid of heat, add the acids, and when cool, the other ingredients.—Spatula.

Petroleum Emulsion.

Liquid petrolatum ..... 16 ozs.
Acacia powder ..... 8 ozs.
Glycerine ..... 4 ozs.
Calc. hypophosphite ..... 288 grs.
Sodium hypophospeite ... 288 grs.
Water enough to make ... 48 ozs.

Add the acacia to the petrolatum and mix thoroughly in a large mortar, then add 16 ozs. water (all at once), and rub briskly until the emulsion is formed. Dissolve the hypophosphites in 8 ounces of water, to which add the glycerine; then add all to the emulsion and rub well together, adding any water necessary to make up the measure of three pints of finished product.

Anti-Kink Hair Pomade.

Beef suet ..... 16 ozs.
Yellow wax ..... 2 ozs.
Castor oil ..... 2 ozs.
Benzoic acid ..... 10 ozs.
Lemon oil ..... 1 dr.
Cassia oil ..... 15 dps.

Mix the suet and wax, add the castor oil and acid, allow to cool somewhat, and incorporate the other oils.

Arnica Jelly.

Fluid extract arnica ..... 1 oz.
Glycerine ..... 6 to 8 ozs.
Gelatine ..... 1 oz.
Water, sufficient.

Cover the gelatine, contained in a suitable vessel, with cold water; allow to macerate several hours, or until soft and pliable; drain off the excess of water, dissolve by heat in the residual water and the glycerine, the quantity of the latter varying with the season, using more in winter than in hot weather. When dissolved add the arnica, perfume to suit and color with solution of carmine.

Catarrh Cure.

Gentian, coarse powder .. 1½ ozs.
Bitter orange peel, coarse powder ..... 300 grs.
Cardamom seeds, coarse powder ..... 100 grs.
Potassium iodide ..... 1 oz.
Diluted alcohol, sufficient.

Macerate the crude drugs in 12 ounces of diluted alcohol for 48 hours, then transfer to a percolator and allow to percolate slowly; when the liquid has ceased to percolate, pass enough menstruum through the percolator to make the finished product measure 16 ounces. In this dissolve the potassium iodide.

Wine of Coca.

Coca leaves ..... 1½ ozs.
Alcohol ..... 2 ozs.
Sugar ..... 330 grs.
Red wine ..... 16 ozs.

Mix the alcohol and wine, macerate the leaves in 4 ounces of this mixture in a moderately warm place for 24 hours, then transfer to a glass percolator, pass remainder of liquid slowly through the drug, and in the percolate dissolve the sugar.

Boonekamp Bitters.

Socotrine aloes ..... 8 ozs.
Myrrh ..... 4 ozs.
Galangal ..... 4 ozs.
Saffron ..... 4 ozs.
Cloves ..... 1 oz.
Wormwood ..... 1 oz.
Gentian ..... 4 ozs.
Rhubarb ..... 4 ozs.
Turmeric ..... 4 ozs.
Agaric ..... 8 ozs.
Cinnamon ..... ½ oz.
Fennel ..... 16 ozs.
Alcohol ..... 12 pts.
Water ..... 6 pts.

In the alcohol, before it is mixed with the water, dissolve

Absinthe oil ..... 90 min.
Fennel oil ..... 90 min.
Curled mint oil ..... 50 min.

Glycerole Yerbine Compound.

Yerba santa ..... 3¼ ozs.
Licorice ..... 3¼ ozs.
Grindelia ..... 480 grs.
Wild cherry ..... 480 grs.
Potassium bromide ..... 120 grs.
Pine tar ..... 60 grs.
Salicylic acid ..... 32 grs.
Alcohol, water, glycerine, of each sufficient.

Mix the yerba santa, licorice, grindelia, and wild cherry to moderately fine powder, and extract by percolation so as to obtain 16 ounces of percolate, using as a menstruum a mixture of equal volumes of alcohol, water and glycerine. To the percolate add the potassium bromide, tar and salicylic acid, set aside for several hours, agitating occasionally and filter.

Almond Balls.

For softening the skin and preventing chaps and chilblains.

Spermaceti ..... 2 ozs.
White wax ..... 4 ozs.
Oil almond ..... 8 ozs.

Melt them together in an enamelled iron capsule by the heat of a water bath and when the mixture has cooled a little, add essential oil almonds, 1 dr., expressed oil mace, 1½ drs. Stir the mixture until it begins to cool, then pour it into slightly warmed moulds, which may be ounce gallipots or egg cups with smooth bottoms. It will then assume the form of beautiful hemispherical cakes.

Lotion of Myrrh.

Myrrh, coarse powder .... 120 grs.
Zinc acetate ..... 45 grs.
Lead acetate ..... 15 grs.
Water, sufficient.

Pour 12 ounces of boiling water on the myrrh, let stand for one hour, stirring frequently; strain, add the salts dissolved in four ounces water, and then enough water to make 16 ounces of product and strain, if necessary. Used as a collyrium.

Lassar's Hair Pomade.

Pilocarpine ..... 2 parts.
Quinine hydrochlorate .. 4 parts.
Sulphur precip ..... 10 parts.
Balsam peru ..... 20 parts.
Ox marrow to make ... 100 parts.

Mix.

Cinchona Wine.

White gelatine ..... 15 grs.
Distilled water ..... 2½ drs.
Sherry wine, detannated .. 18 ozs.

Mix and add

Simple syrup ..... 6 ozs.
Tr. cinchona ..... 6 ozs.

After 8 days, filter.

May also be made with red wine, or direct from the bark as follows:

Gelatine ..... 15 grs.
Distilled water ..... 2½ drs.
Sherry wine, detannated . 30 ozs.
Cinchona bark, coarse powd 10 drs.
Sugar ..... 1½ ozs.

Macerate for 8 days and filter.

Amandine.

Finest pale honey ..... 4 ozs.
White soft soap ..... 2 ozs.

Mix them thoroughly in a mortar, adding, if necessary, liquor potassa, 2 or 3 teaspoonfuls, so as to produce a perfectly homogeneous paste or cream. To this add and rub in by degrees, and very gradually, oil almonds 3½ lbs., previously mixed and scented with essential oil almonds, 3 drs., essence oil bergamot, 3 drs., oil cloves, 1½ drs., balsam peru, 1½ drs., and continue the trituration until the whole assumes the appearance of a rich, transparent jelly. Lastly, put the product into pots or wide mouth bottles.

Milk of Roses.

Almonds, blanched ..... 1½ ozs.
Almond oil ..... 1½ ozs.
White soft soap ..... 1 dr.
Rose water ..... 12 ozs.

Make an emulsion; to the strained emulsion add a mixture of spirit of roses, ½ dr., rectified spirit, 2½ ozs., and subsequently, of rose water, q. s. to make the whole measure 1 pint. More spirit is often used, but too much of it is apt to cause separation of the ingredients.

Enamel for the Nails.

H. Antony, in the Augsburger Seifen. Zeit., gives the following for an enamel for the nails:

Levig. tin oxide ..... 1000 parts.
Orris root in powder .. 100 parts.
Talcum ..... 300 parts.
Wheat starch ..... 100 parts.
Carmine ..... 8–10 parts.
Attar rose ..... 3 parts.
Oil rhodium ..... 15 parts.
Oil geranium ..... 20 parts.

Mix.

Freckle Cream.

Starch, rice ..... 1 dr.
Bismuth oxide ..... 1 dr.
Chalk ..... 2 drs.
Cold cream ..... 1 oz.

Horticultural Ink.

Potassium chlorate	1 dr.
Copper sulfate	1 dr.
Aniline blue	5 grs.
Acetic acid	2 drs.
Water	4 ozs.

Dissolve the chlorate and sulfate in 3 ounces of the water and the aniline blue in the remainder with the acetic acid; then mix the solutions. This is used on zinc labels for plants.

Liquid Depilatory.

Tincture iodine	6 parts.
Oil turpentine	6 parts.
Castor oil	8 parts.
Alcohol	48 parts.
Collodion	100 parts.

To be used once or twice daily for 3 or 4 days. The film formed is then pulled off rapidly, so as to take the hair with it. —Era.

To Keep Steel and Machinery Bright.

An excellent agent for preserving the brightness of articles, especially parts of machinery, of iron or steel, is a mixture in use in the laboratory of the Bavarian Gewerbemuseums, as follows:

Oil turpentine	5 parts.
Stearin oil	25 parts.
Jeweler's rouge	25 parts
Animal charcoal	45 parts.

Mix. When required for use, spirits are added until it flows quite easily, and it is then applied with a pencil or brush to the parts to be cleaned. The alcohol soon evaporates, and with a powder made of 45 parts of animal charcoal and 25 parts of rouge, the place is rubbed with a soft cloth. A few rubs leave the surface as brilliant as if just from a buffing wheel.—Zeitschrift.

Sweet Tolu Balsam for Coughs.

Syrup tolu	2 ozs.
Camph tincture opium	2 ozs.
Syrup licorice	4 ozs.
Syrup squill	4 ozs.
Syrup, simple	4 ozs.

Medicated Mouth Soap.

Medicinal soap	1 oz.
Glycerin	1 oz.
Alcohol, 90%	½ oz.
Salicylic acid	16 grs.
Peppermint water, coloring matter, of each, q. s.	

Elixir of Kola.

Kola seed, in powder	20 Gms.
Glycerin	20 Gms.
Alcohol, absolute	10 Gms.
Cinnamon water	60 Gms.
Tinct. orange	5 Gms.
Tinct. vanilla	5 Gms.

Digest during eight days, express and filter.—Annales de Phar.

For Whooping Cough in Adults.

Bromoform	15 parts.
Tincture gelsemium	16 parts.
Syrup lactucarium	120 parts.
Powd. gum arabic, sufficiency.	

Mix. Sig.: Three or four teaspoonfuls to be taken in the course of the day.—Med. and Surg. Rep.

Lanoline Cream.

Lanoline	2 ozs.
Fresh unskimmed milk	2 ozs.
Yolk of eggs	2
Formaldehyde	1 dr.

In a mortar first triturate the lanoline and yolk, add the formaldehyde and finally the milk; strain and bottle.

Toothache Wax.

1. Paraffin 47 parts.
   Burgundy pitch 400 parts.
   Oil cloves 15 parts.

Melt the first two ingredients, and when nearly cool, add the remaining constituents, stirring well.

2. Stearin 2 parts.
   Gum kauri 4 parts.
   Talcum 7 parts.

3. Powd. chloral hydrate 5 parts.
   Powd. opium 6 parts.
   Powd. mastic 10 parts.
   Venice turpentine 24 parts.
   Beeswax 60 parts.

Melt the last three ingredients together, add the chloral and opium, and stir until plastic.

4. Cocaine hydrochlorate 16 parts.
   Menthol 16 parts.
   Powd opium 64 parts.
   Powd althaea 48 parts.
   Mucilage acacia 9 parts.

Keep in well-stoppered bottles.

5. White wax, or spermaceti 2 parts.
   Carbolic acid (cryst) 1 part.
   Chloral hydrate 2 parts.

Melt the wax or spermaceti, add the carbolic acid and chloral, and stir until dissolved. While still liquid, immerse thin layers of carbolized cotton, remove them when saturated, and allow them to dry. When ready for use, a small piece is snipped off and gently warmed, when it is ready to be inserted into the hollow of the tooth, where it will solidify again on cooling. If desired, the masses obtained by these formulas may be rolled into sticks, or divided into pellets ready for immediate use.—Merck's Report.

Elixir Antiseptique.

The following is a formula for a collutory:

Thymic acid	30 cgms.
Tinct. eucalyptus	10 Gms.
Tinct. vanilla	10 Gms.
Ess. mint	150 cgms.
Ess. cloves	1 Gm.
Ess. lemon	1 Gm.
Alcohol of 90	100 Gms.
Tinct. cochineal to color a lively red.	

Mix 20 drops to half a tumbler of water as a mouth wash.—Le Monde Phar.

Winter Lotion.

Lanoline	1 oz.
Cocoanut oil	3 drs.
Powd. castile soap	2 drs.
Powdered borax	1 dr.
Distilled water	1 oz.

Mix in a mortar and add

Tepid water	5 ozs.
Tinct. benzoin	3 drs.
Oil rose geranium	5 m.
Oil lavender	3 m.
Rose water	1 oz.

—Spatula.

Cold Creams.

1. Oil almond 425 parts.
   Lanolin 185 parts.
   White wax 62 parts.
   Spermaceti 62 parts.
   Borax 4 5 parts.
   Rose water 300 parts.

Mix together the first four ingredients, then incorporate the solution of borax in the rose water.

2. Tragacanth 125 Gms.
   Boric acid 100 Gms.
   Glycerin 140 Gms.
   Exp. oil almonds 50 Gms.
   Glyconin 50 Gms.
   Oil lavender 00.5 Gms.
   Water to make 1000 Gms.

Mix the tragacanth and the boric acid with the glycerin; add the almond oil, lavender oil, and egg glycerite, which have been previously well incorporated, and lastly add the water in divided portions until a clear jelly of the desired consistency is obtained.

3. Oil almonds 26 ozs.
   Castor oil (odorless) 6 ozs.
   Lard (benzoated) 8 ozs.
   White wax 8 ozs.
   Rose water (in winter less, in summer more than the quantity) 12 ozs.
   Orange flower water 8 ozs.
   Oil rose 15 m.
   Extract jasmine 6 drs.
   Extract cassia 4 drs.
   Borax 2 ozs.
   Glycerin 4 ozs.

Melt the oil of sweet almond, wax and lard together, and stir in the castor oil; make a solution of the borax in the glycerin and rose and orange flower waters; add this solution, a little at a time, to the melted fat, stirring constantly to insure thorough incorporation; finally add the oil of rose dissolved in the extracts, and beat the ointment until cold.—Bull. Phar.

Terpin Hydrate and Heroin Cough Syrup.

Terpin hydrate	24 grs.
Heroin hydrchlorid	1 gr.
Ext. wild cherry (for syr.)	3 drs.
Ammonium chlorid	96 grs.
Glycerin	1½ ozs.
Alcohol, enough to make	3 ozs.

The foregoing makes a good sedative expectorant, to be given in teaspoonful doses.—Merck's Report.

Tooth Wash and Powder.

To prevent the decay of the teeth it is important that the mouth should be kept free from organic matter during sleep, or fermentation is sure to result, with consequent damage to the teeth. For procuring asepsis of the mouth the following wash may be used:

Phenol	1 dr.
Eucalyptol	15 m.
Menthol	8 ozs.
Thymol	2 grs.
Alcohol (90 per cent)	3 ozs.

Mix a teaspoonful with two tablespoonfuls of hot water and use as a mouthwash.

A good antiseptic tooth powder to use in conjunction with the mouth-wash is:

Salol	1 dr.
Phosph. and carb. lime, each	5 drs.
Light magnesia	5 drs.
Bicarbonate sodium	4 drs.
Perfume	q. s.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for regarding which they cannot obtain complete information, so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Oethol.

Name of a tasteless and odorless cethyl alcohol recently introduced by Grimm as an ointment base

Rheumasan.

New rheumatism and gout remedy—a superfatted soap containing free salicylic salts to the amount of 10%.

Iron Vitellin.

This compound is an organic iron preparation. It is a red powder, freely and completely soluble in water, forming a clear-red solution, neutral in reaction, odorless and tasteless.

Sozoiodol-Zinc.

A white, odorless, crystalline powder. Astringent, antiseptic. Used in nasal catarrhs, gonorrhea, etc. As a dusting powder, 5 to 10 per cent., with talc, or in 1 to 5 per cent. solution as an injection.

Sozoiodol-Mercury.

A fine yellow powder. Parasiticide and antisyphilitic Applied as a dusting powder and in ointment of from 2 to 10 per cent. Also in hypodermic injection, in solution of iodide and potash.

Fareol.

This contains 7% of iron and is given in anemias, etc. Soluble only in water having slightly alkaline reaction. It is used in anæmic conditions, accompanied by headache and gastralgia.

Biogen.

An impalpable powder. Permanent, insoluble in water, non-toxic, non corrosive. Indications—Anemia, uric acid diathesis, and disturbances of the circulatory and respiratory systems, anti-rheumatic and anti-lithic.

Saponin.

This is said to have the property of rendering creosote soluble in water. To 10 grammes of beech-wood creosote, add 80 grammes tincture quillaja and 60 grammes distilled water. This mixture forms a solution which can be diluted with tepid water and administered as an enema or otherwise.—Prac. Rev.

Silver Vitelline.

This is a new silver protein compound described by Barnes & Hille in the Medical Record. It is a dark brown powder, containing 30 per cent. of silver, extremely soluble in water, an ounce of silver vitelline dissolving in a dessertspoonful of water, according to the discoverers. The solutions do not coagulate albumen or precipitate chlorides.

Gelatol.

This is an ointment base. Carnot uses: Gelatin, 12 drams, sodium chloride 2½ drams, water, 1 quart. Mix. Used as an enema one to two ounces. Used in tuberculosis to control hemorrhages. Oily liquid.

Tobacco-Camphor.

The so-called tobacco-camphor or nicotianin is shown by Gawalowski to be a mixture of valerianate, camphorate, oxycamphorate, and pyridyl-carbonate of nicotine On the first three salts the aroma of the tobacco depends, the last being the chief toxic principle of the leaf.—Zeit. Apoth.

A New Guaiacol Ether.

Oresol is the mono-glyceric ether of guaiacol, a compound which is advocated in cases where guaiacol or creosote is usually indicated. Oresol is soluble in forty volumes of water and easily soluble in alcohol. It is partially, but not completely, decomposed into its constituent elements in the digestive tract—Jour. Phar.

New Anaesthetics.

Goldschmidt has prepared a series of bodies of the type of methenyldiparaphenetidin, by condensing phenetidin with orthoformic ethyl ester. He has also prepared the corresponding condensation-product with ordinary alcohol. By this means he obtains the body which he terms anesthesine. It forms crystalline needles, melting at 209° C., easily soluble in water when hot, but not in cold water to any extent, and is soluble in alcohol and the usual organic solvents. It is a powerful local anaesthetic, and is not toxic in fair-sized doses up to 10 or 12 grs. —Phar. Zeit.

Peroxoles.

Prof. Beck has studied a group of preparations known as peroxoles, liquid antiseptics containing a solution of hydrogen peroxide in combination with other disinfectants. These preparations are composed of from 33 to 38 per cent. alcohol, about 3 per cent. of hydrogen peroxide and 1 per cent. of thymol, menthol or camphor, the name being according to the choice of the last ingredient—thymosol, menthosol or camphorosol. The author finds that association with these disinfectants greatly increase the antiseptic power of hydrogen peroxide. Aqueous solutions containing 10 per cent. of the peroxoles are usually employed. These correspond to a 1 per cent. solution of mercuric chloride, and possess a more energetic action than 5 per cent. carbolic acid.—Deutsche Zeit.

Atoxyl.

Under the name of atoxyl, a new organic compound of arsenic has recently been placed upon the market. It is an amido benzene compound, and occurs as a white, inodorous, and almost tasteless powder. It is only about one-twentieth as poisonous as the quantity of arsenic it contains would be in the free state, and has very marked therapeutic properties.—Nouv. Rem.

Strychnicine

A new alkaloid has been isolated from the leaves—fresh or dried—of strychnos nux vomica. It is present in but very small proportions, 1 kilo of fresh leaves having yielded only 100 milligrams, and has relatively feeble toxic power. From strychnine and brucine it differs by affording a tartrate much less soluble in water than the tartrates of those alkaloids. The free base forms colorless, tasteless, anhydrous crystals from water; the salts are bitter, and give precipitates with most of the alkaloid precipitants. With caustic soda a precipitate is formed which redissolves in excess of alkali.—Bull. de l'Inust. Botan. de Buitenzorg.

Antigermin.

This is a disinfectant said to be a compound of copper with an organic acid, and which occurs as a perfectly odorless, viscid, homogeneous mass of greenish yellow color. On stirring the substance with a small quantity of boiling water, and then adding a larger volume of hot water, a uniform mixture may be obtained with the antigermin; for complete solution 200 parts of water are required. According to Wesenberg, the preparation strongly hinders decomposition and exhibits powerful bactericidal properties.—Phar. Zeit.

Preparation of Alkaline Periodates.

F. Roques and A. Gerngross have perfected a new method of preparing alkaline periodates. It consists of treating iodides in alkaline solutions with a large excess of an alkaline hypochlorite, and is far more convenient than that usually followed, which involves the preparation of an iodate and the employment of chlorine gas. In the improved method 50 parts of potassium iodide and 20 parts of sodium hydroxide are dissolved in water and treated with a large excess of sodium hypochlorite.—Jour. Pharm. Chim.

Tribromophenol Bromide.

E. W. Lewis finds that the melting point usually attributed to this substance (118°) is much too low, and that it may be raised to 148°-149° by recrystallizing the compound from ethyl acetate; moreover, while, as usually stated, the substance of low melting point gives off bromine on heating at about 125°, the purified material begins to lose bromine before melting at about 145°. The crystals of tribromophenol bromide belong to the orthorhombic system.—Proc. Chem. Soc.

Examination Questions North Carolina Board of Pharmacy.

PHARMACY.

1. (a) What system of weights and measures is official in the U. S. Pharmacopœpia? (b) How many grains in a Troy pound? (c) In one-quarter of an Avoirdupois pound? (d) In one gramme?

2. (a) How many fluid ounces in a Litre? (b) Avoirdupois ounces in a Kilo? (c) C.c. in five fluid drams? (d) Write the equivalent of one grain in the metric system. (e) Write five centigrammes. (f) Write three decigrammes.

3. What is meant when it is said that official Glycerine must have a specific gravity of 1.250, Ether 0.725, and Nitric Acid 1.414? Name at least three other liquids whose specific gravities are reliable criteria of strength. What is the standard temperature for taking specific gravity? What is the equivalent in Centigrade of 160 degrees Fahrenheit? What is the equivalent in Fahrenheit of—4 degrees Centigrade?

4. How much Corrosive Sublimate would be required to make one pint of a 1 in 1500 solution? Carbolic Acid to make a Litre of one per cent. solution?

5. Name a preparation made by the official process of percolation and describe in detail how the process is carried out and the reasons for each step. Outline the process of re percolation and state what advantage is claimed for it, and who is credited as the originator of the process.

6. In what three ways are the medicated waters made? Give examples under each.

7. Name the official solutions containing Arsenic and outline how they are made. What is their percentage of strengths?

8. What are the differences between the official Argenti Nitras, Argenti Nitras Dilutus, and Argenti Nitras Fusus?

9. Name all the ingredients (not quantities) and state briefly how the following are made: Liquor Ammonii Acetatis, Syrupus Senegæ, Syrupus Scillæ Co., Mistura Glycyrrhiz Co., Spiritus Ammoniæ Arom, Linim. Chloroformi, Collodium Flexile, Tinct. Nucis Vom., Tinct. Gentianæ Co., Pulv. Effervescens Comp.

10. What should be the physical properties of the following articles when in good condition, and how do they appear when unfit for use: Acidum Hydrocyanicum. Ungt, Hydrarg. Nit., Tinct. Kino, Syr. Ferri Iodidi, Spir. Ætheris Nitrosi, and Ammonii Carbonas.

11. Recognize as many of the specimens as you can within ten minutes.

12. Oral examination in prescription reading and criticism.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

1. Give symbols of two elements each, occurring in the gaseous, liquid, and solid states.

2. What element is common to all Acids? Name three each official organic and inorganic acids

3. Explain the distinction between Deodorants and Disinfectants. Give typical examples of each.

4. In what form is Cellulose official and what preparations are derived therefrom?

5. How are salts granulated? Exsiccated? What are granular effervescent salts and to what chemical action is their characteristic property due?

6. Caustic Potash is known to have been sold by the wholesaler as Caustic Soda. By what tests may they be distinguished?

7. How can precipitated Calcium Phosphate be distinguished from precipitated Calcium Carbonate?

8. How can Mercuric Chloride be distinguished from Lead Acetate?

9. By what tests can tablets of Morphine be distinguished from those of Strychnine?

10. Explain the difference between commercial Chloride of Lime and Calcium Chloride.

11. Recognize as many of the specimens as you can within ten minutes.

MATERIA MEDICA TOXICOLOGY, POSOLOGY.

1. Digitalis—Give official definition, medical properties and dose. Give habitat. State common name and synonym. Name official preparations and their doses. What is the principal constituent and dose?

2. Hyoscyamus—Give official definition, medical properties and dose. Give habitat. Name and dose of official alkaloids. Name all official preparations and doses.

3. Opium.—Give official definition. Medical properties and dose. Name the official alkaloids and their doses. What per cent. of Morphine should each, the crude and powder, contain? Name all official preparation and their doses. State which is used in the official Tincture, the crude or powder.

4. Camphor.—Give official definition. Give habitat. State manner of production and method of refining. What is its best solvent? How can it be powdered? State medical properties and doses.

5. Define and explain the terms Diuretic, Emolients, Errhines, Hypnotics, Myotics and Sialogogues. Give examples of drugs possessing properties named.

6 Give Latin names for English common names and state medical properties of each of the following: Pomegranate, Star Anise, Pinkroot, Logwood, Poison Oak, Stavesacre, Brayera, Sage, Elder, Fennel.

7. Give English and common name and official definition of each of the following: Geranium, Caulophyllum, Uva Ursi, Capsicum, Magnesii Sulphas, Triticum, Asclepias, Mentha Piperita, Calamus, Oleum Ricini.

8. What part of the following drugs are used: Benzoin, Wahoo, Kino, Aconite, Guarana, Cloves, Coca, Cassia Fistula Quassia, Rhatany.

9. What are the doses of the following: 1. Acidum Arsenosum. 2. Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum. 3. Acidum Hydrochloricum. 4 Acidum Nitricum. 5. Ammonii Bromidum. 6. Ammonii Benzoas. 7. Amyl Nitris. 8. Antimonii et Potassii Tartras, 9. Apomorphinæ Hydrochloras. 10. Aqua Camphoræ. 11. Aqua Chloroformi. 12. Atropina. 13. Belladonna. 14. Caffeina. 15. Chloral. 16. Cocainæ Hydrochloras. 17. Conium. 18. Extractum Aconiti Fluidum. 19. Extractum Belladonnæ Radicis Fluidum. 20. Extractum Cannabis Indicæ Fluidum. 21. Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite. 22. Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum. 23. Hydrargyrum cum Creta. 24 Liquor Arseni et Hydrargyri Iodidi. 25. Liquor Potassii Arsenitis. 26. Oleum Terebinthinæ. 27. Physostig mina. 28. Plumbi Acetas. 29. Picrotoxinum. 30. Phosphorus. 31. Spiritus Ætheris Compositus. 32. Strychnina, 33. Tinctura Arnicæ Florium. 34. Tinctura Cantharidis. 35. Tinctura Colchici Seminis. 36. Tinctura Nucis Vomicæ. 37. Tinctura Ferri Murias. 38. Tinctura Gelsemii. 39. Vinum Antimonii. 40. Zinci Phosphidum.

10. Name the Antidotes for Arsenic, Sugar Lead, Paris Green, Chloral, Corrosive Sublimate.

11. What are the Pharmacy Law requirements in regard to sale of Poisons?

12. Recognize as many of the specimens submitted as you can in ten minutes.

Armour's Five Rules.

The following five rules are said to be the ones upon which Philip D. Armour believed his success to be due:

Good men are not cheap.

Capital can do nothing without brains to direct it.

No general can fight his battles alone. He must depend upon his lieutenants, and his success depends upon his ability to select the right man for the right place.

There is no such thing as luck.

Most men talk too much. Much of my success has been due to keeping my mouth shut.

Character by Smell.

According to a writer on perfumery, essence of peppermint is the specific for the development of the mercantile instinct. Business men, therefore, will do well to see that their handkerchiefs are properly saturated with it during business hours. Essence of magnolia moves him who sniffs it to warlike passion. Caution in its use is therefore to be recommended. The scent of the violet, we are not surprised to learn, produces a spirit of placid devotion. The lily, however, causes obstinacy. Extract of cloves transforms the milk of honest thought into the rankest poison. Essence of bergamot changes the frivolous spirit into the profound and meditative thinker; while vervain has the merit of instilling artistic ideas. But the king among perfumes is, without doubt, ambergris. Before ambergris we must all bow the knee, for it is the divine essence on which genius may be nurtured.—The Spatula

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED

FROM THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

BY WILLIAM C. ALPERS

[Abstract of paper read before the Commercial Section Am. Pharm. Association, 1902.]

That the status of the pharmaceutical trade in the United States has not been satisfactory for years and is not so now, needs no proof. We all agree on this one fact, no matter how divergent our opinions may be otherwise. The great prosperity of our country, of which the political leaders and organs boast so much, seems to evade the pharmacists most carefully, and we must necessarily conclude that either our profession is exempt from the general rule or that we stubbornly close our doors to dame Prosperity and bid her look for other quarters.

Before entering into the justice or fallacy of the various complaints about the decline of profits, it may be useful first to examine what a reasonable profit on pharmaceutical goods is or should be. Let us consider this matter from a mere commercial standpoint, for the handling of proprietary goods is a merely commercial matter. Now it is a well-known fact to the student of national economy that the purchasing price, selling price, and profit, will be in a certain ratio to each other; that any efforts to create a fictitious value of any article of merchandise may succeed in exceptional cases, or in small localities particularly adapted to this work, or under special conditions, but as a rule such fictitious values will very soon outlive themselves, and the general laws of competition and of supply and demand will bring all goods to their own level.

The handling of proprietary medicines is the simplest and commonest commercial transaction that can be imagined. It requires no skill, no education, no experience; it can be done by the most ignorant and least experienced country lad or city urchin that may be put behind the counter. Considering these facts, any unbiased observer must admit that the lowest profit at which common articles are generally handled must be a satisfactory reward for handling proprietary goods.

If we look at all lines of business we shall find that the profit on ready-made goods to which the retailer adds nothing in value, either by skill, by subdivision, or by using his knowledge in recommending them, is ten to twenty per cent. on the purchasing price, and it is therefore evident that such a profit must be ample reward for handling proprietary articles. The cry will be raised at once that with such a profit the druggist cannot exist that his expense of doing business is larger than twenty per cent., and that therefore he must make a larger profit on all his goods. But the high rate of expense in drug stores caused by selecting expensive and elegant corners, or by other reasons, will not alter the general laws of trade that have been correct since time immemorial, and are correct to-day in every country. The reply is: If you cannot handle these goods successfully, others will do so, and we all know that others are doing so now.

There are certain evolutions in all branches of civilization that cannot be checked by any human force, and one of these evolutions now taking place is the change in the conditions of trade, a change in the relations that existed formerly between the manufacturer, jobber, retailer and the public. The present tendency is to bring the consumer as close to the manufacturer as possible, and this tendency is not an ephemeral whim of theorists, but a powerful stream that rushes through all commercial affairs and cannot be checked.

It may be a disagreeable truth to bear that the so called full profit on proprietary goods is exorbitant, but it remains the truth all the same, and all efforts to deny its existence will not break its force. The very fact that places where these goods are successfully sold with from 10 to 20 per cent. profit are daily increasing, is the best proof of the stability of this simple commercial truth. We must decide whether we are willing to accept it, or employ our capital and ability in other directions.

The loud and often bitter complaints against those members of our profession who have long accepted this commercial fact as the guide in their business methods, are repeated at every meeting of the dissatisfied, and the cutters' success is attributed to every possible reason except the correct one. It has been stated again and again that these successful druggists are wrong, that their methods are pernicious, and that they must change their ways and means so that the unsuccessful man will have a show. The cry has been, not to raise the unsuccessful one to the level of the successful one, but to pull the successful one down to the level of the man of failure, in the vain idea that thereby business can be improved. At one time this idea was even figured out in numbers; it was argued that if 75 per cent. of the druggists of a locality were complaining, the remaining 25 must naturally be wrong, and must be punished for being successful. Let us apply this way of argument to other conditions.

There is a school of 100 scholars, divided into four classes. At the end of the year the scholars of one class pass the required examination, while those of the other classes fail. The leaders of our dissatisfied fraternity will say that the teacher of the successful class was wrong, that he must desist from teaching so much, and thereby the others will know more.

In thus analyzing the causes of the unsatisfactory condition and criticising some of the proposed methods, little benefit would be derived if no remedy for the existing evil could be proposed. In looking for this remedy the question naturally presents itself, if it is true, as sometimes stated, that all the druggists in the United States complain. Or are there any that are satisfied with existing conditions?

Now it will be seen at once that there are a number of druggists that do not complain; who notice the change in trade conditions as well as others; but instead of despairing or sulking they quickly recognize the changes and adopt their methods to these changed conditions. They are not given to loud utterances of success and failure, and are perfectly satisfied and content and satisfied in their respective spheres without joining others who raise the cry. These non complaining druggists may be comprised in two classes, first the strictly commercial druggist, generally called the "cutter," second, the strictly professional pharmacist called the "crank." These two, although opposed in their methods of doing business, manage to adjust their ways to the new state of things, and as a rule find satisfactory compensation in their vocation. These are the two classes of druggists that are right. To these we must turn for remedies in the present state of affairs.

It only needs to point out these two classes of druggists to show in what direction pharmacy, or the drug trade, whichever you prefer, is developing. There has been a great deal of talk about the druggists' dual occupation, the commercial and professional. When the average druggist is approached in the interests of higher education, the support of colleges or professional elevation, he shrugs his shoulders, saying, "What is all this good for? I am a commercial man, I must look at things from a commercial standpoint." When he is asked to conduct his business as other business men do, to adjust his profits to the actual value of his articles, to put his expenses in proportion to the amount of business he can do, he replies, "That is all very well for a common business man, but I am a professional man, and must have larger profits than other men, my profession demands it." Thus he has used the one wing of this "dual occupation" to cover the shortcomings and sins of the other one, and has succeeded in neither. He has slipped down, to use the common expression, between two chairs. It is much better to select one or the other occupation as the leading one and subordinate every other branch to the one selected.

"Why can department stores and 'cutters' sell our goods cheaper than we can?" The answer in every case is, "Because they buy them cheaper." Here lies the remedy. Give the retail druggist absolute

independence from his jobber, let him buy wherever he pleases, make him buy his goods for the lowest price with the best possible cash discount The reduction in price that can be obtained by strictly cash methods is far greater than the average druggist believes.

We know that we can buy tablets, pills, extracts, and other pharmaceutical products directly from the manufacturers and get nearly double the discount that the jobber will give us. But the same rule applies to chemicals if we adhere to the rule of buying our chemicals directly from one manufacturer or importer. And still larger reductions can be obtained for spot cash in the purchase of our fancy goods, toothbrushes, sponges, and other toilet articles. This rule also applies in the purchase of those goods that in some stores seem to form the most important article of trade, namely, the proprietary goods. Buy them direct from the manufacturer. No matter what others tell you, be assured that a manufacturer will turn down no order that is accompanied with a certified check. It is the adherence to this cash principle with large cash discounts, that enables the "cutter" to sell cheap and make more money than the druggist who asks high prices.

If the leaders of druggists' associations that pretend to work in the interests of the retailer really mean what they pretend, they should teach and encourage the retailer, not to pay the highest possible price for his goods, but show him the best sources, and buy at the lowest possible price. Not until the retailer regains his liberty to buy where he pleases and buys at the lowest possible price for cash, will there be any relief from the present strained conditions. The objection will be raised that the majority of retailers have not the capital to do so. But in the first place I wish to point out that it will require no more capital to buy one good order of chemicals from the manufacturer once in two months at a low price, than to place twenty or thirty insignificant orders for the same goods during the same time with the jobber, and pay him nearly double the price for them. What is needed is business method. Prepare stock indexes, where at a glance the consumption of each article during the last year can be ascertained, and have a well-conducted system of bookkeeping in every detail. Then there is no difficulty in placing an order in the right way.

Where goods are not used in sufficiently large quantities to warrant the purchase of one original package, as in the case of a great many proprietary goods, the second remedy to which I come now should be employed. This remedy consists in a combination of a number of druggists in the same locality to form a co-operative society, in order to buy jointly for distribution. Such societies exist now in nearly all large cities of the east. Each member pays a fixed sum, one or two hundred dollars, or more, and this money is judiciously used in buying staple articles, first patent medicines, then chemicals, rubber goods, fancy articles, etc., whatever may be the most desirable goods in the locality. By this method each retailer can obtain the smallest quantity of all articles at the lowest price in cash. There is no reason why such associations should not exist in every small city where the number of druggists is less than fifty.

If there are any druggists in this country that will not recognize the value of these remedies, first, purchase for cash, and second, form a co-operative society for the purpose of buying goods jointly, and yet continue to complain about small profits, there is no remedy for them but to close up their business, and look for some other occupation.

To give advice how to cultivate professionalism exclusively, is beyond the scope of this paper. Each one must work out his own salvation, if he thinks he can find it in this direction. To suddenly throw out of a store everything that is not strictly professional, would be too radical a means; a gradual change should be made and proper allowance made for surrounding conditions and time-honored customs. But there should be a tendency to subordinate everything to the professional side, to gradually increase the stock of professional goods and decrease that of side lines.

There is, however, one maxim that might still be mentioned in this paper. This maxim is "strict honesty." By honesty here is not meant the quality that every good citizen should possess, of never taking more or giving less than is due; but a higher grade of virtue is understood, the honesty of purpose, the honesty of an ideal, and the courage to live up to this standard at all times. Many attacks have of late been made from all sides on the dishonest druggist, and ridicule and vituperation have been thrown at us in daily papers in word and caricature. Where there is much smoke there generally is some fire. That substitution is practiced in many drug stores cannot be denied. It is true we all condemn substitution and every association of druggists, large or small, disowns such practice. But only too often it is claimed that there are two kinds of substitution, one being permissible while the other is damnable, and pharmaceutical papers have published articles and even editorials in defense of the so-called permissible substitution. To me this distinction is mere sophistry. How a man can conscientiously prepare a prescription and guard his apprentice against any change in it, and then turn around and sell an unsuspecting customer an article in place of the one asked for, and yet claim to be honest, is a mystery to me. If in the one case his own article "is just as good," why not in the other? His conscience will soon cease to make a distinction between the two cases. Substitution is always bad business. We cannot have two codes of ethics to guide us, one for prescriptions and one for patent medicines. The phrase "just as good," and goods "just as good" constitutes one of the greatest curses that has befallen pharmacy of late, and the sooner we take a decided stand against it the better. It is certainly advisable to have our own ready-made prescriptions for ailments; but in all cases they should be sold on their own merits and not because they are "just as good." In size, color, label, in fact, in every part, they should differ distinctly from advertised goods and no comparison should be made.

The substitution evil has eaten its way through all branches of our profession. Often, the large manufacturer of imitations prepares such goods in convenient selling packages and puts the retailer's name on them. The retailer then offers this package to the customer, telling him that he makes it himself, that he knows what it contains, that it is "just as good." He knows that he lies when he says that he made it himself, he knows he lies when he guarantees its ingredients, he knows that he lies when he says it is "just as good." But this kind of dishonesty is practiced daily and hourly. Shall we suppose that men who make such deceit their daily practice, and teach their clerks to do likewise, will be scrupulously honest in preparing prescriptions, and will not the low standard they put on their own truthfulness poison their whole character?

To this same class of dishonesty belongs the keeping of pharmaceutical preparations of different strengths, one for the "stupid" public and one for the prescriptions. I, personally, would not trust any druggist with a prescription if I knew he practiced this kind of dishonesty; for I cannot conceive of an elastic conscience that considers substitution justified in one minute and not in another. It is either good all the time or bad all the time.

The conscientiousness of being right and acting right, is a gratification that can only be valued by those who delight in enjoying it; but aside from this personal gratification, I firmly believe that, as in other vocations, so also in pharmacy, honesty is the best policy.

Practical Druggist Course.

No books or any extra expense of any kind are required in this very popular course. It is the easiest, cheapest and best. Sample lectures free. See Prospectus in another column.

Keeping Essential Oils.

Immediately on receipt of the oils, test them carefully, and if perfect, put them immediately into small bottles and cork tightly, and then place in a dark, cool place and open only one of the bottles as wanted. Lemon and orange for daily use can be mixed with equal parts of strong alcohol.

Be More Sociable.

There is a lack of sociability amongst druggists, which it is believed comes entirely from a misunderstanding of one another. There is no reason why a man in the drug trade should not, as often as he can, call upon his nearest competitor and discuss with him matters of great importance and interest to both—suggest some plan for united action for the betterment of their condition. Earlier closing or some other equally as important step could be discussed, prices on some of the newer articles not listed by the association could be talked of and arranged to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Once get into the habit of dropping into your neighbor's store for a few moments chat with him and you will soon realize that all that is good in men following your line of business is not confined under the coat that covers your back and that others equally as consistent, painstaking and loyal are doing their best to make life brighter and better.

Why Ads Don't Pay.

As a general thing advertising does not pay. The reasons are numerous. Some common ones are these: The advertisement is poor. It occupies too little space. It is not changed often enough. It is put in cheap papers because they are cheap, instead of in good ones because they are good. It is begun too late. It is stopped too soon. There is no earnestness about it. There is no "get up and get" about it.—Printers' Ink.a

Do Manufacturers Substitute?

The wise advertiser will watch the product of his mill or factory as closely as he does his advertising. If he advertises an article to be first-class and then allows a second-class product to be sent to the people who send in their orders he is simply working backwards. Too many advertisers lead the public to believe, by means of attractive and suggestive advertising, that they will get an article high-class in quality and appearance and then deliberately send out something inferior in value, put up in unattractive packages, in cheap boxes or bottles, with poorly printed, smudgy labels or ungrammatical, loosely worded booklets and circulars. The result is disappointment and disgust on the part of the buyer and the loss of a customer who might have been kept for other and larger orders. The man who proves the truth of his advertisements by the goods he sells is never heard to complain that advertising does not pay.—Medical and Drug Adv.

Quick Results.

Each advertisement is simply one tap of the publicity hammer—on the strength of each blow depends the number required to drive the nail to the head. If you are in a hurry, and life is short, you must hit harder and faster.—Med. and Drug Adv.

Mistakes are Valuable.

The trouble with the man who never makes mistakes is that he doesn't know a mistake when he makes one.

He who never makes a mistake never makes anything.

Get wise when you make a mistake: the only crime in making a mistake is making the same one twice.

Wise men make mistakes: fools continue to make mistakes.

Dead men never make mistakes.

The man who learns life's lessons without making mistakes is getting his tuition at reduced rates.

A thought of one's own mistakes will soften criticism of others' mistakes.—Med. and Drug Adv.

General Economy.

Scrimp on other things, if necessary, to make a fair showing with your advertising—and after awhile it will not be necessary to scrimp on anything.—Advisor.a

A Hennery Hint.

A duck which had faithfully stuck to business during the summer and had laid several dozen large, fawn colored eggs, complained that she was not appreciated.

"See that hen over there?" said she; "she hasn't laid as many eggs as I have, nor as big, but she has books written about her, and verses composed in honor, while nobody is saying a word about me."

"The trouble with you is," said a wise rooster, who was standing near, "that you don't tell people what you have done. You lay an egg and waddle off without saying a word, while that wife of mine never lays one without letting everyone in the neighborhood know it. If you want to cut any ice in this community you must follow this example and learn to blow your own horn —Bus. Prob.a

Value of Art.

Art in advertising is one thing, a good thing, but it is not the first thing. An advertisement may be the most artistic conception on earth, and still be poor advertising. What you want in an advertisement is something that will spring out and slap you in the face, making you read and remember it. If that can be combined with art, it is well—if not, let the art go.—Fame.a

Pouring Water in a Hole.

Advertising seems first like pouring water into a dry barrel, most of it runs out until the barrel gets soaked up—but continual pouring fills the barrel and you have something.—White's Sayings.a

Cutters Use Yellow Paint

It is a curious fact that most of the prominent cutters in the drug line use a great deal of yellow. Some have yellow signs, price marks, cards, etc., while others paint their whole fronts a bright yellow color. This practice is said to have originated with Jaynes, of Boston, one of the oldest cutters in that city.

The Care of Catgut.

Place coils of catgut in a large-mouthed bottle and cover with ether and allow it to stand for forty-eight hours, shaking the bottle occasionally. This frees the gut from oil and foreign substances; after which put in bottle and cover with oil of eucalyptus. The gut may be used directly from the oil without the least irritation or any inconvenience, except a little stiffness of the gut, and to avoid this it may be transferred to alcohol.

Put the skeins in a bottle full of oil of juniper and let them remain for three days. The oil of juniper dissolves out the fixed oil of the gut.

Empty out the oil and rinse the skeins with alcohol. The alcohol dissolves all oil. Place the skeins in a wide-mouthed bottle filled with alcohol and keep them in the alcohol until wanted for use.

Wash in ether and then immerse catgut for twenty-four hours in good oil of juniper—oil of the berry, not oil gained from the wood. Transfer and preserve in absolute alcohol 1,000 to 1 of corrosive sublimate, until used.

Alcohol keeps the gut firm and hard, yet flexible. When it is desirable to prevent too early absorption, a hardening process should be added to the disinfection. After disinfection the article should be washed in alcohol and then placed in a quart of a five per cent, solution of carbolic acid containing thirty grains of bichromate of potash. Forty-eight hours will produce catgut that will resist the action of living tissues for a week or longer. Large size catgut needs a longer immersion. Wind on bobbins.—Nat. Hospital Rec.

Fantastic Adaptations of Chemistry.

The man that turned a pair of old boots into wine jelly recently is not a magician, says Pathfinder, but a chemist, and the same may be said of the man who converted some old skirts into glucose, distilled the alcohol from it, added color and flavor, and thus produced whisky. Another chemist, speaking of this material sort of reincarnation, says that milady writes to milord with ink made from an old copper coffee-pot, on paper made out of old collars. A physician in New York says that from the sewage of that city may be made every year as much artificial milk as would be given by 100,000 cows. The waste soapsuds from woolen factories, which used to pollute rivers, is now converted into pressed bricks, from which comes illuminating gas. These are some of the fantastic adaptations that the chemists are making every day.—Univ. Prov.

The Only Way.

There is only one way to advertise and that is to hammer your name, your business, so constantly, so persistently, so thoroughly, into the people's heads that if they walked in their sleep they would constantly turn their heads to your store. —John Wanamaker.—Med. & Drug Adv,

NOTES AND QUERIES

Our best efforts will be made to answer all queries promptly and correctly. Notes and suggestions from our readers are always appreciated.

How is Clam Juice made, and has it any Nutritive Properties?

On opening the clams the juice, principally salt water, is collected, the clams are then covered with warm water and allowed to stand for some hours, being careful not to raise to too high a temperature, which would coagulate the albumen. Mix both liquids, strain, and pasteurize.

The composition of clams and other molluscs is similar to that of the oyster, which is as follows (exclusive of liquid):

Water	88 3
Nitrogenous substances	6 1
Fat	1.4
Carbohydrates	3.3
Salts	1.9

It is probable that the nitrogenous matter which they contain is not all in the form of proteid, but is partly present as other compounds of lower nutritive value. Thus it will be seen that the nutritive value of clams is not very high, and as only a small portion of the proteid is dissolved out, the juice contains practically no nutritive value. The salts which it contains act as a stimulant, promote gastric secretions, and it is claimed remove muscular fatigue.

It is said that some use pressure in extracting the juice, but this is obviously objectionable. JOSEPH LINGLEY.

Please publish formulas for Almond Cream?

1. Spermaceti ..... 2 ozs.
   White wax ..... 2 ozs.
   Castor oil ..... 4 ozs.
   Cottonseed oil ..... 10 ozs.
   Borax powder ..... 1 dr.
   Bitter almond water ..... 7 ozs.
   Essential oil almond ..... 5 dps.
   Bergamot oil ..... 20 dps.
   Rose geranium oil ..... 10 dps.

2. Cold cream, U. S. P ..... 2 oz.
   Sweet almond oil ..... 1 oz.
   Glycerin ..... 1 oz.
   Boric acid ..... 1 oz.
   Solution soda ..... 2½ ozs.
   Mucilage quince seed ..... 5 ozs.
   Water enough to make .... 40 ozs.
   Oil bitter almond and oil rose, each, q. s. perfume

Heat the cold cream, oil and solution of soda together, stirring constantly until an emulsion is formed; then warm together the glycerin, acid and mucilage, and about 30 ounces of water, mix with the emulsion, stir until cold and make to 40 ounces with water. Lastly, add the volatile oils.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

How can I prevent Granulation of Zinc Oxid Ointment?

Prof. Hallberg states that this may be avoided by the addition of a small amount, say one per cent. of pure oleic acid. The granulation is presumably due to interaction between the lard and zinc oxid, some zinc oleat being formed.

MARTIN NEUSS.

Please give Formulas and Process of Manufacture of a Good Chewing Gum.

Tolu balsam	4 ozs.
Benzoin	1 oz.
White wax	1 oz.
Paraffin	1 oz.
Sugar, powd	1 oz.

Melt together. Mix well and roll into sticks on porcelain slab.

SPRUCE CHEWING GUM.

Spruce gum	20 parts.
Chicle	20 parts.
Sugar, powd	60 parts.

Melt the gums separately, mix while hot, and immediately add the sugar, a small portion at a time, kneading it thoroughly on a hot slab. When completely incorporated remove to a cold slab, previously dusted with powdered sugar, roll out at once into sheets and cut into sticks. Any desired flavor or color may be added to or incorporated with the sugar. See also PRACTICAL DRUGGIST for May, 1901, pages 76 and 77.

The manufacture of chewing gum is by no means the simple operation that it seems from examination of the formulas though. Considerable experience in manipulation is necessary to success, and the published formulas can at best serve as a guide rather than to be blindly followed. Thus if the mass is too hard or too soft, change the proportions until it is right. Often it will be found that different purchases of the same article will vary in their characteristics when worked up. Some manufacturers add a little paraffin or wax to harden the mass, but the most successful attribute their success to the employment of the most approved machinery and greatest attention to detail. The working formulas and the processes of these manufacturers are guarded as trade secrets.

JOHN MORLEY.

Please give formulas for Resorcin Dandruff Cures?

1. Resorcin ..... 240 grs.
   Castor oil ..... 5 ozs.
   Alcohol ..... 15 ozs.
   Peru balsam ..... 24 grs.

   Rub in daily with a piece of flannel.

2. Resorcin ..... 60 grs.
   Alcohol ..... 2 drs.
   Glycerin ..... 12 m.
   Water ..... 4 ozs.
   Caramel, q. s. to color.

In using glycerin, remember, a little goes a long way. Many hair dressers claim glycerin should never be used on the head. By consulting files of PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, you will find information on use of resorcin in dandruff cures which should help you in evolving a satisfactory formula. JOHN MORLEY.

Please give formula for Brilliantines?

You will find formulas for brilliantines in PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, September, 1902, page 331.

Please publish formulas for Removing Superfluous Hair?

1. Barium sulphid ..... 3 drs.
   Powdered zinc oxid ..... 3 drs.
   Powdered starch ..... 3 drs.

2. Quicklime ..... 16 ozs.
   Pearlash ..... 2 ozs.
   Liver sulphur ..... 2 ozs.

Powder very finely and keep in stoppered bottles. This is known as Chinese Depilatory.

3. Orpiment ..... 1 part.
   Powdered starch ..... 10 parts.
   Powdered quicklime ..... 10 parts.

The general application of the powders is the same. They are mixed with water to form a paste, applied to the skin and scraped off in two or three minutes; or they may be made into depilatory pastes with soft soap or glycerin. Success in their use depends on having sulphides perfectly fresh. They should not be left on long enough to burn the skin, and after use cold cream should be applied. Depilatories only remove hair temporarily, and the only way to do so permanently is by electrolysis. JOHN MORLEY.

Please give Method for Etching Bottles?

There are two ways of marking plain bottles; one by etching with an acid preparation by hand, and the other by the sand-blast machine. If you have many of them and want to mark them clearly, probably it would be best to buy the machine. You can do it by hand with a coarse pen, or some blunt pen-like instrument, by using the acid preparation. It is made as follows: Equal parts of hydrofluoric acid, fluoride of ammonium, and dry precipitated barium sulphate are rubbed together in a porcelain mortar. When intimately mixed, the mass is transferred to a dish made of platinum, lead, or gutta-percha, and fuming hydrofluoric acid poured over it successively and rapidly stirred with a gutta-percha rod, shaped like a pestle, until the impression left by the rod quickly vanishes. Juniors and others without experience must be very careful in using any form of hydrofluoric acid.

The resulting fluid can be applied with an ordinary steel pen, and the glass written on is etched immediately, the etched portions being so beautifully roughened that they are visible at a long distance. The ink only needs to act for fifteen seconds on the glass, and a longer action may cause their edges to lose their sharpness. The ink cannot, of course, be kept in glass bottles, but only in gutta percha vessels, closed with corks protected with wax or paraffine. The etchings made with this ink are so much rougher that if a strip of metal is rubbed over the lines some will adhere, and they acquire the color and lustre of the metal. If a name is written on glass with this ink and the spot rubbed with a thick brass wire, the name will appear in golden letters, and may be protected by a thin coat of colorless varnish.

P. W. LENDOWER.

How is Uphrasia used in Eye Lotions?

It is added in proportion of two to five drops to the ounce of lotion. Eye waters usually contain boric acid or sulphate zinc in distilled or rose water. The following is said to be the formula of a largely advertised eye water:

Zinc sulphate	20 grs.
Copper sulphate	5 grs.
Tincture saffron	2 drs.
Tincture camphor	1 dr.
Tincture uphrasia	80 m.
Rose water	8 ozs.
Distilled water	8 ozs.

JOHN MORLEY.

Please give Formula for Preserving Pathological Specimens?

Dr. J. A. Shellenberger suggests the following formula:

Chloride sodium	4 ozs.
Pulv. alumen	1 oz.
Hydragyri bichloridi	2 grs.
Aq. pura	2 pts.

M. In very delicate preparations double the amount of water in the formula.

P. W. LENDOWER.

Please give formula for Essence Pepsin?

Pepsin, 1.3000	512 grs.
Ac hydrochloric	96 m.
Glycerin	8 ozs.
Alcohol	8 ozs.
Tr. vanillin, colorless	1 oz.
Tr. sweet orange peel	2 ozs.
Water ad	½ gal.
Purified talcum, q. s.	

Dissolve the pepsin in the water, glycerin and hydrochloric acid; add other ingredients, let stand for a few hours, and filter. Some makers use a strong solution of calf's pepsin or rennet solution, and in addition add considerable papaine, claiming that such a combination is more effective and popular. JOHN MORLEY.

Can You give a Good Simple Method for Testing Drains?

A simple method of testing drains to ascertain whether they are sound at the joints is to pour oil of peppermint, mixed with hot water, down the upper end. If any of the joints are weak the smell may be detected about the house, and as sewer gas might enter through such joints as the odor may show up, a plumber's aid should be called in. A very good plan to detect sewer gas in a room is to saturate unglazed paper with a solution of one ounce of pure acetate of lead in half pint of rain water. Let it dry partially, and then expose it in the room suspected of containing sewer gas, the presence of which in any considerable quantity soon blackens the test paper. P. W. LENDOWER.

Please give Formula for Glycerophos. Quinine and Iron?

The following is recommended by Medical Record:

Glycerophosph. sod	960 grs.
Glycerophosph. quininæ	128 grs.
Glycerophosph ferri	256 grs.
Glycerini	16 ozs.
Citric acid, q.s. to complete solubility.	

Teaspoonful in water before meals.

MARTIN NEUSS.

Please give formula for Walnut Hair Dye?

The simplest form is the expressed juice of the bark or shell of green walnuts. To preserve the juice a little alcohol is commonly added to it, with a few bruised cloves, and the whole digested together with occasional agitation, for a week or two, when the clear portion is decanted, and, if necessary, filtered. It should be kept in a cool place. It is most conveniently applied by a sponge.

See also PRACTICAL DRUGGIST for April, 1901, page 59, and July, 1901, page 108

JOHN MORLEY.

Please give formula for Spotting Cigar Wrappers?

The process of artificially spotting cigar wrappers consists of the application of some active oxidizing agent, such as solution of chlorinated soda, dilute nitric acid, or hydrogen peroxid. The following solution is said to be in use by a large firm of cigar manufacturers:

Sodium carbonate	3 parts.
Chlorinated lime	1 part.
Water, hot	8 parts.

Dissolve the soda in the hot water, add the chlorinated lime and heat the mixture to boiling temperature for three minutes; when cool, decant into earthenware or stoneware jugs, cork tightly and keep in a cool place. The corks of jugs not intended for immediate use should be covered with a piece of bladder or strong parchment paper, to prevent escape of gas and consequent weakening of the fluid. The prepared liquid is sprinkled on the tobacco, the latter being then exposed to light and air, when, it is said, the disagreeable odor produced soon disappears.

The leaf may be spotted on a small scale by touching with a pointed stick first dipped into dilute nitric acid, or the following solution:

Ammon. carbonate	1 part.
Hydrogen peroxid	25 parts.

JOSEPH LINGLEY.

What It Should Be.

A good advertisement should be pointed, but not sharp, bright, but not light, convincing, but not dictatorial. It takes experience, tact and judgment to make the appeal which will get business.—Med. and Drug Adv.

Bottled Grape Juice.

A physician writing to the Medical World claims that the following process yields as good a product as can be obtained: Take twenty pounds of grapes (Concord); wash before stemming; weigh after stemming. Boil in two quarts of water until soft enough to strain through a cheese-cloth bag (about ten minutes' boiling); strain juice and add five pounds of granulated sugar, then boil again about five minutes, and bottle. Keep bottles in a pan of boiling water while filling; bottle in pints, seal tightly (beer bottles answer splendidly). It will keep for years. This will make about fifteen bottles.

Action of Grape Juice on the Organism.

The grape is composed of various constituents which give it its value in the so-called grape cure. Water, grape sugar, cream of tartar, tartaric and malic acids, albuminoids, various minerals, as potossium salts, lime, magnesia, the oxides of iron and manganese, a little silicium and alumina, also certain acids-phosphoric, sulphuric and nitric. There are traces of chlorides and a small quantity of soda, and phosphates. The seeds contain tannin. Grape juice from its constituents is a veritable natural mineral water.

In taking the grape juice cure the quantity at first taken is small and is gradually increased, the length of the time of treatment being from three to six weeks. Walking and exercise in the open air assist very much in bringing about good results during the time of this cure. The general health is improved, the appetite is increased, and the digestive functions are greatly improved. The patient usually puts on flesh. This cure is especially indicated in affections of the digestive organs, visceral congestions, ascites, jaundice, in cases of hepatic calculi, diarrhea, habitual constipation, in certain skin troubles, and in neurasthenia; pulmonary tuberculosis is benefitted by this treatment, but the intestines must be in good condition. It seems contraindicated only in persons who are too fat or who have a tendency to become so, and during the period of menstruation.—Gaz. Hebdom. de Med. et de Chir.

Frigotherapie, or Freezing Cure.

M. Raoul Pictet is a famous Swiss savant, chevalier of the Legion of Honor, discoverer of the liquefaction of oxygen, and a member of more than forty scientific societies in France and Germany. He has invented a cure for diseases of the lungs, the stomach, the circulation and the kidneys, entitled Frigotherapie, or the freezing cure.

The necessary machinery consists of a well of metal lined with thick furs, into which the patient descends, the depth being about five feet. This well is surrounded by an outer shell, while the cavity between the outer and inner walls is filled with a combination of sulphurous and carbonic acid, known to the scientific world as "Liquide Pictet," after its discoverer. This gas is kept in a liquid state at 110° below zero, and is continually forced into the cavity by specially constructed pumps.

M. Pictet says the patient, surrounded by furs and the icy liquid, has no impression of cold whatever, and, in fact, his temperature rises after three seconds' treatment, increasing from one half to one degree in five minutes. A period of treatment ranging from five to fifteen minutes is sufficient for the time being.

M. Pictet says he himself, after fifteen years of illness, was cured after eight descents into the well.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Department is open to our Readers for short items of interest to the Trade, but the Editor does not necessarily adopt nor endorse such items.

The N. A. R. D.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

On the twenty-third of September the National Association of Retail Druggists convened at Cleveland, Ohio. The meeting was largely attended and the best interests of the retail druggist were discussed from every point of view. The N. A. R. D. has accomplished some excellent work during the past year, and has been instrumental in promoting the welfare of the retailer to a very great degree. Whenever they have taken a stand against any imposition upon those of their followers, they have seldom come out anything but victorious. They have met with few defeats and their earnestness of purpose and untiring efforts towards perfecting an association which will protect the retailer from the ravages of the cutter and all other forms of unjust treatment, should have the support of every true pharmacist.

In many instances they have compelled the jobber to comply with their demands, where they knew that any of their number were not receiving the lawful treatment that should be accorded them, and at one time, while the retail druggist was somewhat at the mercy of the jobber, the latter is now being educated to the fact that there is strength in numbers after all. They have brought about a feeling of good fellowship among local druggists that never existed before, and where cutting was practised, the druggist now has the satisfaction of knowing that he is not being undersold by his competitor. In localities where the N. A. R. D. has entered it has proved conclusively that its work has been of the greatest benefit to the retail druggist. I don't suppose there is another profession that has as many foes to combat with as in the drug business. An individual pharmacist may cry out for deliverance from his grievances for years to come and not receive recognition, but when it comes to accomplishing results and overcoming obstacles, he should join hands with the N. A. R. D. My sympathy is in the work of this association and I wish it every success and a long existence LENOX AVENUE.

Worst Form of Substitution.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

Prominent advertisers are making desperate and scurrilous attempts to injure the reputation of the druggists by improper, libelous and misleading use of the word "Substitution," and in some cases, using an illustration designed with the same object.

The number of druggists who substitute another article without the consent of the physician, or customer, or both, is very small, for as a rule the drug trade are honorable, intelligent workers, who are not so foolish as to risk their business standing in the community, in the ridiculous way these advertisers will lead the public to suppose.

There is, however, another kind of substitution which these advertisers practice largely themselves upon each other, as they do not like to let the other fellow get the best of them. Every man who has a preparation claims that his is the only safe one to use, and warns the public against other and often older and better brands, as dangerous counterfeits. This same rule applies to all remedies and similar preparations, and there is not a single good seller on the market to day, that did not achieve its present success almost entirely by persuading the public or profession, to substitute it for something else that they had been previously using, and which they had long believed to be good enough.

Most of these largely advertised articles contain no new idea or actual improvement of real value to the public, and are usually sold at about ten times as much as their ordinary value.

If this unfair, and uncalled for, warfare on druggists continues, they will be compelled to unite and let the public know how easily they have been taken in, and that as usual, the ones who cry "stop thief" the loudest are, in reality the biggest swindlers. LEXINGTON STREET.

Substitution in Prescriptions.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

In an editorial on this subject, the Medical Critic says:

"It is a pretty open secret among doctors that chemists do not hesitate to substitute, not only the make of one particular house for another in putting up prescriptions, but if they happen to be out of that particular drug, they will substitute another which they think will come pretty near the mark, on the belief that at any rate it will do no harm. A peculiarly aggravated case has lately come to the knowledge of the Medical Critic.

A prescription which was written by a special code (in this instance a name), was furnished to a patient, with the instruction to go to a certain house in this city which was in the habit of receiving all the prescriptions from this physician, and these prescriptions are usually written by a code letter, name or number in order to prevent other apothecaries from substituting or otherwise altering the original prescription. In this instance the name happened to be one which appears in a German pharmaceutical text book, which is not official in Germany, and in this country neither the Pharmacopœia nor Dispensatory contains the particular name under which the prescription was written. The prescription as written called for Mistura Sedativa, together with the Syrupus Lactucarii, the principal ingredient in the prescription being bromide of potassium.

When the patient reported again, he asked if the prescription should be of a dark brown color, and on being assured that it should not, he said, "there must have been some mistake," and on inquiry it was found that the patient, instead of taking the prescription where he was ordered to, took it to another firm. Upon inquiry of this firm it was found that as there was no Mistura Sedativa in the United States Dispensatory, this German prescription was overhauled and used, the said prescription containing chloral and morphine."

The editor makes a rather unhappy choice of an example to vent his spleen on, but most likely it is the best he can produce. How was the druggist to know that it was a private code, and in a city which contains so many German physicians as New York, it is not surprising that he should have used this particular preparation.

Giving the druggist whatever censure he deserves, the Medical Critic had better have kept quiet, rather than defend a practice which is reprehensible and against the code of ethics of all reputable physicians and pharmacists, viz.: writing prescriptions in a secret code. Has he never heard of the pot calling the kettle black? The inference, which is in almost every case correct, is that the physician who uses a secret code is getting a rake off from the druggist.

Because some druggists are unscrupulous, the stigma should not be fixed on the profession, which is, as a class, as honorable as the medical. Let the druggist retaliate in turn, that all physicians are out "to do the public," simply because there are a few who are, and then there would be a howl from the other dog. Funny, isn't it, that a trickster always accuses everyone else of being dishonest, when he loses a commission.

GRANT RIDGELY.

Should Tax on Alcohol be Reduced?

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

The question of the tax on alcohol has again come before Congress, this time with a fighting chance of the tax being reduced. Wherein will it benefit the average druggist? Will he sell any more tinctures or put up any more prescriptions because he can charge less for them? With that magnanimity which is characteristic of the drug trade, he will immediately give the public the benefit of the reduction.

The public use medicine because they are sick, and not for the pleasure of taking it, consequently he will make less profit. If a tincture costs 6 cents and retails for 10 cents, he makes 4 cents profit. If it

costs 3 cents and retails for 5 cents, he only makes 2 cents. The ratio is the same, but the amount less, and as sales would not be appreciably increased, he is a loser by it

To the large manufacturer it would be a benefit, but to the small man whose sales are limited largely to medicines and soda water, it is a question if he would not be the loser. He would have to do a much greater volume of business to make the same profit, and with a limited territory to draw from, that is scarcely possible in the vast majority of cases.

ANTI-TAX REDUCTION.

Business Opportunities of Tahiti.

Editor PRACTICAL DRUGGIST:

Some time ago I read an article in several leading papers and magazines on the great opportunities Tahiti offered young men. I wrote to U. S. Consul Doty for some information and he replied as follows:

"In answer to your inquiry relative to the prospect here for you and others of your acquaintance, let me state that, in general, I think the "states" afford greater chances. There are trading houses here and you could probably get a position, still, as a rule, a clerk has to understand French and Tahitian, in addition to English. Had you capital, you might start a store, yet the competition is fierce. Again, if you had experience, you could become a planter of vanilla, cocoanut or cotton."

This may interest some of your readers, in view of the fact that papers are prone to picture in such glowing colors the opportunities new countries offer.

JAMES MORTON.

Recent Patents.

712,643. Device for administering anesthetics. Albert A. Bishop, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

711,605. Apparatus for treatment of diseases. William T. Wells, Columbus, Ohio.

Registered Labels.

9,483. "Rose balm." The Rose Co., Waterbury, Conn.

9,484. "Versus." The Rose Co., Waterbury, Conn.

9,485. "Luthea." Henry Pfaff, Pittsburg, Pa.

9,486. "Abdul's sexitizer." Charles Pfeiffer, Omaha, Neb

9,505. "Madame Stevens' famous Parisian hair tonic. Lillian J. Stevens, New York, N. Y.

9,506. "Vitalite." Harry S. Ford, Camden, N. J.

9,507. "Alpine." Albert Market, Brooklyn, N. Y.

9,508. "Dr. Poray's elixir of life." Joseph Poray-Kaczorowski, So. Chicago, Ill.

9,525. "Dr. Randall Williams' select prescriptions." Randall Williams, Leroy, N. Y.

9,526. "Kil-lol electric bug-killer. Omnia Chemical Co., New York, N. Y.

9,543. "Ferromulsion." Ludwig G. B. Erb, New York, N. Y.

9,544. "Elkos." Essary & Wilson, Herrin, Ill.

9,545. "Gare's glycerole of lecithine glycerophosphate of choline." Walter H. Gale, Chicago, Ill.

9,546. "Syrup of prunes family laxative." Charles F. Hamlin, Medway, Mass.

9,547. "Shepard's fly guard and veterinary liniment." Jos. C. Shepard, Jr., Wilmington, N. C.

Registered Trade Marks.

39,014. Fumigating compounds. Oscar Scholz, Newark, N. J. The word "Mosquitochaser."

39,015. Remedies for horses and cattle. Jessie Muir, Thornton, Iowa. The representation of stalks of corn and the letters "N. C. R."

39,016. Ointment. H. & C. Compound Ointment Co., Asbury Park, N. J. The letters and character "H. & C."

39,017. Local antirheumatic. Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Mesotan."

39,018. Laxative medicine. The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. The words "Baby's Own."

39,019. Preparation for cure of varicose veins. Varco, Limited, London, England. The word "Varvein."

39,020. External remedy for cure of skin and blood diseases. The Carpathian Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. The word "Carpathian."

39,021. Remedy for liver and kidney diseases. Mary Maude Herington, Grand Rapids, Mich. The words "Yellow Actors."

39,022. Remedy for pulmonary consumption and inflammation of the lungs. Valentine & Schwarz, Leipsic-Plagwitz, Germany. The word "Fluoryl."

39,025. Tonics. Alfred Leon Richard, Paris, France. The word "Santheose."

39,026. General tonic. The Tonisan Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Tonisan."

39,086 Vegetable tonics and flavoring extracts. Benjamin F. Miner, Montague, Mass. The word "Vanillo."

39,087. Tonics, ointments and kidney remedies. Augustine E. McBee, Louisville, Ky. The word "Lark."

39,088 Remedy for consumption. Victor V. May & Co., Chicago, Ill. The word "Creophyl."

39,089. Medicinal compound for internal and external use. Francesco Buono, Boston, Mass. The word "Scarnot."

39,090. Medicine for internal or external use. Charles J. Brainard, South Orange, N. J. The word "Electricura."

39,091. Tonic and laxative. Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia, Pa. The words "Eskay's Cascaroid."

39,094. Remedy in pill and tablet form. Peter-Bauer Drug Co., Louisville, Ky. The word "Quinalax."

39,133. Cancer and tumor cures. Ira L. Browning, Rich, W. Va The letters "O. H. O."

39,195. Diureticum. Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Theocin."

39,136. Liquid medicine for rheumatic and neuralgic pains. The Dill Medicine Co., Morristown, Pa. The words "Balm of Life"

39,137. Medicine for coughs and colds. The Dill Medicine Co., Norristown, Pa. The word "Royal"

39,139. Tonic medicines. Larimore & Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Restoratone."

39,140. General tonic. Frank E. Wilson, Brooklyn, N. Y. The word "Strenuous."

39,141. Tonics and stomach bitters. Joseph Personeni, New York, N. Y. The word "Aperal."

39,193. Toilet waters and perfumes. Louis H. Pearce, Buffalo, N. Y. The word "Ambrosia."

39,195. Hair tonics Hannah E. Burdick Scranton, Pa. The word "Capillaris."

39,196. Tonic. The Valley Chemical Co., Danbury, Conn. The word "Apetol."

39,197 Medicinal preparations. Dennis Flynn, Lowell, Mass. The word "Usa."

39,199 Remedy for toothache, headache and neuralgia The Kennedy-Hamilton Co., Mount Washington, Md. The word "Ken Ham-Ett."

39,200. Remedy for indigestion and headache. Cline D. Frankinson, Meridan Miss The word "Co-Sol."

39,201. Remedial inhalent. James Treanor, New York, N. Y. The word "Vinaigrette."

39,202. Liquid disinfectants. Globe Disinfecting Co., San Francisco, Cal. The word "Purozone."

39,247. Disinfectants. Frank J. Cheney, Toledo, Ohio. The words "Fly Foe."

39,248. Complexion tonic. William H. Bartley, Buffalo, N. Y. The words "Pink Pearls."

39,249. Nerve tonic tablets. Charles Robert Graham, Whatcom, Wash. The word "Sextonic."

39,250. Digestive tablets. Carbonoid Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Carbonoids"

39,251. Remedy against gout. Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Aresin."

39,253. Medicine. Bryan Bros. Candy Co., Wichita, Kans. The word "Pepsinets."

39,254 Medicine for coughs. John B. Foster & Bro., Newark, N. J. The word "Terp-Heroin."

39,255. Medicine. William Frank Glenn, Nashville, Tenn. The word "Gonomortem."

39,256. Remedy for swine and poultry. Anti Cholerine Company, Shelby, Neb. The word "Anti-Cholerine."

Practical Druggist
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Conducted by BENJ. LILLARD

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST is an illustrated monthly. Published by LILLARD & CO. $1.00 a year. To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, post-paid, $1.35, or 6s.

Payments should be sent by mail directly to this office, using a Money-Order, Bank Check Draft, or Express Order. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, add ten cents for the cost of collection.

Money paid to others for us, must be at the payer's risk.

Remittances are promptly acknowledged on a postal card. The date opposite your name on the wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Discontinuances.—The publishers must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. **Always give the name** of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Change of Address.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, the *former* as well as the present address must be sent to this office.

Agents and Workers wanted in every locality. Liberal terms on application. All letters should be addressed and drafts, etc., made payable to

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
108 Fulton St., New York

Philadelphia Office, 55 North Sixth St.

[All Business and Editorial communications, except purely local matters, should be sent to 108 Fulton st., New York].

Long Distance Telephone Connection.

Cable Address, "Pracdrug," New York.

United Drug Company, Incorporated.

The United Drug Company was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., Tuesday, November 4, to manufacture drugs and chemicals. The capital stock is $500,000 and the incorporators are well-known druggists. They are: Edward D. Cahoon, of William B. Riker & Son Company, New York; William C. Bolton, of the Bolton Drug Co., Brooklyn; Adolph Spiegel, of A. Spiegel & Co., Milwaukee; Edmund L. Scholtz, of the Scholtz Drug Co., Denver; Henry C. Hall and George C. Lyon, of Hall & Lyon Co., Waltham, Mass., and Providence; Charles A. Rapelye, Hartford, Conn; Thomas Voegeli, Minneapolis; James T. Weatherald, Boston; Louis K Liggett, Newton Centre, Mass. The officers are: E. D. Cahoon, president; E. L. Scholz, first vice-president; James L Demoville, second vice-president; James T. Weatherald, treasurer; Louis K. Liggett, secretary and general manager.

The company has been publicly referred to as the Drug Combine, and as a combination of the "cut rate" druggists, and it has been asserted that it would fight the "drug trust."

An officer of the company says it is simply a business organization for the purpose of conducting a general manufacturing laboratory in Boston, at which it will make such preparations as the druggists composing the company desire made.

In addition it will prepare and put on the market a few family medicines, the sale of which will be pushed in all of the 40 stores associated with the company. It will not have any immediate or direct effect upon the general drug trade.

This combination is, however, much stronger and more far reaching than is generally supposed, and when the right time and opportunity occurs, the members of the Triple alliance may be somewhat surprised.

A Substitutor Pays Heavy Damages.

Before Justice Greenbaum and a jury in the Supreme Court, Hamilton M. Dawes, a young lawyer, of New York City, secured a verdict on October 31 against the corporation of Hegeman & Co., 196 Broadway, for $3 281.80 in an action brought by him to recover $5,073.41 damages. He alleged he got a dose of medicine from the defendant firm as a cure for a cold in the head, which made him seriously ill for about two weeks.

On August 31, 1899, Dawes stopped in Hegeman's and asked the clerk for some quinine for his cold. He claims the clerk advised him to take 'Dr. Goldsmith's Quick Headache Cure, a much better and safer preparation, and Guaranteed Harmless,' which he did, and following the directions took two tablets. At lunch time he took another tablet. Soon afterward he was taken very sick. It was brought out at the trial that the Dr. Goldsmith's Quick Headache Cure was put up by Hegeman, but was nothing more than Parke, Davis & Co.'s migraine tablets No. 2, composed of acetanilid, 3 grs., monobromate camphor, 1 gr., and caffeine, 1 gr. It was also admitted at the trial that the defendant firm paid their clerks a commission for pushing the sale of their own preparations. Testimony was submitted, showing that acetanilid was a dangerous drug and uncertain in its results, five grains being known in some instances to kill. The case was given to the jury and a verdict was returned against Hegeman for $3,281.08, which with costs will amount to about $3,500.

Tarrant Suit Dismissed.

The trial of the first of thirty suits against the Tarrant Drug Company, whose building was blown up and destroyed two years ago, has resulted in a victory for the company. The suit of Mrs. Rosa Schuck, who claimed $25,000 damages on account of the death of her son in the explosion accompanying the fire, was dismissed by Justice Freedman in the Supreme Court recently. The plaintiff named as co-defendants in the suit the drug firms of Rogers & Pyatt and McKesson & Robbins, who, she alleged, had stored unlawful amounts of high explosives in the building prior to the day of the fatal explosion

In dismissing the complaint, after many witnesses had been heard, Justice Freedman said that there was no testimony that fixed the responsibility, and none to prove that young Schuck had been killed by explosives belonging to the defendants.

The other suits that have been begun call for damages aggregating nearly one million dollars.—Med. and Drug Adv.

Error Killed two Persons.

A woman sixty years old and her grandson, only seven months old, were the victims recently of the mistake of a young drug clerk. William J. Rogers, employed as assistant in a New York store, is said to be the one who made the error.

The story told the police is that Mrs. Vincenza Orlanda sent her granddaughter Jenny, eight years old, to Rennenberg's drug store, at 103 Ninth ave., to buy 5 cents' worth of a mixture of castor and almond oils. The girl returned with something in a glass which her mother says she smelled and thought had a peculiar odor. She sent the little girl, with her elder sister, Mary, back to the store to tell the man that he had made a mistake.

The children returned with the report that the clerk had said it "was all right." The grandmother poured some of it into a teaspoon and gave it to the baby, after which she took a tablespoonful herself. In five minutes both the child and the aged woman fell into convulsions. Dr. James Shea was called, but he found the woman dead. The child was taken to the New York Hospital, where it died in a few minutes.

Rogers was arraigned in the West Side Police Court before Magistrate Flammer and held in $2,000 bail for a hearing Nov. 28.

The drug store proprietor said that Rogers was employed to assist the registered clerk. It is customary for him to wait upon customers, it was said, and serve out drugs which do not require any more mixing than would be involved in putting with castor oil some innocent material intended to disguise its taste. What the young man put in in this case or how he did it the proprietor did not profess to be able to explain. The registered clerk had not noticed the sale. Dr. Shea examined the glass and the contents, and thought the mixture contained cyanide of potassium.

Apparently the clerk used an excess of oil bitter almond, of which most druggists do not realize the very poisonous nature. Numerous cases are on record of dangerous illness being caused from its use. In many cases one drop is sufficient to cause alarming symptoms. Benzaldehyde is as good as the true oil of bitter almond for flavoring purposes, and, being free from hydrocyanic acid, should be used in all cases. The true oil should be kept in poison locker and dispensed only on prescription.

Tarrant Indictments Dismissed.

The indictments for manslaughter in the second degree which have been pending against Thomas F. Main and William V. Powers since the Tarrant fire and explosion, at New York, Oct. 29, 1900, were dismissed Nov. 20, upon motion of District Attorney Jerome, who said that there was not sufficient evidence at this time to convict.

Danger in Amyl Nitrate.

Dr. John J. Abel, of Johns Hopkins University, had his hand severely cut and was made ill recently by the explosion of a bottle of amyl nitrate in the physiological hall. Dr. Abel's pulse rushed up to 140, and he hurried out of the building to the lawn to inhale as much fresh air as possible and get the poison out of his lungs.

One of the tendons of his right hand was cut by the broken glass. It is thought the drug was impure, containing oxides of nitrogen, and there was no way to guard against the accident. Charles Snelling, an employee at laboratory who was assisting Dr. Abel at the time, was also affected by the gas. The explosion caused a scare in the laboratory, but did no damage to the apparatus.

Chattanooga Medicine Co.

Secretary Thos. V. Wooten, of the N. A. R. D., is sending out notices to the members of the associations of the United States and Canada, that are affiliated with the N. A. R. D., informing them of the business methods employed by the Chattanooga Medicine Co., manufacturers of McElree's Wine of Cardin, Thedford's Black Draught, and other preparations. It seems that this firm persists in placing their goods in the hands of aggressive cutters without any regard to the protests of the N. A. R. D. and allied associations. The N. A. R. D. advises all druggists wishing to protect their interests and welfare to throw out of stock the goods manufactured by this firm, until they comply with their demands.

N. A. R. D. after Deudelin Co.

The Louis Deudelin Co., of Worcester, Mass., manufacturers of "Blood Wine," has declined repeatedly to conform to the wishes of the retail drug trade respecting the marketing of its goods. This concern is accused of openly supplying cutters. Secretary Wooten says that no self-respecting druggist in sympathy with the N. A. R. D., will buy its goods until advised from national headquarters that proper amends have been made. He also asks members to turn down this company's latest proposition with reference to its goods in all parts of the country

Jobbing Houses under Discipline.

Secretary Wooten has notified the members of the N. A. R. D. that Bruen, Ritchey & Co., New York, and C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, both of which are wholesale drug houses, were not living up to their agreement with the N. A. R. D. and proprietors. He says, "The members of the N. A. R. D. have, in the past, given their patronage liberally to these firms, believing them to be refusing supplies of proprietaries to aggressive cutters. Not only have they failed to do this, but the executive committee is in possession of incontrovertible evidence that the reasonable wishes of the retail trade have been treated with contempt by both firms."

Price Agreement Falls in Louisville.

Another attempt of the Louisville Retail Druggists' Association to put through a price agreement has failed, because three of the one hundred and thirty-five druggists of the city refused to sign. The agreement formulated by the druggists contemplated what was practically a ten per cent. advance on the present prices of patents, which, in some cases are below the cost price of the goods. Some of the leading druggists declare that but two of the stores in the city are making money, and in both cases, it is asserted, the druggists do a thriving business in substitutes.

One of the remarkable features of the last failure of the agreement is that the two leading cut-rate druggists in the city signed. Those who did not are not known as aggressive cutters. Although ninety-seven per cent. of the druggists agreed to put up the prices, they were afraid to take advantage of the offer of the manufacturers and put those who did not sign the agreement on the black list. When a similar effort was made some time ago, one of the cutters who refused to sign the agreement sued the association, charging it with conspiracy. After a devious course through the courts, the suit was withdrawn, and indiscriminate cutting was again begun. Those in the association are afraid to try the experiment again, unless all sign.

Sold Bogus Beef Extract.

A half dozen indignant witnesses appeared against James Carter, of New York city, at the Central Station, Philadelphia, recently, charging him with selling small jars which purported to contain extract of beef, but which in reality had in them a very inferior quality of New Orleans molasses Druggist B. G. Shannon testified that he bought three dozen of the bogus jars from Carter, for which he gave his check for $6.30. When he found that he had molasses instead of beef extract he had payment on the check stopped. Max Wittenberg and several others, had similar experiences when they dealt with Carter, and Magistrate Kochersperger held him in $1,500 bail for court, despite his plea that he was an "innocent stranger from New York, who was victimized by a man he met at Ninth and Race streets."

Laxity in Sale of Poisons.

In the Molineux trial recently held at New York, several witnesses were called to prove that cyanide of mercury was a common chemical which might be purchased by any one at a drug store. Ex-District Attorney William M. K. Olcott said that on Oct. 25 he went to a drug store on Columbus ave and purchased an ounce bottle of cyanide of mercury for a small sum. He says he gave a fictitious name and a fictitious address, and that this name was taken by the druggist. He said that the clerk warned him that it was a poison. Mr. Olcott produced his bottle of poison in court. Three clerks from the law offices of Weeks, Battle & Marshall testified that they had obtained cyanide without difficulty. Each of them produced an ounce bottle of it. It developed that many druggists sold this poison without even recording it in their poison book.

The laxity which so many druggists exercise in the sale of poisons is surprising. It is required in most states that a register of poisons and their use be kept, and druggists who are not familiar with the law should write to the secretary of the board of pharmacy in their state for a copy. Not only should a register be kept in compliance with the law, but also on moral grounds, and as a protection in case of accident or litigation.

No one who wants a poison for proper use will object to giving the necessary information when they understand that it is required as a protection to the public. Many people would be deterred from endeavoring to procure poison for self-destruction or other criminal purposes if they had to give a good account of the use to which it was to be put.

Restricting Eddyism.

Hereafter if christian scientists adhere to the directions of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, they will refrain from attempting to treat any case of contagious or infectious disease which may be presented for their ministrations, and promptly report the same, if the law requires. Some time ago she backed down in the same way as regards vaccination.

The proper diagnosis of contagious diseases is often a very serious and difficult proposition for the most skilfull and experienced physician, and what protection can the public expect from an amateur "healer"?

This gradual restriction of the universality of her claims, is a virtual admission that her theory is wrong, and that they are now afraid to stand on it as a whole. This delusive form of "mind cure," for that is all there is in it, ought soon to drop into that obscurity where it belongs.

Eddyism and Eddyites.

A foolish abuse of the word "scientist" is creeping into use by the inattention of newspaper reporters, and even some medical writers are so thoughtless as to continue it. The same issue of a daily paper will, for instance, speak of "the prosecution of the scientists," meaning the eddyites, and of "the session of the Scientists," referring to some real science society.

The followers of Mrs. Eddy are rightly called Eddyites. They have no reason to object to the term and should be made to accept it. Of all possible names they should not be called by those they have blasphemously tried to preempt. It is a common outrage to Christianity and science to allow them to seize upon the two best things in the world as names for their irreligious and fanatical lunacy. Let us call them by no other term than Eddyites!—Amer. Med.

Recent Deaths.

Laban Cain, Carthage, Ill.
H. M. Westbrook, Lyons, Ia.
W. H. H. Dunn, Maryville, Mo.
Hiram C. Weller, Sidney, N. Y.
Lewis Martin, Red Hook, N. Y.
Wm. H. Moeller, Galveston, Tex.
Adolph Goelz, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Geo. M. Smyth, Philadelphia, Pa.
Milton Campbell, Philadelphia, Pa.
John C. Reed, Pittsburg, Pa.
Mrs. Emma Claybaugh, Pittsburg, Pa.
Samuel Thompson, Titusville, Pa.
Maj.-Surg. Carle Pesold, Lebanon, Ill.
E. C. Ingledue, Zearings, Ia.
Reuben Daniel, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Timothy Owen, Canton, Mass.
Prof. Pierce B. Wilson, New York. N. Y.
William G. Roe, Washington, D. C.

Magnetic Healing an Absent Treatment.

A concern in Nevada, Mo., styled the American School of Magnetic Healing, has for some time been conducting an extensive "absent-treatment" business, undertaking, upon payment of the necessary fees, to heal disease in anyone, anywhere, at any distance, by mental process. After an investigation by inspectors, the Postmaster-General issued an order declaring the business a fraudulent one, denied the concern the use of the mails on that ground, and directed the return of all mail matter addressed to the school.

The business manager of the concern appealed to the local court against this decision, and being denied there took the case to the Supreme Court. This tribunal has decided that the Postmaster-General had not the right to say whether any form of treatment was or was not capable of curing disease, and that therefore he erred in branding the business of the "magnetic healers" as fraudulent and depriving them of the use of the mails. Justice Peckham, who handed down the decision, and those who concurred with him in it seem, from the published reports of the case, to have missed the point of contention. The Postmaster-General did not, in effect, pretend to pass upon the efficacy of any form of treatment, he merely insisted that the business of that particular concern was fraudulent.

According to Acting Assistant Attorney-General Christiancy, the principal inducement made in all the advertisements and circulars of the American School of Magnetic Healing was that for the sum of $5 a month, Prof. Weltmer would devote fifteen minutes each day in special and particular thought for the patient remitting him the fee in order to effect a cure. But the income in fees amounted to $2,500 a day, which made it an utter impossibility for Weltmer to devote fifteen minutes each day to each person, and, either in despair of carrying out his promise or for some other reason, he went to Manitou Springs for a long vacation, and during other periods of time was lecturing throughout the country, paying no attention to his absent-treatment business. The parties in the scheme were indicted for using the mails to defraud, and Weltmer pleaded guilty to the charge at Kansas City, Mo., April 26, 1901, and was fined $1,500.

The Right of Privacy.

The Philadelphia Press has recently called attention to a decision of an English law court that is of great importance to physicians. According to this English decision (which would probably hold good in most American courts), a regular physician has no remedy if he prescribes a proprietary medicine, and the owner of the medicine publishes that fact in his advertisement It is just as well for physicians to understand this matter. The market is flooded with proprietary drugs, and not a few of these are of distinct value. The custom of prescribing them is quite common, and is increasing.—Phila. Med. Jour a

What is Pharmacy Coming To?

We are advised that the Board of Pharmacy of the state of New York has withdrawn chemistry from the list of subjects included in its examinations. That the state of New York should be the first to start a movement of this kind is to be regretted. New York has always made an advance step in pharmaceutical education, and for the State Board to thus calmly and without comment reduce the requirements for practicing pharmacy seems, to say the least, a most peculiar movement. If pharmacy is to be conducted strictly on a trade basis we may in time expect to see the grocers dispensing Rochelle salts and headache powders in connection with their soap, spice, tea and coffee trade. The Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association has already protested in no mild terms, and we feel sure that every pharmacist, who has the welfare of American pharmacy at heart and a regard for his future personal interests, will object to this lowering of the requirements for practicing pharmacy in the state.—Drug Top.

How Ginseng is Used.

When any member of a Chinese family is seriously sick the priests are called in (as many priests as there is money to pay for), who dispose themselves in a semicircle about a high altar, erected for the occasion, on which is an image of Buddha, flanked on each side by a tall candlestick. At the feet of the image is a carved tray, on which is placed the wondrous ginseng, which is to bring the sick one back to health.

During the prayer the priests sit Turkish fashion, with their feet tucked under them. Their prayers invoke the blessing of the idol on the magic root, which is afterward ground fine and steeped into a tea, which is then given to the patient.

The prayers are always intoned, and in some cases are so well rendered as to remind one of the cathedral services in Christian lands. Nearly always the prayers are rendered to the accompaniment of weird music from horns and shells and the shrill notes of an instrument made from a human thigh bone hollowed out and converted into a musical pipe.

This prayer lasts for about twenty minutes, when the high priest, attired in a gorgeous dark purple robe, passes among the participants and presents each with a cup of strong tea, on the surface of which is floated a small piece of butter. Having drunk the tea, they resume their prayers in earnest for another twenty minutes.

They then consider if anything on earth is going to save the sick one, that ginseng will be the article. At the time of childbirth the mother will always have a root of ginseng on the small altar in the room; if the child lives, it is given the root to guard carefully all its life, as having been its chief sponsor when it made its first kow-tow to an admiring family.

In gambling, which is always a strong passion with every Chinaman, the ginseng is often concealed in the folds of the clothing, and if bad luck attends the player the root is brought out and appealed to to change his fortunes. Chinese merchants keep their choicest roots wrapped in fine silk and put them in a small metal box, which is again placed in a larger wooden box—the inner one securely packed around with quicklime to absorb all moisture.

When purchasing a choice root, one is requested not to breathe upon or handle it for fear of the root absorbing even a small amount of moisture. The merchant may be depended upon to dilate on its many virtues and the cures it had effected.

Giuseng is often sent to friends as a valuable present. In such cases it is usually accompanied by a small, beautifully finished double kettle, the inner kettle of silver and the outer one of copper. This kettle is used only for making the wonderful ginseng tea.—Rev. Clin.

Important Medical Meetings

For December meetings see page 362 of the November number.

The Medical Society of the State of New York at Albany, Jan. 27, 28 and 29. Dr. E. C. Curtis, sec., 17 Washington ave., Albany, N. Y.

Paraffin in Confectionery.

There is at present on the New York market a confection purporting to be "butter Scotch," but consisting of glucose and a paraffin of high melting point. The fraud may be detected by attempting to dissolve the mass in warm water, when the paraffin, amounting to about 20% of the whole, will slowly rise and form a layer on the surface of the water or else collect on the spoon at the level of that surface. We think this is not an entirely new form of sophistication, but it is one the danger of which, intestinal obstruction by the accumulation of paraffin in the digestive canal, ought to be pointed out.—New York Med. Jour.

SELECTED FORMULAS

Most Formulas published are at best merely suggestive—sometimes in the right direction, sometimes in the wrong. Before adopting, it is well to test them thoroughly in every way. By close study they can generally be improved.

Frost Bite.

Dr. Kepes, surgeon to the Austrian North Polar Expedition, declares that he obtained the greatest relief and most excellent results generally from the following:

Iodine	4 parts.
Ether	30 parts.
Collodion, flexible	100 parts.

Dissolve the iodine in the ether and mix the solution with the collodion.

Nordenskiold, the most distiuguished of modern Arctic travelers, recently deceased, relied altogether upon the following:

Corrosive sublimate	1 part.
Castor oil	3 parts.
Oil turpentiue	4 parts.
Collodion	42 parts.

Mix.

A "Hudson Bay Trapper" recommends in the English Mechanic, a liniment as follows:

Oil turpentine	1 oz.
Yolk of one egg.	
Linseed oil, q. s. to make	8 ozs.

Mix thoroughly by agitation.

Finally the following ointment is prescribed by the Russian army surgeons throughout Russia, Siberia, and the stations throughout Central Asia (the "Roof of the World"), and has received the highest encomia from the officers of all grades:

Ox marrow	28 parts.
Hydrochloric acid	21 parts.
Aqueous extract opium	2 parts.
Camphor	7 parts.
Venice turpentine	14 parts.
Althæa salve	84 parts.

Mix and make an ointment.

Chilblains.

The following are for unbroken chilblains:

1. Sulphurous acid ..... 3 parts.
   Glycerin ..... 1 part.
   Water ..... 1 part.
   Mix.

2. Balsam peru ..... 1 part.
   Alcohol ..... 24 parts.
   Hydrochloric acid ..... 1 part.
   Tinct. benzoin, comp ..... 8 parts.
   Dissolve the balsam in the alcohol, and add the acid and tincture. Apply morning and evening.

3. Lard ..... 128 parts.
   Turpentine ..... 32 parts.
   Camphor ..... 8 parts.
   Oil rosemary ..... 1 part.
   Mix. Apply morning and night.

4. Nitrate mercury oint ..... 8 parts.
   Camphor ..... 1 part.
   Oil turpentine ..... 2 parts.
   Olive oil ..... 4 parts.
   Mix. Apply with gentle friction morning and night.

5. Goulard's extract ..... 1 part.
   Camphorated oil ..... 2 parts.
   Simple cerate ..... 6 parts.
   Melt the cerate and add the other ingredients.

6. Sulphuric acid ..... 1 part.
   Turpentine oil ..... 1 part.
   Olive oil ..... 6 parts.

Chilblains in any Stage.

A few years ago, M. Vigier, the celebrated French physician and writer on medical subjects, wrote to the Gazette hebdomedaire de Medecine et de Chirurgie that he "would guarantee the most happy effects" from the use of the following in chilblains:

1. Tannin ..... 1 part.
   Glycerin ..... 20 parts.
   Rose water ..... 128 parts.
   Mix and filter. Directions: Rub the affected parts with a few drops every morning and evening.

2. Salol ..... 6 parts.
   Olive oil ..... 6 parts.
   Lanolin ..... 100 parts.
   Mix and make an ointment. Apply morning and night.

3. Castile soap ..... 2 parts.
   Suet, best mutton ..... 2 parts.
   Tincture camphor ..... 1 parts.
   Malt vinegar ..... 1 part.
   Melt the suet and soap together and stir in the vinegar. Remove from fire and stir until the mass has cooled to about 150°–160°, then add the camphor, a little at a time, under constant stirring Stir till cold.

4. Menthol ..... 3 parts.
   Salol ..... 4 parts.
   Lanolin ..... 150 parts.
   Olive oil, q. s.
   Melt the lanolin and add a sufficient quantity of olive or almond oil to give it the proper consistency for use (more of the oil in winter and less in summer). While it is still warm incorporate the menthol and salol. Directions: Apply with gentle friction two or three times a day.

5. Camphor ..... 5 parts.
   Carbolic acid ..... 5 parts.
   Wax ..... 15 parts
   Vaselin ..... 30 parts.
   Olive or almond oil ..... 20 parts.
   Melt the wax and vaselin together. Dissolve the camphor and carbolic acid in the oil by the aid of heat, and add to the mixture first made. Or, the camphor and carbolic acid may be liquefied by mixing and added to the mixture of wax, vaselin and oil. This is an admirable remedy, as it stills and quiets the itching rapidly.

6. Resorcin ..... 2 parts.
   Ichthyol ..... 2 parts.
   Tannin ..... 2 parts.
   Water ..... 10 parts.
   Mix and attach a "shake" label. Directions: On going to bed wash the feet or affected part with tepid (not hot) water and dry carefully with an old, soft towel. When dry, paint over the affected part with the foregoing mixture, using a camel's hair or sable pencil, and let dry on. The application, in the course of a few minutes, dries into a protecting varnish. Under this treatment, which may be repeated every night or every other night, pro re nata, tumefaction quickly subsides, itching and burning pass off, and resolution quickly follows.

The only objection that can be urged against this treatment is that it blackens the part to which it is applied more or less permanently, until the epidermis scales off, and with very delicate skins it sometimes causes cracking or fissuring. For this reason we would recommend, in such cases, the following, which, while not so efficient, is free from the defects mentioned:

7. Resorcin ..... 8 parts.
   Talc ..... 8 parts.
   Water ..... 16 parts
   Mix. Affix "shake" label. Use in the manner recommended in the foregoing.—Nat. Drug.

Liquid Carbolic Dentifrice.

Pulv. cort. quillaiæ	4 ozs.
Pulv. cocci	1 dr.
Ac. carbolici	2 drs.
Saccharini	5 grs.
Ol. cinnamomi	15 m.
Ol. menth. pip	30 m.
Spt. vini rect	12½ ozs.
Aquæ	12½ ozs.

Macerate seven days, filter, and make up to 25 ozs. with proof spirit.

Roup Powder.

Potassii nitratis	1 oz.
Pulv. cubebæ	1 oz.
Pulv. lini	10 ozs.
Pulv. glycyrrh	4 ozs.

Mix a tablespoonful with the food for ten fowls.

Poultry Powder.

Pulv. piper. nig	1 oz.
Pulv. anisi	2 ozs.
Pulv. calcii phosph	2 ozs.
Pulv. lini	12 ozs.

Mix a tablespoonful with the food for ten fowls.—Chem. & Drug.

Dental Wax.

Gum mastic	3 drs.
Castor oil	2 drs.
Wax	2 ozs.

Powder the mastic and add to the melted wax, stirring until solution is complete, then add the oil, and perfume with sufficient wintergreen oil.

Asthma Cigarettes.

Belladonna leaves	22 parts.
Hyoscyamus leaves	12 parts.
Stramonium leaves	12 parts.
Phellandrium	4 parts.
Opium	1 part.

Snuff for Colds.

Menthol	3 grs.
Boric acid	1 dr.
Bismuth subcarb	1½ drs.
Powd. benzoin	1½ drs.
Sodium bicarbonate	10 grs.
Magnesium carbonate	25 grs.
Powd. orris	1 oz.

Starch Polishes.

Though many women in carrying out their laundry work use nothing more than the ordinary borax, or else stir a paraffin candle into the made starch while it is hot, there are thousands of others who prefer to purchase proprietary starch glazes. The laundry people usually employ borax and ordinary liquid gum as glazing mediums or powdery mixtures, of which borax is the chief ingredient, paying fancy prices therefor, and some use compound starch and gloss, already prepared for immediate use, the "goods" being starched with this much in the usual way, then steamed and dried, next sprinkled with soapy water, then stamped, and again steamed, and finally finished off.

The following may be taken as the composition of the most popular and best known of these mixtures, designated

COMPOUND LAUNDRY SIZING.

Water	70 gals.
Fine wheat starch	80 lbs.
Farina	20 lbs.
Heavy magnesia	10 lbs.
White curd soap	6 lbs.
Spermaceti	5 lbs.
Japan wax	5 lbs.
Crystal carbonate soda	2 lbs.
Ultramarine blue	½ lb.

Dissolve the blue in the water; then melt the soap, spermaceti, and wax, and add the soda, stirring well. Next mix starches and magnesia, free from lumps, with water; add others, and boil until thoroughly mixed. Then run through a strainer.

PEARL GLAZE FINISH.

Powd. white starch	1 cwt.
Powd. borax	56 lbs.
Rectified spirit	4 lbs.
Stearic acid	2 lbs., 11 ozs.

Dissolve the stearic acid in the spirit; absorb this with the starch, leave exposed until the spirit evaporates, then add the boxax, and mix thoroughly in the machine.

Directions.—One teaspoonful to be used to half a pound of starch.

PARISIAN LINEN EMAMEL.

Powd. borax	130 lbs.
Powd. starch	20 lbs.
Spermaceti	10 lbs.
Powd. white gum arabic	7½ lbs.

Mix thoroughly. Directions for using as above.

PORCELAIN LAUNDRY GLOSS.

Powd. borax	24 lbs.
Farina	21 lbs.
White dextrine	20 lbs.
Tungstate soda	7 lbs.
Powd. white wax	2 lbs.
Powd. white soap	1¼ lbs.

Mix intimately. Directions.—One tablespoonful to be added to about one pint of boiled starch; the articles to be ironed in the usual way. A twofold result is obtained by using the sodium tungstate; it helps the gloss, and also renders the articles proof against fire.

As the directions indicate, the foregoing are for producing those varieties of glaze which are added to the mixed starch, but another sort is a "rub on" kind, the starching being performed in the approved fashion. Then, previously to ironing, a damp flannel is dipped into the following powder, and lightly rubbed over the front of the shirt or what not, the result being a very smooth surface.

SATINETTE STARCH FINISH.

Powd. French chalk	30 lbs.
Powd. white soap	28 lbs.
Powd, borax	2 lbs.

Run through the machine several times.

A consolidated form of glossing agent that has met with some considerable degree of favor may be produced as below. Neither added to the starch nor rubbed over the fabric, but passing it across the face of the hot iron, is the correct method of using

LINEN POLISHING BLOCK.

Bleached carnauba wax	30 lbs.
Powd. French chalk	21 lbs.
Powd. castile soap (white)	12 lbs.
Citronelle	2½ ozs.

Convert the wax and soap into shavings, melting at a gentle heat; then stir in the chalk, and citronelle oil when a little cooler. Then pour out into moulds to set.

CREAM GLOSS.

Lard	70 lbs.
Liquid ammonia, 880	10 lbs.
Bleached beeswax	5 lbs.
Glycerine, 1,260	5 lbs.
Citronelle	2 ozs.

Melt the wax and lard, stirring till creamy; add citronelle, then mix the glycerine and ammonia together, and mix all up.

It may be used by addition of a small portion to the starch or by rubbing lightly over the linen previous to the ironing, or both. Being a double purpose compound, it can be separately put up as a window-cleaning pomade, for which it is good.

LIQUID STARCH GLOSS.

Water	6 gals.
Powd. white starch	7½ lbs.
Powd. white gum arabic	6 lbs.
Powd. borax	4½ lbs.
Glycerine, 1,260	2¾ lbs.

Boil the gum in the water; add borax, then glycerine, and mix up with the starch, straining, to exclude any lumps. Then bottle. A tablespoonful or thereabout to be added to a quart of starch.

Water	14 pts.
Turps	4 pts.
Japan wax	3 lbs.
Lemon resin	4 ozs.
Borax	4 ozs.
White curd soap	4 ozs.

Dissolve the wax (sliced) and resin in the turps; boil the soap and borax in the water, mix all, and churn well until amalgamated.

SNOWFLAKE STARCH ENAMEL.

Soap flakes	44 lbs.
Powdered borax	5 lbs.
Powdered French chalk	4 lbs.

Spread the flakes out, sift borax and chalk over, moving about to well and evenly distribute.

Any kind of white soap may be utilized by first reducing to a granular form, then passing through a pair of rollers, to form flakes.—Oil and Col. Jour.

Beef, Wine and Iron.

Extract beef	280.0 Gm.
Tr. ferric citrochloride	280.0 Cc.
Hot water	480 0 Cc.
Alcohol	1000 0 Cc.
Syrup	1000.0 Cc.
Comp. spirit orange	8.0 Cc.
Port wine, detannated, enough to make	8000 0 cc.

Rub up the beef extract with the hot water; add the alcohol, and allow to stand three or four days; then recover the alcohol by distillation. Add to the residue 6000 cc. of the wine, to which the compound spirit of orange has previously been added. Finally, add the tincture of iron citrochloride, the syrup, and enough wine to make 8000 cc.—Henry P. Hynson, in Bull. Phar.

Antiseptic Varnish.

Many surgeons are afraid to apply collodion to small cuts or bruises just before operating, because the collodion may not be aseptic. The following may be substituted:

Thymol	22.
Balsam tolu	75.
Powdered shellac	900.
Alcohol, 90%	750.
Ether	1500.

Misce bene. This is so strongly germicidal as to be perfectly safe.—Amer. Jour. Surg. & Gynæcol.

Eigler's Hair-Curling Liquid.

Carbonate potash	1 dr.
Powdered cochineal	½ dr.
Solution ammonia	3 drs.
Glycerine	2 drs.
Rectified spirit	6 drs.
Rose water to	8 ozs.

Mix and filter. Moisten the hair. Adjust loosely when it curls upon drying.

Eigler's Dandruff Cure.

Caustic potash	6 grs.
Carbolic acid	25 grs.
Lanolin	5 drs.
Cocoanut oil	4 drs.

Mix. The head should be first washed with bot water and soft soap, then washed clean with hot water. The pomade should then be rubbed into the scalp.

For Prickly Heat.

1. Hydrarg. chlor. mit. 20 grs.
   Lycopodii 2 drs.
   Mix Sig.: Use as a dusting powder.

2. Sodii bicarb 1 dr.
   Tr. nucis vomicæ 6 m.
   Tr. cardamon. comp 2 drs.
   Sy. simp. 2 drs.
   Aq. chloroform ½ oz.
   Aquæ, q. s. ad. 2 oz.
   Mix. Sig.: Teaspoonful every 6 hours.

Copying Printed Matter.

1. Sapo. mollis 1 dr.
   Liq. ammoniæ ½ oz.
   Ol. terebinth ½ oz.

2. Liq. potassæ 1 oz.
   Liq. ammoniæ 1 oz.
   Spt. camphor 1 dr.

Paint either solution over the printed matter with a camel hair pencil, and reproduce on unglazed paper.—Chem. & Drug.

Camphorated Cream.

Camphor	5 ozs.
Expressed oil almond	5½ ozs.
Spermaceti	4 drs.
Rose water	1 oz.
White wax	1 oz.
Oil rose	6 dps.

Melt the wax and spermaceti, and add to them the oil in which the camphor has been dissolved with very gentle heat; then gradually add the rose water, stirring constantly until cold and well mixed; and lastly, add the oil of rose.

Carbolized Cream.

Carbolic acid	30 grs.
Cold cream	3 ozs.

Melt a little of the cream, and dissolve in it the acid; then add to the remainder of the cream, stirring until well mixed.

Camphor Ice.

Camphor	4 drs.
White wax	1 oz.
Spermaceti	1 oz.
Expressed oil almond	2½ ozs.
Oil cloves	2 dps.

Melt the wax and spermaceti together, and add to them the oil of almonds, in which the camphor has been previously dissolved, with gentle heat; stir until it will only just run, mix in the oil of cloves, and pour into molds.

Benzoated Camphor Ice.

Pure lard	1½ ozs.
Spermaceti	2½ ozs.
Camphor	1 oz.
Expressed oil almond	2 ozs.
Benzoic acid	6 grs.
Oil cajuput	10 dps.

Melt the lard and spermaceti; dissolve the camphor in the almond oil with gentle heat, and add to the melted fats. When nearly cold add the benzoic acid and oil of cajuput, and pour into molds.

Glycerin Cream (Non-Sticky).

Corn starch	6 drs.
Boric acid	2 drs.
Liquefied carbolic acid	30 dps
Glycerin	6 ozs.
Water	14 ozs.
Perfume to suit.	

Boil the starch with the water until a perfect paste is obtained. Dissolve the boric and carbolic acids in the glycerin, and incorporate with the paste; then add the perfume.

Adeps-Lanæ Cream.

Precipitated sulphur	100 parts.
Zinc oxide	50 parts.
Expressed oil almond	100 parts.
Essence violet	1 part.
Adeps lanæ	100 parts.
Carmine, sufficient to color.	

Lime Juice and Glycerin Lotion.

Oil sesame	2 pts.
Lime water	30 ozs.
Saccharated solution lime	3 drs.
Oil lemon	10 drs.
Oil citronella	1 dr.
Oil neroli	5 min.

Mix the lime solution, then add the oil gradually and shake well between each addition, using a large Winchester quart bottle for the purpose. Let it stand, with occasional vigorous shaking, for 48 hours; then add the perfumes; again shake, and then bottle.—Merck's Rep.

Lip Salves.

1.	Paraffin	400 parts.
	Cacao butter	400 parts.
	Petrolatum	500 parts.
	Rosin	1 part.
	Oil rose	2 parts.

Dissolve the last two ingredients in the minimum quantity of alcohol required, and add to the others when melted.

2.	White wax	1 oz.
	Expressed oil almond	2 ozs.
	Carmine	1 gr.
	Oil rose	1 dr.
3.	White wax	1 oz.
	Spermaceti	1 oz.
	Liquid petrolatum	6 drs.
	Tincture benzoin	2 drs.
	Alkanet root	120 grs.
	Oil rose	1 dp.

Melt the wax and spermaceti, add the liquid petrolatum and the alkanet root, macerate the latter with the melted fats for about one half hour strain, allow to cool somewhat, and incorporate the tincture and oil of rose.

4.	Paraffin	2 ozs.
	Cacao butter	2 ozs.
	White petrolatum	2½ ozs.
	Eosin	3 grs.
	Oil rose	3 dps.

Dissolve the last two ingredients in a little alcohol, and add to the fats when melted.—Merck's Rep.

For Coryza.

Powdered iris	1 dr.
Powdered marshmallow	1 dr.
Tannic acid	3 grs

Mix. Sig.: One such powder to be taken four or five times daily.—Le Prog. Med.

To Prevent Bedsores.

Gutta percha	60 grs.
Balsam Peru	15 grs.
Chloroform	450 m.

—Jour. de Med.

Harness Preparations.

OIL.

Oil turpentine	8 ozs
Beeswax	2 ozs.
Prussian blue	½ oz
Lampblack	¼ oz.

Melt the wax in an iron ladle, add the turpentine, and then the finely powdered Prussian blue and lampblack, and thin with neatsfoot oil.

POLISH.

Mutton suet	2 ozs.
Beeswax	6 ozs.
Candied sugar	6 ozs.
Soft soap	2 ozs.
Lampblack	1 oz.
Spirit turpentine	4 ozs.
Water	4 ozs.

BLACKING.

Soft soap	2 ozs.
Isinglass	¾ oz.
Prussian blue	¼ oz.
Transparent glue	2 ozs.
Logwood	2 ozs.
Vinegar	24 ozs.
Lampblack, q. s.	

Simmer the ingredients together over a slow fire, and strain.—Bull. Phar.

Rose Toilet Vinegar.

Rose leaves, dry	112 parts.
Triple rose extract	280 parts.
Acetic acid	140 parts.
Distilled water	980 parts.

Mix. Let macerate for fourteen days, then filter.—Nat. Drug.

Honey Water.

Oil bergamot	12 dps.
Oil lemon	12 dps.
Oil neroli	5 dps.
Rose water	10 ozs.
Alcohol	22 ozs.

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol and add the rose water.

"Dry" Shampoo.

Washing soap	20 grs.
Borax	½ oz.
Liquor potassa	3 drs.
Liquor ammonia	1 dr.
Oil geranium	20 m.
Oil lavender	20 m.
Alcohol	1 oz.
Water to	20 ozs.

Shred the soap fine, and just cover it with water. Allow to stand all night, and next morning rub it smooth in a mortar, add more water, the borax and solutions of potash and ammonia; dissolve and strain. Then add the oils dissolved in the alcohol and finally water to make 20 ozs.

Ammoniacal Shampoo.

Ammonium carbonate	1 oz.
Borax	1 oz.
Glycerine	2 ozs.
Tincture quillaja	4 ozs.
Bay rum	8 ozs.
Rosemary water	4 ozs.
Hungary water	16 ozs.

New Furniture Polish.

White wax	2,500 parts.
Water, distilled	4,500 parts.
Potassium carbonate	25 parts.
Oil turpentine	4,000 parts.

Boil the wax in 1,500 parts of the water, carrying the potassium carbonate, until the wax is saponified. Add sufficient water to replace that lost by evaporation and stir till cold and add, little by little, under constant agitation the oil of turpentine, and continue to stir until a complete emulsion is attained. When this occurs add the remainder (3,000 parts) of the water all at once and stir in. In case the mixture is incomplete add a little more oil of turpentine. Perfume with lavender oil.

To use the cream smear a little of it on a thin soft rag and with this go over the furniture, then polish with a woolen cloth, or bit of flannel. The cream answers equally well for leather upholstering, imitation leather, leather cloth, marble, etc., etc.—Oester. Farben und Lack-Zeit.

Quick-Drying Floor Dressing.

Shellac	100 parts.
Alcohol	200–250 parts.
Balsam copaiba or Venice turpentine	1–2 parts.

Mix and dissolve. Color, if desired, with ocher or umber. The addition of the half of 1% of boiled linseed oil adds great elasticity and strength to the mixture.—Werkstatt.

Hypophosphites Formulas.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Calc. hypophosphite	17.5	Gm.
Potassium hypophos	17.5	Gm.
Sodium hypophos...	17 5	Gm.
Iron hypophosphite.	2.00	Gm.
Manganese hypophos .	2.25	Gm.
Quinine hypophos..	2.25	Gm.
Strychnine.....	0.275	Gm.
Acid hypophos. dil..	2.00	Cc.
Sodium citrate	3.75	Gm.
Sugar.....	800.00	Gm.
Water, q. s. make ..	1000.00	Cc.

Rub the hypophosphites of iron and of manganese with the sodium citrate; add 60 cc. of water, and warm the mixture until a clear, greenish solution is obtained. Dissolve the strychnine, then the hypophosphites of quinine, calcium, sodium, and potassium in 400 cc. of water, to which the hypophosphorous acid has been added. Mix the two solutions and filter. Dissolve the sugar in the filtrate and add sufficient water to make 1,000 cc.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES, N. F., MODIFIED.

In the formula for the above-named syrup, ferrous hypophosphite is substituted for the ferric salt and strychnine for the tincture of nux vomica. A clear, light-colored syrup will be the result.

Calc. hypophosphite.	35.0	Gm.
Potassium hypophos.	17.5	Gm.
Sodium hypophos...	17.5	Gm.
Mangan. hypophos..	2.25	Gm.
Ferrous hypophos...	4.50	Gm.
Quinine hypophos ..	1.125	Gm.
Strychnine.....	0.275	Gm.
Ac. hypophosphor ..	2.00	Cc.
Sugar	800.00	Gm.
Dist. water, make ..	1000.00	Cc.

Prepare the ferrous hypophosphite by dissolving 6.72 gm. of ferrous sulphate (crystals) in 15 cc. of water and 4.10 gm. of calcium hypophosphites in 25 cc. of water. Mix the two solutions, and when the reaction is completed, filter and wash the filtrate containing the ferrous hypophosphite in solution. Dissolve the calcium, potassium, sodium and manganese in 400 cc. of water, to which has been added the hypophosphorous acid; then add the solution of ferrous hypophosphite and sugar. Agitate until the latter is dissolved, then strain and add enough water to make 1000 cc.—H. P. Hynson (A. Ph. A. Proc.)

Acid Fever Mixture.

Quinin. sulph.....	2 drs.
Ac. sulph. dil.....	3 drs.
Tr. limonis	1½ ozs.
Tr. aurantii.....	1½ ozs.
Syrupi.....	4 ozs.
Aq. destillata ad.....	20 ozs.

Dose: Half to one tablespoonful to be taken every three or four hours till the feverish symptoms are relieved.—Chem. & Drug.

To Keep Cider Sweet.

A pint of powdered wood-charcoal put in a small cotton bag and then into a barrel of new cider will prevent fermentation, and the longer such cider is kept the more palatable it will become.

Soothing Syrups.

1. Syrup ..... 64 ozs.
   Alcohol..... 16 ozs.
   Oil anise..... 1 dr.
   Oil caraway ..... 30 m.
   Potassium bromide..... 2 ozs.
   Distilled water..... 8 ozs.

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol. Dissolve the potassium bromide in the water and add all to the syrup.

2. Sodium bicarbonate ..... 30 grs.
   Sodium bromide ..... 30 grs.
   Oil dill ..... 8 m.
   Oil anise..... 8 m.
   Alcohol..... 3 drs.
   Chloroform water..... 12 drs.
   Syrup, to make ..... 8 ozs.

Dissolve the oils in the spirit and the sodium salts in the water. Mix and filter through magnesia into the syrup. Color slightly with tincture saffron. Dose: From half to one tablespoonful alone, or in a little warm water.

3. Oil anise ..... 30 m.
   Oil fennel..... 5 m.
   Essential oil almond..... 1 m.
   Alcohol..... 4 ozs.
   Distilled water..... 16 ozs.

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, add to the syrup and water mixed, allow to stand all night, and in the morning filter through a wetted filter sprinkled with fuller's earth, returning the filtrate until it goes through clear. Dose: One-half to one teaspoonful in a tablespoonful of warm water.

Black Marking Ink.

Nitrate silver	3 ozs. 2 drs.
Sodium carbonate.....	3 ozs.
Tartaric acid	10½ drs.
Solution ammonia (0·880)	3½ ozs.
Archil	1 oz.
Paste chlorophyll	1 oz.
Powdered acacia.....	2½ ozs.
Sugar	1½ ozs.
Water, a sufficiency.	

Dissolve the silver and soda salts separately, each in 2 pints of boiling water, and mix. Allow the precipitate to settle, decant the fluid, and collect the precipitate on a paper filter; wash with a pint of water, and, when drained, transfer to a mortar; add the acid (in powder) and mix. When effervescence has ceased add the ammonia solution, stir to dissolve, and transfer to a bottle containing the sugar (powdered). Mix the chlorophyll with 4 ozs. of water and the archil, add the acacia to this, and, when dissolved, strain. Now add the ammoniacal solution and make up to 20 ozs. with water.—Chem. & Drug.

Menthol Vinegar.

Pure menthol	5 Gms.
Crystallizable acetic acid	8 Gms.
Alcohol	100 Gms.

Dissolve the menthol in the alcohol and add the acetic acid.

This preparation is useful in anginas, gingivitis, stomatitis, and herpetic affections. It is an antiseptic and local anæsthetic. It may be used in gargles—half a teaspoonful in a wineglassful of warm water. Also in lotions or sprays, either pure or mixed with one-third of brandy or eau de cologne.—Policlinique de Lille.

Blanchissine.

There has been recently introduced in the laundries of Paris a washing composition of remarkable properties (according to l'Union Phar. and other class journals). It is claimed that it cleans at one washing and without the use of scrubbing boards, brushes, etc., etc., all kinds of wash goods, and is absolutely harmless to all fabrics, linen, woolen, cotton, etc. The following, according to Charles Boettiger, in the Rev. de chim. indus., is the formula:

Potassium hydrate.....	8 Gms.
Alcohol	20 Gms.
Olein	24 Gms.
Glycerin (or vaselin)....	2 Gms.
Turpentine.....	4 Gms.
Ultramarine.....	2 Gms.
Water	100 litres.

Mix. The directions for using are as follows: Take of the mixture sufficient for the laundry in hand, put it in the wash kettle and add about one-third of the amount of lye ordinarily used for the wash. Mix and bring to a boil and let boil for two hours. The clothing will be found absolutely clean. Boiling may be avoided if instead of cold water a warm suds be employed and the clothing be scrubbed or beaten.

As the formula is given, we understand that 60 Gms. of the mixture is to be used for every 100 liters, and more or less in proportion for any amount more or less than that.—Nat. Drug.

Premature Baldness.

The best treatment is to apply pomade No. 1 once daily, after washing the parts with soft soap and warm water, for a week, and then use pomade No. 2 for three weeks or a month. If this is not successful, give another course of No. 1 and follow it by No. 2.

1. Resorcin ..... ½ to 1 dr.
   Vaseline..... 2 drs.
   Lanoline ..... 2 drs.
   Zinc oxide..... 2 drs.
   Starch powder..... 2 drs.

2. Pilocarpine hydrochloride. 20 grs.
   Distilled water..... 2 drs.

Mix and add:

   Lanoline ..... 10 drs.
   Heavy petroleum oil ..... 6 drs.
   Oil bergamot ..... ½ dr.
   Oil verbena..... ½ dr.

Make a pomade.—Chem. & Drug.

An Acid Proof Glue.

The following has been recommended as producing a cement which will fasten glass or porcelain, etc., together firmly, and will not be affected by strong acids: Mix together 2 parts of powdered asbestos, 1 part of barium sulphate and 2 parts of sodium silicate of 50° Baume strength. A still firmer glue can be made which is particularly valuable, since it is not attacked by hot acids, by mixing together 2 parts of sodium silicate, 1 part of the finest sand and 1 part of finely pulverized asbestos. If potassium silicate is used instead of the sodium salt, the glue will harden immediately, but otherwise it will require about an hour to set.—Jour. Phar.

NEW REMEDIES

Our readers will please give us early notice of anything called for regarding which they cannot obtain complete information, so that it may be looked up and full particulars given in this department.

Iodothyrine.

Nearly white powder, sweetish taste. Does not decompose. Active principle of the thyroid gland. Alterative, discutient.

Haloform.

This is a formaldehyd-menthol preparation similar to forman, used in the treatment of fresh colds, etc.—Phar. Zeit.

Flavoiodin.

This is a chinolin derivative, which is found to be a capital remedy in low fevers and diseases of paludic origin.—Zeit. Phar.

Guttectol.

This is the name given by the Helfenberg Chemical Works to a new bandage to be used in bandaging rheumatic limbs, etc.

Valeriana—Valeriana Essence.

This is also known as compound spirit of valeriana. It is mainly a distillate of valerian root and peppermint leaves. It has an exceedingly sharp peppermint taste, quite perceptible even when largely diluted.

Porodor.

This is the name given by Laquer to a sponge saturated with a 3% solution of menthol in alcohol, and inclosed in a tight metallic box or holder. The same is intended to serve as a succedaneum to the now well known menthol pencils, to which he declares that it is superior in every way, especially in neuralgias, etc. It needs only the slightest pressure, and acts with promptness and energy.

Rubrescine, a New Indicator.

Rubrescine is a compound obtained by the action of resorcine on chloral hydrate. It is insoluble, or only slightly soluble, in most of the usual organic solvents, but is soluble in water and alcohol. A one per cent. solution is of a red color. It is extremely sensitive to alkalies, and the least trace of dilute acid completely decolorizes it, the color being restored by fixed alkalies or ammonia.

Diosmol.

A petroleum-ether extract of buchu leaves is now on the market under the name of diosmol, and is claimed to be the most useful form of administering the drug. In addition to the diosphenol and other constituents of the essential oil which are present, the extract contains about 4% of the glucoside diosmin. This glucoside has been examined by Spica, and found to be a white crystalline substance melting at 242°–244° C. On hydrolysis it yields glucose and a compound melting at 126°–130° C.—Phar. Cent.

Isarol.

This is a recently chosen name for "Ichtyodin." It is obtained by the sulphorizing of a sulphur-containing distillation product of bituminous Alpine sholes, and answers to ammonium sulph. ichthyolate.

Anamyl-Bread.

This is a bread especially for diabetics, entirely free from carbohydrates of every kind. It consists of almond meal, carrying 20% Roberat and a little cooking salt.

Carbollysoform.

This is the trade name of a new disinfecting preparation. It is claimed that carbollysoform occludes 2 parts of lysoform and 1 part of crude cresol, and that it is efficient in 3% solution.

Metroglycerin.

This has been introduced as a succedaneum of Secale cornutum. It consists of a 10% solution of sterilized glycerin, carrying gelatin and cooking salt. It comes into market in 100 gram bottles.

Gorite or Gorit.

This is the name given to an article which chemically is known as calcium peroxide, obtained by the action of hydrogen peroxide on calcium oxyhydrate. It is described as a white crystalline powder, insoluble, or nearly so, in water, but which, when stirred in contact with it, decomposes, giving off hydrogen to the extent of from 11% to 22% of its weight, according to the amount of water of crystallization present. It is recommended as a disinfectaut of the mouth and teeth.—Nat. Drug.

Ferment in Snake Poison.

C. Delezenne finds that the venom, both fresh and dried, of the cobra, the adder, and the puff adder, all contain a peculiar ferment, a kinase, which, although itself without proteolytical action on albumin, is able to impart to pancreatic juice a very powerful digestive action on that substance. This ferment is entirely destroyed by heating the venom to 100° C. for fifteen minutes. The poison of the puff adder is the most active in this respect, 0.5 to 1 Mgm. of the venom being sufficient to enable 1 Cc. of pancreatic juice to digest 50 Cgm. of albumin in ten or twelve hours. Cobra poison was found to be slightly less active in this respect, while that of the viper had a markedly lower proteolytic action, five or ten times more being requisite to produce the same effect. This kinase appears to resemble in its properties the ferments secreted by certain micro-organisms, and to possess the same action as the enterokinase of the intestinal juice.—Phar. Jour.

Myogen.

This name has been given to a pulverulent, odorless, easily digestible albuminous dietetic prepared from meat, and said to possess considerable nutrient and restorative properties.—Phar. Zeit.

Chuquirua.

Specimens of the plant known in Peru and Ecuador by the name "chuquirua," and extensively employed by the natives as a febrifuge, have been sent to Paris and been examined by Dr. Heckel. The plant turns out to be one of the Veroniceæ, belonging to the genus Lycnophora. The active principle, to which the powerful antipyretic action is due, has not yet been investigated.—Chem. & Drug.

Ulmarene.

This is the name given by Bourcel to a mixture of high molecular, aliphatic salicylic ester alcohols of determined strength and composition, introduced by a Paris manufacturing concern. It appears as a reddish-brown, neutral or slightly acid liquid, with a pleasant, though feeble odor, and a burning, acrid taste. Ulmarene crystallizes out on the addition of an equal volume of benzin. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in 2 parts of alcohol.

Antiarin.

Antiarin is a glucoside similar to digitalin, strophanthin, etc. It is obtained from Antiaris toxicaria, a plant growing in Dutch India and employed by natives for poisoning darts and arrows. Antiarin is very strongly toxic. It arrests the heart of the frog in systole. Its weakest solutions still continue to affect the animal's heart. Dr. C. L. Rumke has employed antiarin in man and has found it to be distinctly tonic to the heart. By lessening the number of cardiac contractions, the drug enable the organ to beat with greater power and achieve more propelling work. The rationale of the drug's action does not permit of its being classed with digitalis, notwithstanding the similarity of their ultimate therapeutic effects.—Rev. Ther.

Oil of Sambucus Racemosa.

H. G. Byers and P. Hopkins have examined the fixed oil of the red elderberry, Sambucus racemosa var. arborescens, which is plentiful on the western slopes of the Cascade Mountains. The oil was obtained by pressing the fruit and extracting with ether the crude oil which rose to the surface of the juice. In general characters the purified oil closely resembled olive oil, as shown by the following figures: Sp. gr., 0.907; congealing point, 8° C.; melting point of fatty acids, 38° C.; saponification number, 209 3; iodine number, 81.44; Hehner number, 91.75; Reichert-Meissl number, 1.54; free acid, 6.65 per cent.; palmitin, 22 per cent.; olein and linolein, 73 6 per cent.; caprin, caproin and caprylin, 3 0 per cent.; unsaponifiable matter, 0.66 per cent.—Phar. Jour.

Examination Questions Omaha College of Pharmacy.

GENERAL CHEMISTRY.

1. State briefly the composition and the mode of formation of acids, bases and salts. Write reactions illustrating four distinct methods of forming salts. What is an acid oxide? A basic oxide? An anhydride?

2. Give symbol, atomic weight, molecular weight, valence, and specific gravity of chlorine. Also give source, method of formation, physical, chemical and physiological properties, uses and tests of chlorine.

3. Define reduction, oxidation, valence, electrolysis. What relation exists between animals and plants? Which performs the office of reduction? Which that of oxidation. How is the animal heat sustained?

4. Define organic chemistry. What elements enter into the composition of organic compounds? Give the ordinary qualitative and quantitative tests for six elements which sometimes enter into the composition of organic compounds.

5. Give the names of the first five members of the Methane series of hydrocarbons. Also symbolize and name the alcohol aldehydes, acids, and ethers derived from each of these five members of the methane series.

6. Show clearly the structure of a fat. Explain with reactions the manufacture of hard soap, soft soap and glycerine. Give the chemistry of the action of soap on hard water, with reactions. Write the chemical reaction involved in the manufacture of lead plaster.

7. $2NaCl + H_2SO_4 = Na_2SO_4 + 2HCl.$
$Na_2SO_4 + 4C = Na_2S + 4CO.$
$Na_2S + CaCO_3 = Na_2CO_3 + CaS.$
$Na_2CO_3 + H_2O + CO_2 = 2NaHCO_3.$

The above equations illustrate the reactions which occur in the manufacture of sodium bicarbonate. Explain in full the process. How many pounds of the bicarbonate can be obtained from one ton of NaCl if the practical yield is 85 per cent. of the theoretical yield?

8. In the above process, how many gallons of HCl gas will be obtained from 100 pounds of NaCl? How many gallons of water will be necessary to dissolve this gas, provided one gallon of water dissolve 450 gallons of the gas?

9. What tests would you apply to determine the presence of chlorides, sulphates, cyanides, carbonates, or nitrates, one or all, in a solution?

10. What per cent. $HC_2H_3O_2$ is a solution which requires 27 cc. of N-10 KOH to neutralize 20 grams of the solution?

1 cc. of Fehling's solution is the equivalent of .005 gm. of glucose? What per cent. glucose is a solution 12 gms. of which will reduce 1800 cc. of Fehling's solution?

PHARMACY.

1. Define Pharmacy. Into what two divisions is the subject divided? Explain what is meant by each division.

2. What is a pharmacopœia? What is a dispensatory? What three dispensatories are used in this country? How long has this country had a pharmacopœia? Who first advocated a U. S. P.? How often is the U. S. P. revised? How many official drugs and preparations in the U. S. P. of 1890?

3. What is the standard of the decimal or metric system of weights and measures? What is the unit of linear measure, of capacity, of weight? How is each derived, and what is the equivalent of each in the English system?

4. How many grains in one avoirdupois ounce? In one apothecaries' ounce? In one imperial fluid ounce? In one U. S. fluid ounce? In one gram? How many minims in one cubic centimeter? How many cubic centimeters in one imperial fluid ounce? In one U. S. fluid ounce?

5. What is the difference between the U. S. fluid measure and the U. S. liquid measure? Give the table for each.

6. How many grains of cocaine hydrochlorate should be dissolved in 25 ml of distilled water to make a 4% solution?

7. If you had two hectoliters of a 4 per cent. solution of sodium chlorid in water, and evaporated off one imperial pint of the menstruum, what would be the per cent. strength of the remainder?

8. If you have a quantity of alcohol, the specific gravity of which is 0.0246, and another quantity of alcohol, the specific gravity of which is 0.7922, how many cubic centimeters of each would be required to make two liters of alcohol having a specific gravity of 0.8420?

9. How many ounces (av.) of opium of 9 per cent. crystalline morphine would have to be mixed with 4 ounces (av.) of opium of 15 per cent. morphine and 7 ounces (av.) of opium of 14 per cent. morphine to make a mixture of the minimum requirement of the U. S. P. for powdered opium?

10. A solid body, when weighed in air, weighed 725 gm.; when weighed in glycerine it weighed only 600 gm.; what is the specific gravity of the body? What is the specific volume of glycerine?

11. Define liquor, decoction, glycerite, emulsion and wine. How many of each class are official in this country?

12. Why is calcium phosphate used in making some of the official waters? Is commercial magnesium carbonate a good substitute for calcium phosphate in making medicated waters? Why?

13. Why is nitric acid used in making the official solution of Ferric chlorid?

14. What is the difference between Monsel's solution and liquor ferri tersulphatis? How is Fowler's solution made? How is Donovan's solution made?

15. You may begin with iron wire and sulphuric acid, and write every chemical reaction that would take place up to the completion of the soluble iron and quinine citrate.

16. Write reactions and explain how soluble calcium phosphate is made.

17. Write the latin official name for each of the following: Lime water, Goulard's extract, Basham's mixture, spirit of minderus, Labarraque's solution, water glass, black draught, sweet spirit of niter, blistering collodion, cold cream, milk of asafœtida, carron oil, hartshorn liniment, diachylon plaster, court plaster, and Lugol's solution.

18. How is red oxid of mercury prepared? Give process in full and write the chemical reactions.

19. How is commercial sodium phosphate made? Write chemical reactions.

20. In making substances by precipitation, how do you tell as to which solution should be the precipitant and which should be the primal solution? Illustrate by telling how you would make aluminum hydrate.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Each student must have a grade of not less than 70 per cent. to pass.

1. Give the natural order, botanical name, Latin official name, English official name, two synonyms for each, part official, habitat, and official preparations of the following: Aconite, yellow puccoon, Texas sarsaparilla, blueberry, wild lemon, mortification root, chittem bark, Doctor's gum, sweet wood, bayberry, poison hemlock, and boneset.

2. Give the botanical source of: Picrotoxin, pelosine, daturine, chelerythrine, cedeine, hygrine, jaborine, atropurpurin, caffeine, sparteine, eserine, emetine, conine, santonia, brucine, and solanine. Also tell which are alkaloids and indicate the volatile alkaloids.

3. In what two official preparations does each of the following enter: Alcoholic extract of belladonna leaves, compound extract of colocynth, fluid extract of rose, dorema ammoniacum, extract of jalap, fluid extract of rhubarb, and veratrine.

4. The following is a brief description of strychnos nux vomica. Explain the meaning of the words in small-caps, and draw a leaf to correspond to the one here in described. Medium size TREE, trunk short, thick, crooked, resembling our dogwood, branches irregular, bark YELLOWISH-GRAY, nearly smooth, the leaves EXSTIPULATE, 2 x 4 inches, long, roundish, OVAL, 3 5 NERVED, apex ACUTE, ENTIRE shining.

5. Give the Latin official name for three official barks, five official leaves, two official leavelets, four official rhizomes, six official roots, two official resins, three official gum-resins, two official gums, two official flowers, five official fruits, four official seeds, and three official woods.

6. Define gum, resin, gum-resin, oleoresin, and a balsam.

7. At what time of the year should the following be gathered: Flowering tops, flowers, barks of stems and branches, barks of roots, tuberous roots, leaves, and seeds?

8. From what are the following obtained: Terpin hydrate, crocin, cornutine, willosin, and emulsin?

SERIAL

RS
1
P84
v.9/12

[redacted]
& Medical
[redacted]rials

Practical druggist and pharmaceutical review of reviews

ONTARIO
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
44 GERRARD ST. E.
TORONTO